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REPORT

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OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1929

1928/29



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

Price, 50 cents.

DOMINION OF CANADA

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

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*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief
of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929, all of which is respectfully submitted.

PETER HEENAN,
Minister of Labour.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1929

To the Hon. PETER HEENAN,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1929.

It is most gratifying to be able to draw attention to the prosperous condition of commerce and industry throughout the Dominion during this period and to the manifestation of progress in almost every department of national life. Indication of prosperity was noted in the employment situation, an outstanding feature of which was the marked expansion in construction and manufacturing. Higher levels were reached in the iron and steel, pulp and paper, rubber, lumber and textile groups, while the trade group index number of employment was higher in each month than in the corresponding month of any of the last nine years. Transportation, mining and logging were also much more buoyant than in preceding years.

The movement of wages showed an upward trend, with substantial increases in the building and printing trades and in the electric railway industry, while slight increases were recorded in the metal trades, coal mining, logging, milling and miscellaneous factory trades. Wage rates for steam railway employees remained at the 1927 level. The only class of labour concerning which the department compiles wage index numbers dropping below the 1927 rates was that of common factory labour, but the decrease was very slight.

Although there were more strikes and lockouts in existence during 1928 than the preceding year, the number of employees involved was considerably less, over 68 per cent of the disputes affecting fewer than 100 workmen. The loss of time was also greater than in 1927, but with the exception of that one year the record was better in this respect than for any year since 1916. Particularly is a vast improvement to be noted in the labour troubles of the coal mining fields of Canada. Save in certain sections of Alberta practically no disturbances of a major character interfered with coal mining operations during the fiscal year.

CONCILIATION WORK

The conciliation work of the department continues to increase in importance and the chapter of the present report devoted to this subject shows an extensive list of disputes in which the mediatorial services of the department were, on request, extended to the disputants.

The department found it difficult to meet the growing demands made by employers and employees in the Maritime Provinces to send officers to act as conciliators when industrial conflicts occurred, and it was decided to appoint an officer who would be permanently located in that part of Canada. A position of Wage Investigator and Mediator for work in the Maritime Provinces was accordingly created during the year, the duties of the position including the compiling of fair wage schedules for Government building and construction

work; investigating complaints as to working conditions, rates of pay and hours of labour; acting as mediator between employers and employees looking to the prevention of strikes and lockouts; and other related work as required.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

Disputes dealt with under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the fiscal year 1928-29 numbered 25. Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were granted in 13 cases. Although many of the disputes were difficult of settlement, in only one case was the threatened strike not averted. This was in the coal mining industry and, while the dispute related nominally to the method of screening coal, the question of recognition of a certain union was the underlying cause of the strike.

Three strikes falling outside the direct scope of the statute were terminated during the year through the conciliatory methods employed by the minister and departmental officials in securing the consent of the disputing parties to refer the matters at issue to Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

Many interesting features of the progress made in the field covered by the federal old age pensions system are to be noted. The federal scheme on this subject was adopted by the Legislatures of Alberta and Ontario during 1928-29, and, when the fiscal year closed, negotiations were in progress looking to agreements between the federal Government and these two provinces.

As stated in last year's report, pension payments commenced in British Columbia on September 1, 1927, and old age pensions legislation had been enacted by the Legislatures of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Agreements between the Dominion Government and the two latter provinces were consummated during 1928-29, pensions becoming payable in Saskatchewan on May 1, 1928, and in Manitoba on September 1, 1928. The amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year by the province of British Columbia was \$798,681.90; by Manitoba, \$484,607.70; and by Saskatchewan, \$382,083.94; one-half of the amount so paid in each case being refunded to the province by the federal Government.

The administration of old age pensions for the Northwest Territories was, by Order of the Governor General in Council dated January 25, 1929, vested in the Department of Labour. No applications for pensions had been received from persons of the Northwest Territories when the year closed.

Although the Gold Commissioner of the Yukon Territory was empowered by the Territorial Council on June 7, 1927, to negotiate an agreement concerning old age pensions with the federal Government, the proposed scheme of administration had not been signed at the end of the fiscal period under review.

It was decided by the Governments of both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to appoint commissions to inquire into the subject of old age pensions for the respective provinces, and in the case of Nova Scotia a Royal Commission was appointed and before the fiscal year closed had made an interim report.

An Interprovincial Board to interpret and recommend alterations in the Old Age Pensions Regulations was established on October 3, 1928, under the authority of section 19 (r) of the federal Act and section 32 of the Old Age Pensions Regulations, and members were appointed to the board as follows: J. D. O'Neill, Departmental Solicitor, Department of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.; E. S. H. Winn, K.C., Chairman of the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board, Vancouver, B.C.; F. J. Reynolds, Saskatchewan Commissioner of Old Age Pensions, Regina, Sask.; and Major C. K. Newcombe, Chairman of the Manitoba Old Age Pensions Board, Winnipeg, Man.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES

The safety and certainty of the Government annuity system, having as it does the assets of the whole Dominion behind it, has popularized this form of investment to a remarkable degree, and shows the natural thrift and forethought of the increasing number of Canadian people who have thus provided for their old age. On March 31, 1929, there were 10,264 annuity contracts in force, purchase money received from the date of the enactment of the Government Annuities Act in 1908 totalling \$21,703,612.71, over one-third of this money having been received during the past two years.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929, annuity contracts numbered 1,328, representing an increase of 8.6 per cent over the number of contracts issued during 1927-28, and 164 per cent over 1926-27, while the amount of purchase money, \$4,272,418.87, was 11 per cent greater than that received during the preceding fiscal year, and 125.5 per cent greater than the amount received in the fiscal year 1926-27.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Decision to test the constitutional validity of the Combines Investigation Act, by referring the question to the Supreme Court of Canada, was reached during the fiscal year. The usefulness of the Act has been not a little hampered in recent years by reason of doubts which have been raised as to its validity. An adverse opinion expressed by Chief Justice Meredith in 1923, in interpreting the decision of the Privy Council in the *Board of Commerce* case, has been widely quoted. Other judicial opinions have been divided on the point. Under the circumstances, it was considered essential for the due enforcement of the provisions of the Act that the questions raised should be set at rest and a definite ruling obtained. The Supreme Court, in a judgment delivered shortly after the close of the fiscal year, found unanimously in favour of the validity of the Act.

Attention was given during the year to the efforts of certain trade associations to defeat the purposes of the Combines Investigation Act by securing registration under the Trade Unions Act. Under the latter statute, which was passed in 1872, registered trade unions, including organizations of employers as well as of employees, are exempted from prosecution for conspiracy merely because some one or more of their purposes might be in restraint of trade. The activities of one of these trade associations, in the plumbing and heating industry, were under observation, but the investigation was not proceeded with until the validity of the Act was passed upon.

Other inquiries related to the milk industry in one of the larger cities, to one of the branches of the clothing industry, to two alleged combines in which the element of international combination played an important part, and to other combinations in the fields of manufacture and distribution.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT

For the purpose of promoting and assisting technical education, the Technical Education Act of 1919 provided for the distribution of ten million dollars to the provinces over a period of ten years, expiring at the end of the fiscal year under review, March 31, 1929. Eight of the nine provinces were unable, however, to earn their full appropriations during this period, and an amendment to the Act was introduced by the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons during the 1929 session providing that any balance of the ten million dollars unexpended on March 31, 1929, should remain available for a period of five years. The Bill passed both Houses of Parliament and received Royal Assent shortly after the close of the fiscal year. Following are the amounts of money unexpended on March 31, 1929, which the various provinces will have an oppor-

tunity of earning before March 31, 1934: Prince Edward Island, \$126,522.07; Nova Scotia, \$363,067.89; New Brunswick, \$106,768.60; Quebec, \$125,302.35; Manitoba, \$528,340.07; Saskatchewan, \$695,054.99; Alberta, \$21,779.82; British Columbia, \$68,563.73.

Ontario had already earned its full appropriation when the ten-year period named in the Technical Education Act terminated, and no further payments on account of this work may therefore be made to that province.

Mr. A. W. Crawford resigned his position as Director of Technical Education on October 1, 1928, to become Inspector of Apprenticeship for the province of Ontario. Mr. Crawford had been associated with the Department of Labour since November, 1920, and had held the position of Director of Technical Education since 1921.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The Canadian delegations have always taken an important part in the sessions of the International Labour Conference. At the eleventh session held in Geneva, Switzerland, from May 30 to June 16, 1928, the delegates representing the Government of Canada were the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour of Canada, and Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva. The employers' delegate from Canada was Mr. H. H. Champ, Vice-President of the Steel Company of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., and the workers' delegate was Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ont. In the election of officers of the eleventh session Mr. Moore was chosen as one of the vice-presidents and the Hon. Mr. Heenan was elected Chairman of the Selection Committee.

The two main items on the agenda related to (1) minimum wage fixing machinery (final discussion) and (2) prevention of industrial accidents, including accidents due to couplings on railways (first discussion).

With respect to the first item the conference adopted a draft convention laying down the obligation for the states ratifying it, to undertake to create or maintain machinery whereby minimum rates of wages can be fixed for workers employed in certain of the trades or parts of trades, and in particular in home-working trades, in which no arrangements exist for the effective regulation of wages by collective agreement or otherwise and in which wages are exceptionally low. The conference also voted a recommendation embodying general guiding principles for the application of such machinery.

The second item on the agenda, the question of the prevention of industrial accidents, was discussed and it was decided that the subject should be placed on the agenda of the 1929 session. Two draft questionnaires were adopted, the first relating to the prevention of industrial accidents in general, and the second concerning protection against accidents by workers employed in loading and unloading ships. The conference also adopted a resolution in favour of the appointment of a Joint Committee of Governments, employers and workers to study the question of coupling accidents on railways, with special reference to the use of automatic couplings.

The Canadian delegation took a prominent part in the deliberations of the conference, among the resolutions adopted being two having to do with industrial relations submitted by Mr. Champ, the employers' delegate from Canada. The first resolution stressed the collection of reliable and detailed data by the International Labour Office on methods employed to decrease or eliminate the various causes of decreased production, and the second resolution asked the International Labour Office to follow the development of the spirit of collaboration between employers and employees and to report on the subject from time to time. The resolutions were supported by the two Government delegates and the workers' delegate from Canada.

During the conference an election was held for the appointment of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, which, under the requirements of Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles, is chosen every three years. Canada, as one of the countries of chief industrial importance, retained her membership in the Government Group of the Governing Body. Amongst the six persons chosen to represent the Workers' Group was Mr. Tom Moore (Canada).

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Employment offices operating under the Dominion-Provincial Employment Service in 64 centres in Canada registered a total of 600,628 applications for employment and effected 472,977 placements during 1928-29, as compared with 556,754 applications and 418,306 placements during the preceding fiscal year. Of the 472,977 placements effected, 226,837 were made in municipalities other than those in which employment offices operate, and in 34,927 cases the applicants were assisted to move to employment by a special reduced transportation rate. The average cost per placement made by the Employment Service during 1928-29 was approximately one dollar.

Employers throughout the country are to be specially commended for the continuation of their interest in men who are partially disabled due to service in the late war. Co-operation with the Employment Offices by employers has resulted in the permanent establishment of a substantial number of these disabled men, by giving them a chance to fit in where the nature of the disability does not interfere with the work required. Positions were found during 1928-29 for 8,959 handicapped ex-service men, 2,751 of whom were placed in regular employment.

OTHER BRANCHES OF WORK

Fair wage schedules were requisitioned from the Department of Labour by various departments of the Government for incorporation in 218 Dominion public contracts, amounting in the aggregate to approximately seventeen million dollars. The adjustment of occasional grievances arising out of alleged non-compliance by the contractors with the conditions for the protection of labour is an important part of the work of the Fair Wages Officers.

The Statistics Branch continued its collection of statistics with respect to strikes and lockouts, wages and hours of labour, prices and cost of living, and fatal industrial accidents, and these were compiled and published regularly.

The financial appropriation of the Department of Labour for 1928-29 contained the usual grant of \$10,000 to the Canadian National Safety League to assist in the campaign of education in accident prevention work carried on by this private association. The principal development by the league during the year was the organization of an affiliated provincial body in Saskatchewan.

The usual special departmental reports appeared for the year on (1) Labour Organization in Canada, and (2) Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada. The report on Labour Organization for 1928 was the eighteenth annual review on this subject, while the companion volume on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada was the sixth report in the series. In the past information concerning co-operative societies had appeared in this latter report, but the importance of the co-operative movement, especially as regards co-operative marketing of products, prompted the preparation of a separate report, and the Labour Intelligence Branch during the summer of 1928 issued its first report on Co-operative Associations in Canada.

Another important report published by the department, Labour Legislation in Canada, 1928, comprised a consolidation of all labour legislation, both federal

and provincial, in effect on December 31, 1928. This volume was the third of the kind published by the Department of Labour. The first report was issued in 1915, and the second appeared in 1920, supplements containing new legislation being issued annually between the base volumes. The legislation printed in the 1928 report is taken from the revised statutes of the Dominion and of the several provinces and from the subsequent yearly volumes of statutes up to the end of 1928.

The Technical Education Branch issued seven bulletins dealing with various problems and phases of secondary vocational education.

The *Labour Gazette*, the official monthly publication of the department, followed in the main the lines of previous years. As usual, reports were issued as supplements to the *Labour Gazette* on (1) Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1928, and (2) Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1920-1928, and reprints were made of the article appearing in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for January, 1929, on "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1928."

CONCLUSION

The signal and efficient manner in which the departmental staff performed its duties throughout the year is again worthy of comment.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. WARD,

*Deputy Minister of Labour and Registrar of
Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.*

November 25, 1929.

I. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

This chapter covers proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929, and constitutes the twenty-second annual report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

Applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation received during the fiscal year numbered twenty-two; twenty-five disputes figure, however, in the record, proceedings having been continued over from the preceding fiscal period in three cases. Over 20,000 employees were directly concerned in these disputes, which were distributed amongst different industries as follows: coal mining, 3; steam railways, 7; street and electric railways, 4; shipping, 1; light and power, 2; and disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the statute, 8. Thirteen boards were established and only one strike occurred following the award of a board, that, namely, of coal miners in the Wayne district in Alberta. Working arrangements were effected through the instrumentality of board procedure in three cases in which a strike or lockout had been entered upon before the differences were referred under the terms of the statute. In the remaining cases the investigation before the board resulted either in an agreement between the parties or in effecting such an improvement in their relations that no cessation of work occurred.

All reports and minority reports made by boards or members of boards established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the year were, as required by the statute, published in the *Labour Gazette*, the official monthly journal of the Department of Labour.

In addition to its application to industrial disputes in mines and public utility industries coming within the jurisdiction of the federal authorities, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is, as stated in last year's report, operative in respect to similar disputes falling within the provincial sphere in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, these provinces having taken the necessary legislative action. Five board applications which were dealt with during the year came within this category. The provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and Prince Edward Island have not yet enacted enabling legislation on the subject.

With respect to eleven cases before the department in which boards were not granted, settlements were effected by the minister or by departmental mediation in five instances and negotiations were still in progress in two disputes at the close of the fiscal year. In three cases falling outside the direct scope of the statute consent to the establishment of a board was withheld by the employer. It was not clear that the remaining dispute was one which could be referred under the terms of the statute.

Proceedings also took place during the year in connection with a board which had functioned during 1927. This board was reconvened in January, 1929, for the purpose of explaining the meaning of one of the recommendations contained in its report. Its interpretation had not been received when the fiscal year ended.

The features of the year's proceedings may be briefly noted.

COAL MINING DISPUTES

Three coal mining disputes were made the subject of applications under the statute during the fiscal year.

The first application was received in the department on May 14, 1928, from employees of the Galt Mines situated at Lethbridge, Alta., the employer con-

cerned being the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the employees being represented by Local Union No. 6, Mine Workers' Union of Canada. Five hundred coal miners were stated to be concerned directly in the dispute. The demands of the employees to which exception was taken by the company included recognition of the union of the employees' choice, adjustment of all day wage rates in conformity with existing day wage rates in the adjoining mining districts of Alberta, an increase of 9 per cent in the contract rates of miners and machinememen in all "narrow work," the application of a minimum wage for all miners working on contract rates, and certain adjustments in the general clauses of the agreement. The Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was established held three days of public hearing of representations by the parties, and of evidence in support thereof, followed by two days of negotiations and conciliation, and secured an agreement, approved by the representatives of the company and of the employees, which was later ratified by the company on the one hand, and by the members of the union on the other hand. In negotiating the former agreement, which expired on March 31, 1928, the employees had been represented by the Lethbridge Miners' Federation. Under the new agreement the Mine Workers' Union of Lethbridge was accorded recognition. This agreement provided for an increase of twenty cents a day to all classes both inside and outside the mine, with an additional allowance, because of special circumstances surrounding their employment, of fifteen cents a day to timbermen's helpers, and of five cents a day to the classes previously receiving four dollars per day. The annual increase of forty cents per day to certain classes of boys was increased to fifty cents. As to contract rates, the only change from the previous agreement was that the extra allowance for abnormal conditions, i.e., faulty or thin seams, was increased from three and a quarter cents to four cents per ton per inch.

The second case relating to the coal mining industry coming before the department during the year concerned employees of five firms operating in the Wayne district in Alberta, namely, Rosedeer Coal Mining Company, Ltd., Jewel Collieries, Ltd., Sovereign Coal Mining Company, Ltd., Excelsior Collieries, Ltd., and the Ideal Coal Company, Ltd. The application was made by employees of these companies as represented by Wayne Local Unit No. 16, Mine Workers Union of Canada, the number of men affected fluctuating from three hundred in the slack season to one thousand during the busy season. The old agreement expired on March 31, 1928, and a dispute arose, the employees demanding an adjustment of the day wage and contract mining rates, recognition of a local unit of the Mine Workers Union of Canada, and the right to rent or build a hall for the purpose of holding meetings to conduct the business of their union. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on June 16, 1928. The report of the board was unanimous and recommended payment per ton on a screened coal basis instead of run of mine; an increase of four cents per ton to offset the loss to the miners on screenings; that the management of each mine should have an agreement with a local union of its own employees, and that the men should be allowed to secure a suitable meeting place in which to conduct legitimate business of their union. The men objected to the recommendation concerning the method of screening coal and pressed for recognition of the union. A strike occurred on August 13. The western departmental representative, Mr. F. E. Harrison, kept in touch with the situation, and on September 23 the Minister of Labour called a conference of the operators' and miners' representatives at Winnipeg. After a prolonged discussion, the minister suggested that the men resume work for a period of from four to six months on the terms suggested by the board, and, if at the end of that time it was found that the contract miners were not earning as much under the new system as under the old, the whole question should be reviewed

and readjusted in the light of the experience gained. This suggestion also was rejected by the employees. It was reported during the autumn that a large number of the strikers were employed in harvesting. The Excelsior Mine signed an agreement with its employees on August 26, according recognition to the Mine Workers Union of Canada and stipulating the mine-run basis of mining coal. Early in February, 1929, the Rosedeer and Sovereign Coal Mining Companies signed agreements with their employees, conceding recognition to the Mine Workers Union of Canada. Towards the end of the month the two remaining operators, the Ideal Coal Company and the Jewel Collieries, signed agreements with the United Mine Workers of America. The employees of each of the four latter firms accepted the board's award as to screened coal.

The third coal mining dispute affected employees in the Drumheller field in Alberta. The employing companies were the Atlas Coal Company, Ltd., Elgin Coal Company, Ltd., Hy-Grade Coal Company of Drumheller, Ltd., Caledonian Collieries, Ltd., Western Gem Coal Company, Ltd., and J. D. Thomas Coal Company. The employees were represented by Local Unit No. 19, Mine Workers Union of Canada. It was stated that two hundred and seventy men were affected by the dispute at the time the application was made, and that this number would be increased to approximately eight hundred during the busy season. Failure to reach an agreement with the employers concerned was given as the cause of the dissension, the employees' demands including (1) an increase in the day wage rates, (2) renewal of contract mining rights on the basis of previous agreements, and (3) recognition of a local unit of the Mine Workers Union of Canada. The minister desired to satisfy himself that the applicants represented employees in the Drumheller field. Departmental officials accordingly investigated conditions and ascertained that two of the mining companies had agreements with their employees while the four other companies were negotiating agreements. Later advice indicated that the wage rates at all these collieries were substantially the same as those requested in the board application and currently prevailing throughout the whole of the district; also the employers claimed that the organization making the application did not represent to any appreciable extent the employees at the various mines. The matter of the establishment of a board was therefore allowed to remain in abeyance.

STEAM RAILWAY DISPUTES

A dispute between the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, Ltd., and its clerks, freight handlers, yardmasters and telephone operators, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, was referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation during May, 1928. Electric railway as well as steam railway employees were affected by the controversy. The application, which emanated from the employees, protested against the dismissal of three workmen and requested an agreement covering wages and working conditions. Although the report of the board was signed by all three members, they were not in agreement on all points. The chairman, Mr. Orville S. Tyndale, K.C., and the company's representative on the board, Mr. Paul Taschereau, were of the opinion that the dismissal of the three employees was justified, but recommended that two of the men, in view of their length of service, should be re-engaged if suitable opportunities occurred. Mr. Norman S. Dowd, the board member nominated by the employees, dissented from this conclusion. With respect to the execution of an agreement and schedule, the chairman and Mr. Dowd recommended that the company should meet a committee of the employees with a view to negotiating an agreement covering wages and working conditions, subject to the exclusion of employees considered as occupying confidential positions. Mr. Taschereau dissented with respect to this recommendation and stated that he did not consider it advisable to recommend the execution of an agreement.

Two boards were established towards the end of 1928 to deal with disputes involving the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its engine crews on eastern lines concerning certain amendments desired by the locomotive engineers to the tripartite agreement between the company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

One board dealt with the engineers' request for the revision of article 31 of the agreement, relating to mileage rules, the laying off of engineers, and the consequent displacement of firemen according to seniority. The company, according to the board's report, contended that it would have agreed to the proposed revision had the locomotive firemen and hostlers not objected on the ground that they would be adversely affected by the change. The board made a unanimous report which sustained the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in its claim of privilege to give effect to the proposed revision of the agreement.

The second board dealt with the protest of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen against the adoption of the revision proposed for the engineers, which it was claimed would encroach upon their rights. The report in this latter case was unanimous and recommended a postponement of the suggested change for a reasonable period to permit the Department of Labour to endeavour to arrange a conference between representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, with a view to bringing about a possible reconciliation or modification of their respective views. The Minister of Labour accordingly called a conference between the representatives of the two brotherhoods on January 25, but, after discussing the question from every angle and making many suggestions, was unable by negotiations to effect a settlement. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company thereupon entered into an agreement with representatives of the engineers, making the changes proposed, effective February 1, 1929.

A similar dispute between the Canadian National Railways and its locomotive engineers, arising out of a tripartite agreement to which the locomotive firemen and enginemen were also a party, was made the subject of an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation by the engineers on March 16, 1929. It may be remarked that shortly after the termination of the fiscal year an application was also received in this matter from the firemen and enginemen in the employ of the Canadian National Railways.

A board which had been established in October, 1927, to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees in the Mechanical Department at the Angus Shops, was instructed by the Minister of Labour on January 9, 1929, to reconvene for the purpose of expressing an opinion upon a question which had arisen respecting the meaning of one of the recommendations contained in the board's report dated January 14, 1928. The board's interpretation of its finding had not been received at the close of the fiscal year.

An application for a board was received during July, 1928, from clerks employed in the locomotive and car shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Eastern Lines). The dispute arose in connection with negotiations looking to an agreement, the parties being unable to agree upon three rules governing working conditions. The employees also claimed that they had been unable to discuss the matter of wages with the employing company. The matter was taken up with the parties concerned by Mr. E. McG. Quirk, a representative of the Department of Labour, who conveyed the minister's view that direct negotiations should be continued and every possible effort made to adjust the dispute without the necessity of board procedure. A meeting was accordingly arranged between the parties and word was received in the department on September 12 that a settlement had been reached and that the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation would not be therefore required.

Mr. M. S. Campbell, the Chief Conciliation Officer of the department, took up with the management of the Canadian National Railways the matter of an application for a board in the case of differences between its subsidiary, the Canadian National Transfer Company, and certain employees in cartage service, arising out of the request of the latter for increased wages and improved working conditions. Mr. Campbell secured the employer's consent to meet a committee of its own employees at any time and discuss all points at issue.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY DISPUTES

Four street railway disputes coming within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were made the subject of applications under its provisions during the year, and Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established in three cases. An adjustment of the fourth dispute was effected by the Minister of Labour without board reference.

The report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between the Ottawa Electric Company and certain of its employees being members of Local 586, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was accompanied by an agreement signed by both parties concerned and effective for three years. The agreement placed linemen, linemen's helpers, etc., in the employ of the Ottawa Electric Company on the same basis as men engaged in like work for the Ottawa Hydro-Electric Commission. Concessions to the employees included (1) a bonus similar to that paid the Hydro employees, less the cost of group insurance and with the reservation that certain economies in operating expenses should be effected by the linemen, the bonus in no case to exceed 7 per cent per annum, and (2) the same consideration with regard to statutory holidays and overtime as received by linemen in the employ of the Hydro-Electric Commission.

The alleged unfair dismissal of several employees by the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, because of their affiliation with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, was stated to be the cause of a dispute which was referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The board reported that an agreement existed between the company and another labour organization, "La Fraternité Nationale des Employés de Tramways de Québec," providing for the employment exclusively of members of the latter union, and that the company and "La Fraternité" refused to cancel the agreement in force or to amend the same. The board expressed the opinion that a decision on the question of whether or not the "exclusive employment" provision bound the company to dismiss or justified the dismissal of employees leaving "La Fraternité" to join up with any other labour union, was one within the competence of a civil court.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was constituted in December, 1928, to deal with a dispute arising out of a request made by employees of the Hull Electric Company for increased wages and improved working conditions. Owing to the death of the chairman, Mr. Harold Fisher, of Ottawa, on December 19, 1928, board procedure was delayed pending the appointment of a successor. On January 2, 1929, Dr. Adam Shortt, of Ottawa, was appointed third member and chairman of the board on the joint recommendation of the other members, namely, Messrs. Hamnett P. Hill, K.C., and W. L. Best, both of Ottawa, nominees of the company and employees, respectively. The board found that practically all of the complaints respecting working conditions could be amicably adjusted. With respect to wages the chairman and Mr. Best recommended an increase of 2 cents an hour to motormen and conductors to date from December 6, 1928. Mr. Hill dissented from this recommendation and submitted a minority report setting forth that in his opinion the men were already receiving generous wages.

Trackmen employed by the Winnipeg Electric Company and being members of the Winnipeg Electric Trackmen's Unit, One Big Union, applied during July, 1928, for a board to give consideration to their request for an agreement covering wages and working conditions. The matter was taken up in the first instance by the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour, who held several conferences in Winnipeg with the parties to the controversy and secured a basis of settlement. Difficulty later arose in securing the employer's signature to the agreement, the company preferring merely to post on the various bulletin boards a memorandum of the understanding reached, rather than to sign an agreement. This not being acceptable to the men, the Minister of Labour, while in Winnipeg, took the matter up personally with the parties concerned and secured their signatures to the agreement.

SHIPPING DISPUTE

Only one shipping dispute was made the subject of an application during the year and this was received from machinists, boilermakers, electrical workers, blacksmiths and other marine employees of the Canadian National Steamships, in connection with their request for increased wages, improved working conditions, the establishment of a permanent staff and free transportation from port to port. The Minister of Labour conferred in Ottawa with representatives of each of the disputing parties and as a result of his mediation a basis of settlement was reached. A week later Mr. Campbell, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour, arranged a meeting in Montreal between the representatives of the employer and employees and assisted in negotiating the details of the agreement.

LIGHT AND POWER DISPUTES

An application submitted by linemen and cable splicers employed by the Hydro-Electric System of the city of Winnipeg, was carried over from the preceding year. The dispute related to the men's request for the abolition or modification of the agreement governing appointment in the city's service, which prevented the applicants from associating themselves with a trade union organization. Feeling that the matter should be possible of adjustment by direct negotiations, the Minister of Labour conferred in Winnipeg with the parties concerned and urged the desirability of their consulting together with a view to reaching an amicable agreement without resorting to the establishment of a board. Communications were exchanged from time to time with the city authorities, who intimated that the matter would be dealt with by a special committee of council which was being appointed to study the whole situation relating to conditions of service of civic employees. The minister accordingly withheld action under the statute in the hope that favourable advice would come to hand in due course. Definite word in the matter had not been, however, received at the close of the fiscal year.

Employees in the gas plant of the Winnipeg Electric Company applied on May 29, 1928, for a board to deal with friction arising out of the alleged unjust dismissal of an employee for purchasing liquor illegally and being under its influence on more than one occasion. The Chief Conciliation Officer of the department visited Winnipeg and secured a settlement, under which the company agreed to take the dismissed employee back into yard service, retaining his seniority in the yard, on the distinct understanding that he would not again touch liquor, either off or on duty, and with the further understanding that, if his record in this and all other respects during the following three months justified, the advisability of their making him eligible for battery service would be considered.

DISPUTES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE DIRECT SCOPE OF THE ACT

With the joint consent of the conflicting parties, Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established in five disputes falling outside the direct jurisdiction of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, as follows: (1) between General Motors of Canada, Limited, and certain of its employees; (2) between the Dominion Rubber Company, Limited, and certain of its employees; (3) between various employers being members of the Calgary General Contractors' Association, and certain of their employees, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; (4) between the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and their employees in street railway service, and (5) between the employing printers of Calgary and certain of their employees being members of the Calgary Typographical Union No. 449. The application in the first case mentioned above was carried over from the preceding year. Strikes had occurred in the first three cases and through the efforts of the minister or departmental officers work was resumed and the parties agreed to refer the differences under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The board in each of the five cases was successful in effecting a settlement.

It will be recalled that during March, 1928, approximately 5,500 employees of General Motors of Canada, Limited, at Oshawa, Ont., went on strike as a result of the adoption of a new scale of piece rates which the employees in the trimming department alleged to be thirty or forty per cent lower than those previously in force, but which the employer claimed would yield as large daily earnings as before. At that time the Minister of Labour, who personally intervened in the dispute, was successful in having the company restore the old wage rates, whereupon the employees returned to work and both parties jointly agreed to submit the question of wages and working conditions to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. A board was established early in the present fiscal year. Its report was unanimous and stated that a satisfactory adjustment of all matters in dispute had been effected between the company and its employees.

With respect to wages the company consented to continue to pay the former rates on the current models of automobiles. Upon the introduction of the new 1929 models of cars a new rating would be established and submitted to the employees, and when accepted would continue in force (subject to minor changes not of a fundamental character) as long as such models might be in vogue. The company produced figures in justifying the wage reduction in March which showed the rates of production in other plants of the company to be greater than in the Oshawa plant, and the board expressed the opinion that this differential in efficiency could and should be remedied. In the employment, dismissal or treatment of their employees, the company agreed that they would not discriminate as between union and non-union men. They also undertook to remedy any grievances which might be presented by the employees.

Some months after the board had made its report complaints reached the department from the union officials that the company was not carrying out its undertaking in certain respects, and was showing discrimination against union members in the matter of reductions in staff. At the request of the employees the minister sent Mr. M. S. Campbell, Chief Conciliation Officer, to Oshawa to assist in straightening out the difficulty. In several instances where it was proven by the action of minor officials that discrimination against union members had been practised, reinstatement of the employees concerned was secured. Inefficiency was claimed by the company to be the cause of the other dismissals.

During April, 1928, some 1,200 employees of the Dominion Rubber Company's plant, Montreal, went on strike as a result of the introduction of a new manufacturing method in certain departments of the shoe plant, with changes in piece-work rates which the employees contended would reduce their daily

earnings, while the company claimed the men would earn as much, and in many cases more, than they earned under the old rates. Through the interposition of the Chief Conciliation Officer, the men resumed work, the company having granted certain concessions pending joint submission of the question as to the rate of wages to be paid in three departments of the company, viz., light shoes, quarter makers and cloth workers, to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The findings of the board were unanimous and were accepted by both parties to the dispute.

Carpenters in the city of Calgary, Alta., went on strike on May 1, 1928, for increased wages. Towards the close of the month there appeared some likelihood of other crafts becoming involved, and the possibility of a general strike in the building trades became apparent. Messrs. M. S. Campbell and F. E. Harrison, Conciliation Officers of the Department of Labour, held several conferences in Calgary with representatives of the Calgary General Contractors Association and of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and secured their consent to the adoption of arbitration as the method of reaching a settlement. Both sides expressed a preference for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and agreed to abide by its findings. The report of the board was signed by the chairman, the Hon. Mr. Justice A. H. Clarke, and the companies' nominee, Mr. James H. Garden, and recommended that no change should be made in the wage rate already in force. Mr. Robert Hewitt, the employees' representative on the board, submitted a minority report. An agreement in accordance with the board's recommendation was entered into between the parties for a period of three years.

A dispute between the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, on the one hand, and their employees in street railway service, on the other hand, was brought to the attention of the Department of Labour in July, 1928, and the Chief Conciliation Officer, Mr. M. S. Campbell, proceeded to the two cities to assist in negotiations. The parties concerned reached an agreement on all points in dispute with the exception of a wage scale, and Mr. Campbell secured their joint consent to refer this problem to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The report of the board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to wage increases which were accepted by the respective parties with the exception of the increase recommended for the extra gang in the track department. This latter recommendation, and the suggestion made by the board that the employers should institute an adequate pension plan, were rejected by the employers, who contended that these questions were not in dispute.

The employing job printers of Calgary and certain of their employees, being members of the Calgary Typographical Union No. 449, submitted a joint application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute concerning the minimum wage scale, the employment of non-union men when the union is unable to furnish men promptly, the employment of apprentices, and the scale of wages for apprentices. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was accordingly established, both parties agreeing in advance to be bound by its recommendations. Journeymen printers were awarded an increase in wages from 96 cents to \$1 per hour, while, with respect to the other points at issue, the employers secured certain modifications which they had suggested.

Applications were also received during the year from employees of the following firms: (1) the Dominion Bridge Company, Ltd., Canadian Vickers, Ltd., and the Canadian Bridge Company, Ltd.; (2) various members of the Montreal Builders' Exchange, Inc.; and (3) J. R. Booth, Ltd., of Ottawa, Ont. The industry concerned in each case did not come within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for adjustment and a board could be constituted only with the joint consent of the parties to the dispute under section

64 of the statute. No board was established, the employer declining in each instance to join with the employees in submitting the differences to a tribunal constituted under the terms of the Act.

In the first of these disputes, that, namely, between the Dominion Bridge Company, Ltd., Canadian Vickers, Ltd., and the Canadian Bridge Company, Ltd., and their employees being members of Local Union 307, International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, efforts at mediation were unsuccessful and a strike occurred on May 11. The men demanded an increase in wages to \$1 an hour and union recognition. Officers of the Department of Labour kept in touch with the situation and on May 16 the Hon. Mr. Heenan personally met representatives of the union and of the Dominion Bridge Company, the employer principally affected. The company offered to establish a maximum wage rate of 90 cents per hour to be maintained for one year, if the men would return to work. The union officials stated they would withdraw their demand for union recognition and would call off the strike if a minimum rate of 90 cents per hour for all competent workmen were conceded. This proposal was refused by the company. The employers replaced the strikers to some extent, and others returned to work. On June 1 the union called off the strike.

TWENTY-TWO YEARS' OPERATIONS

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act became law on March 22, 1907, and had therefore been in operation for twenty-two years at the close of the fiscal year 1928-29.

During this period applications under its terms reached the total of 706. Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were granted in 485 cases, leaving 221 disputes which were either settled by other efforts than those of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation or in which it was found that the machinery of the statute could not be utilized. Of the above mentioned 485 disputes, in each of which it had been declared on oath that a strike or lockout was believed to be impending, a cessation of work was averted or ended in all save thirty-eight cases.

SUMMARY TABLES RESPECTING PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

The tables here presented are arranged in several divisions, viz.: (i) showing proceedings by industries concerned during the fiscal year 1928-29; (ii) showing proceedings by industries concerned from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1929; (iii) showing by fiscal years, 1907-1929, number of disputes dealt with; (iv) showing by calendar years, 1907-1929, number of disputes dealt with; and (v) containing statistical summary of operations under the statute for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

I. TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1928,
TO MARCH 31, 1929

Industries affected	Number of applications for boards received	Number of boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication and other public utilities—			
(1) Mines—			
Coal.....	3	2	1
(2) Transportation and communication—			
(a) Steam railways.....	7	3	0
(b) Street and electric railways.....	4	3	0
(c) Shipping.....	1	0	0
(3) Miscellaneous—			
Light and power.....	2	0	0
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	8	5	0
Total.....	25*	13	1

*Including three cases left over from preceding year, as stated below.

The proceedings under the Act during the year include three cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, namely: disputes between (1) General Motors of Canada, Limited, and certain of its employees at Oshawa, Ontario; (2) Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and linemen and cable splicers employed by the Hydro-Electric System of the city; and (3) Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees in the mechanical department at the Angus Shops, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

On March 31, 1929, results were still pending in connection with two applications concerning disputes between (1) Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and linemen and cable splicers employed by the Hydro-Electric System of the city; and (2) Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees, being locomotive engineers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

II. TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907,
TO MARCH 31, 1929

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work—		
(1) Mines—		
(a) Coal.....	78	11
(b) Metal.....	20	5
(c) Asbestos.....	1	0
(2) Transportation and communication—		
(a) Steam railways.....	212	7
(b) Street and electric railways.....	115	7
(c) Express.....	12	1
(d) Shipping.....	35	0
(e) Telegraphs.....	24	1
(f) Telephones.....	8	0
(3) Miscellaneous—		
(a) Light and power.....	27	3
(b) Elevators.....	1	0
(4) War work.....	30	1
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	143	2
Total.....	706	38

III. TABLE SHOWING BY FISCAL YEARS 1907-1929, NUMBER OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH

	1907- 1908	1908- 1909	1909- 1910	1910- 1911	1911- 1912	1912- 1913	1913- 1914	1914- 1915	1915- 1916	1916- 1917	1917- 1918	1918- 1919	1919- 1920	1920- 1921	1921- 1922	1922- 1923	1923- 1924	1924- 1925	1925- 1926	1926- 1927	1927- 1928	1928- 1929	Total
Number of applications.....	34	21	27	24	18	21	16	16	14	36	52	95	72	63	49	39	22	19	4	19	23	22	706
Number of boards granted.....	31	19	25	19	15	17	15	17	11	20	38	60	46	37	31	27	13	9	0	11	11	13	485
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended).....	1	1	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	38

The figures contained in the above table may be thought to show discrepancies as compared with those appearing in the yearly summary. A closer examination will, however, show the respective statements to be in agreement. A complete statement of proceedings for a year must show all disputes dealt with during the fiscal year. The figures of the yearly statement include, therefore, disputes carried over from the previous year and which are counted in the summary of that year's proceedings. Thus the same dispute may properly figure in the annual statement for each of two years. In the statistical recapitulation covering several years, as above, it is necessary that no dispute shall be counted more than once, and account is taken of the number of applications received during the year and thus brought within the purview of the statute.

IV. TABLE SHOWING BY CALENDAR YEARS, 1907-1929, NUMBER OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH

	*1907 9 mos.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	†1929 3 mos.	Total
Number of applications.....	25	27	22	23	21	16	18	18	15	29	53	93	70	61	54	42	22	22	4	14	26	25	1	706
Number of boards granted..	22	25	21	23	16	16	15	18	12	16	37	59	47	41	26	29	17	10	0	9	13	13	0	485
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended).....	1	1	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	38

*The Act became law on March 22, 1907, so that the proceedings cover nine months only.

†To the end of the financial year, March 31.

(The remark following Table III applies equally to apparent discrepancies as between the above summary by calendar years and yearly summaries of proceedings.)

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION AND OF PROCEEDINGS THEREUNDER, FROM APRIL 1, 1928, TO MARCH 31, 1929

I. MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 9, Sub-section a, of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from the party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 9, Sub-section b, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from the party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 9, Sub-section c, of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 9, Sub-section d, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation from the two members first appointed.

(1) MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY

COAL MINES

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men;	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
May 14, 1928	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees at Galt Mines, as represented by Local Unit No. 6, Mine Workers' Union of Canada.	Employees....	Lethbridge, Alta....	500 dir.....	Request for new agreement, embodying certain wage adjustments, recognition of union, etc.	H. M. E. Evans, (c) 3; A. L. Smith, K.C., (e) 1; Donald McNab, (m) 1.	June 8, 1928	June 29, 1928	The report of the board was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed agreement which was accepted by the parties concerned.
May 21, 1928	Rosedale Coal Mining Company, Limited, Jewel Collieries, Limited, Sovereign Mining Company, Limited, Excelsior Collieries, Limited, and Ideal Coal Company, Limited, and their employees as represented by Wayne Local Unit No. 16, Mine Workers' Union of Canada.	Employees....	Wayne, Alta.	From 300 to 1,000 according to the season	For increased wages, union recognition, etc.	Wm. G. Carpenter, (c) 3; Geo. H. Eaton, (e) 1; Norman Macdonald, (m) 1.	June 21, 1928	July 28, 1928	The report of the board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. The board's findings were rejected by the employees and a strike occurred on August 13, 1928. The Minister of Labour called a conference of the representatives of the operators and miners at Winnipeg on September 23, and suggested that the board's report should be accepted tentatively; if not found satisfactory at the end of four or six months, the whole question should be reviewed and readjusted in the light of the experience gained. This proposal also was turned down by the men. Agreements were later reached between the respective companies and their employees, the strike being reported terminated at the end of February, 1929.

Aug. 13, 1928	Atlas Coal Company, Employees....	Drumheller, Alta....	270 dir.; 800 For increase in day wage during busy season.	For increase in day wage; rates; renewal of contract mining rates, and union recognition.	Departmental officials investigated conditions in the Drumheller field and ascertained that two of the mining companies had agreements with their employees while the four other companies were negotiating agreements. Later advice indicated that the wage rates at all these collieries were substantially the same as those requested in the board application and currently prevailing throughout the district; also the employers claimed that the organization making the application did not represent to any appreciable extent the employees at the various mines. The matter of the establishment of a board was therefore left in abeyance
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(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

(a) STEAM RAILWAYS

April 29, 1927	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees in the mechanical department at the Angus Shops, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.	C.P.R. Eastern Lines.	275 dir.	Proposal submitted by employees looking to an agreement as to rates of pay and working conditions.	Prof. Edouard Montpetit, (C) 3; Sir William Stavert, (E) 2; J. F. Foster, (M) 1.	Nov. 1, 1927	Jan. 16, 1928	The board was instructed by the Minister of Labour on January 9, 1927, to reconvene for the purpose of expressing an opinion upon a question which had arisen regarding the meaning of one of the recommendations contained in its report dated January 14, 1928. The board's interpretation of its finding had not been received at the close of the fiscal year.
May 8, 1928	*Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited, and certain of its employees being clerks, freight handlers, yardmasters and telephone operators, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Quebec, P.Q.....	24 dir.....	Against dismissal of three employees because of membership in a labour union, also request of employees for an agreement covering wages and working conditions.	Orville S. Tyndale, K.C., (C) 3; Paul Taschereau, Norman S. Dowd, (M) 1.	May 31, 1928	July 28, 1928	The report of the board was signed by all three members, the employees' nominee dissenting, however, on the conclusion reached with respect to the dismissal of three employees, and the company's nominee dissenting on the recommendation made concerning the execution of an agreement and schedule.

* Electric railway as well as steam railway employees affected.

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC.—Continued

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued

(a) STEAM RAILWAYS—Concluded

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman: (E) Employer: (M) Men:	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
July 6, 1923	Canadian National Transfer Company (a subsidiary of the Canadian National Railway) and certain of its employees being clerks, foremen, auto-mobile mechanics, blacksmiths (farriers), saddlers, chauffeurs, teamsters, stablemen and watchmen, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees....	Montreal, P.Q., and Toronto, Ont.	100 dir.....	For increased wages and improved working conditions.				The matters in dispute were taken up by Mr. M. S. Campbell, Chief Conciliation Officer, with the management of the company, who agreed to meet a committee of their own employees at any time and discuss all points at issue.
July 20, 1923	Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Eastern Lines) and certain of its clerks employed in the locomotive and car shops, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.	Employees....	C.P.R. Eastern Lines.	50 dir.....	Concerning wages and certain working conditions.				As a result of departmental mediation negotiations between the disputants were renewed and an adjustment was effected without board reference.
Aug. 29, 1923	Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Lines, and certain of its employees being locomotive engineers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.	Employees....	C.P.R. Eastern Lines.	1,200 dir....	Employees' request for revision of one of the rules governing their service.	Jas. T. McCall, (C) ; Sir Wm. E. Stavert, (E) 1; A. Cyril Boyce, K.C., (M) 1	Sept. 11, 1923	Nov. 30, 1923	The board's report was unanimous and stated that the company and engineers were entitled to put the proposed amendment of Article 31 into effect. The article in question was part of a tripartite agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginem.

1928	Canadian National Railway Company, certain of its employees being locomotive firemen and hostlers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.	Employees.....	C.N.R. lines.....	4,000 dir.....	For revision of certain rules governing employees' service.]	Board (C) 3; Head, Pittblado, K.C. (s); L. Calder, K.C., (M) 1.	revision of Article 31 of the schedule as proposed by the locomotive engineers (see above) should be adopted. The board's report was unanimous and recommended a postponement of the proposed revision until the Department of Labour had an opportunity of attempting to secure a settlement by negotiations between representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. In accordance with this recommendation the Minister of Labour called a conference on January 25, but, after discussing the question many suggestions, was unable to bring about either a reconciliation or modification of the conflicting views.	Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.
Mar. 16, 1929								

(b) STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS*

June 5, 1928	Ottawa Electric Company and certain of its employees being members of Local Union No. 386, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees....	Ottawa, Ont.....	25 dir; 30 indir.	For increased wages and changed working conditions; also protesting against the dismissal of ten employees.	His Hon. Judge J. T. Mulcahy (C) 3; A. E. Frapp, K.C. (s) 1; H. J. McNulty, (M) 1.	Aug. 10, 1928	The board's report was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.
July 13, 1928	Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being members of the Winnipeg Electric Trackmen's Unit, One Big Union.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man.....	185 dir; 1,200 indir.	Employees' request for an agreement covering wages and working conditions.			The Chief Conciliation Officer held several conferences in Winnipeg with the parties to the controversy and a basis of settlement was reached. Difficulty later arose in securing the employer's signature to the agreement, the company preferring merely to post on the various bulletin boards a memorandum of the understanding reached, rather than to sign an agreement. This not being acceptable to the men, the Minister of Labour, while in Winnipeg, took the matter up personally with the disputing parties and secured their signatures to the agreement.

*The Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company dispute (p. 23) affected electric railway as well as steam railway employees.

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC.—Continued

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Concluded

(b) STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS—Concluded

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman: (e) Employer: (m) Men:	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Aug. 20, 1928	Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company and certain of its employees being motor-men and conductors, members of Division No. 985, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America	Employees...	Quebec, P.Q.	375 dir.; 100 indir.	Alleged unfair dismissal of several employees because of certain union affiliation.	Hon. Mr. Justice Aimé Marchand, (c) 4; Louis G. Demers, K.C., (e) 1; J. B. Vachon, (m) 1.	Sept. 20, 1928	Oct. 1, 1928	The board reported that an agreement existed between the company and another labour organization, "La Fraternité Nationale des Employés de Trainsways de Québec," providing for the employment exclusively of members of the latter union, and that the company and "La Fraternité" refused to cancel the agreement in force or to amend the same. The board expressed the opinion that a decision on the question of whether or not the "exclusive employment" provision bound the company to dismiss or justified the dismissal of employees leaving "La Fraternité" to join up with any other labour union, was one within the competence of a civil court.
Nov. 23, 1928	Hull Electric Company and certain of its employees, being members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	Hull, P.Q.	90 dir.	For increased wages and improved working conditions.	Harold Fisher, K.C., (c) 3 (died Dec. 19, 1928); Dr. Adam Shortt, (c) 3; Hamnett P. Hill, K.C., (e) 1; W. L. Best, (m) 1.	Jan. 2, 1929	Feb. 2, 1929	Practically all of the complaints respecting working conditions the board found could be amicably adjusted. The board's report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Best, and recommended an increase of 2c. an hour to motor-men and conductors to date from December 6, 1928. Mr. Hill dissented from this recommendation and submitted a minority report setting forth that in his opinion the men were already receiving generous wages.

(c) SHIPPING

Sept. 10, 1928	Canadian National Steamships and certain of its employees being machinists, boilermakers, electrical workers, blacksmiths, and other marine workers, members of Lodge 631, International Association of Machinists, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers of America, as represented by a joint committee.	Employees....	Montreal, P.Q.....	75 dir.....	For increased wages, improved working conditions, establishment of a permanent staff, and free transportation from port to port.	The Minister of Labour conferred with representatives of the respective parties and, as a result of his mediation, a basis of settlement was reached. Later Mr. Campbell, Chief Conciliation Officer of the department, arranged a meeting in Montreal and assisted in negotiating the details of the agreement.
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(3) MISCELLANEOUS

LIGHT AND POWER

Oct. 27, 1927	Corporation of the city of Winnipeg and certain of its employees being linemen and cable splicers employed by the Hydro Electric System of the city	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man.....	50 dir.; 100 indr.	Request for abolition or modification of agreement governing appointment in the city's service.	The Minister of Labour conferred in Winnipeg with the parties concerned and made certain suggestions looking to a settlement of the dispute which the representatives of the city undertook to place before the City Council. It was later stated by the city authorities that the matter would be dealt with by a special committee of Council.
May 29, 1928	Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees in the Gas Plant, members of the Gas Workers' Unit, One Big Union.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man.....	36 dir.; 5 indr.	Against alleged unjust dismissal of an employee.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Shortly after the application was received, the Chief Conciliation Officer of the department visited Winnipeg and secured a settlement of the dispute.

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC.—*Continued*

II. DISPUTES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE DIRECT SCOPE OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman: (a) Employer: (a) Men:	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Mar. 30, 1928.	General Motors of Canada Limited, and certain of its employees.	Employer and Employees.	Oshawa, Ont.....	Approx. 5,500	Adoption of a new scale of piece rates which employees in the trimming department alleged to be 30 or 40 per cent lower than those previously in force, but which the employer claimed would yield as large daily earnings as before.	His Hon. Judge J. H. Denton (c) 3; W. E. Davis, (a) 1; James Simpson, (a) 1.	April 24, 1928	May 5, 1928	The report of the board was unanimous and stated that satisfactory adjustment of all matters in dispute had been effected between the company and the employees.
April 14, 1928	Dominion Rubber Company, Limited, and certain of its employees.	Employer and Employees	Montreal, P.Q.....	Approx. 810	Introduction of a new manufacturing method in certain departments of the shoe plant, with changes in piece-work rates which the employees contended would reduce their daily earnings, while the company claimed the men would earn as much, and in many cases more, than they earned under the old rates.	Leon-Mercier, Gouin, (c) 3; A. Whitehouse (a) 1; Clovis Bernier, (a) 1.	April 24, 1928	June 5, 1928	A strike occurred in this case on April 2. As a result of the efforts of the Chief Conciliation Officer the company agreed to refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the I. D. I. Act, and to make certain concessions in the meantime if the employees would return to work. The suggestion was accepted by the employees, who resumed work on April 12. The board's findings were unanimous and were accepted by both parties to the dispute.
April 25, 1928	The Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Canadian Vickers Limited, and the Canadian Bridge Company Limited, and certain of their employees being members of Local Union 307, International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers.	Employees.....	Montreal, P.Q., and district.	300 dir.; 300 indir.	For increased wages and changed working conditions; also concerning alleged discrimination against employees holding union membership.	.....	.....	.....	The industry concerned not coming within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a board could be established only with the joint consent of the parties concerned. The employers' consent being refused, no board was established.

May 19, 1928.	Various employers, members of the Builders' Exchange, Incorporated, Montreal, P.Q.....	3 500 dir.; 4 500 indir.	For increased wages and shorter hours.	.....	.....	No board was established in this case, the consent of the employers being refused.	
May 20, 1928	Various employers being members of the Calgary General Contractors Association and certain of their employees being members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	Calgary, Alta.....	400 dir.	For increased wages.....	Hon. Mr. Justice A. H. Clarke, (c) 3; James H. Garden, (E) 1; Robert Hewitt, (M) 1.	June 11, 1928	A strike occurred on May 1. Messrs. M. S. Campbell and F. E. Harrison, Conciliation Officers of the Department of Labour, secured the consent of the parties to refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, the men to return to work forthwith and both parties to abide by the findings of the board. The board's report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Garden. Mr. Hewitt submitted a minority report. An agreement in accordance with the board's recommendations was entered into between the parties for a period of three years.
July 28, 1928	J. R. Booth, Limited, and certain of its employees being members of Local No. 73, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.	Ottawa, Ont.....	150 dir.; 50 indir.	For increased wages.....	.....	.....	Consent to the establishment of a board was refused by the employing company.
Aug. 18, 1928	Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and their employees in street railway service, being members of Division No. 966, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont. 92 indir.	81 dir.;	For increased wages.....	Rev. H. R. Grant, D.D., (c) 3; A. G. Seaman, (E) 1; F. E. Moore, (M) 1.	Sept. 17, 1928	The report of the board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to wage increases which were accepted by the disputing parties. A recommendation relating to extra workers in the track department and a suggestion made in the report that the employers should institute an adequate pension plan, were, however, rejected by the employers, who contended that these questions were not in dispute.
Nov. 26, 1928	The employing printers of Calgary and certain of their employees being members of the Calgary Typographical Union No. 449.	Calgary, Alta.....	40 dir.....	Minimum wage scale, employment of non-union men when the union is unable to furnish union men promptly; employment of apprentices, etc.	Hon. Mr. Justice Harry W. Lunney, (c) 3; James H. Garden, (E) 1; Andrew Davidson, (M) 1.	Jan. 21, 1929	Both parties agreed in advance to abide by the decision of the board. The report was unanimous.

II. CONCILIATION WORK

Throughout the years of its existence the services of the Department of Labour have been utilized in the adjustment of labour disputes affecting various classes of industry. The present Prime Minister, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, during his connection with the Department of Labour established an international reputation as a successful mediator, and the work of assisting on request in the avoidance and settlement of labour troubles has continued under the immediate supervision of each succeeding Minister of Labour. During the year under review the services of the department were, under the authority of the Conciliation and Labour Act, chapter 110, R.S.C. 1927, employed in connection with the adjustment of a large number of labour disputes. In several instances applications were received for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation having to do with disputes which did not come directly within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In such cases, with hardly an exception, the officers of the department were either successful in inducing the parties to the dispute to agree to board proceedings by joint consent, or were able to adjust these matters without the necessity of a board. Several applications for boards in connection with disputes covered by the Act were also dealt with by departmental officers and settlements brought about without the necessity of board proceedings. In many cases where the settlement of a dispute was secured by conciliation and a strike did not occur, it was considered desirable to give the matter as little publicity as possible. For this reason the department's most successful efforts in conciliation work often became known only to those immediately concerned.

The Minister of Labour evinced a personal interest in the settlement of all industrial controversies which came to the attention of the department and personally mediated in a number of individual disputes, his efforts in promoting good relations between employers and employees meeting with signal success both in Eastern and Western Canada. Through his instrumentality a number of threatened interruptions of work were avoided. Some of the more important disputes handled personally by the minister included the strike of papermakers at the mills of the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company, Kapuskasing, Ont.; machinists' wage dispute, Hamilton Bridge Company, Hamilton, Ont.; and the plumbers' and steamfitters' dispute, Toronto, Ont., which later developed into a strike on May 1, 1929, and was settled on May 23, 1929. The minister's keen knowledge of labour problems has been of great value to the department, not only in adjusting various disputes, but in the avoidance of labour troubles as well.

The Department of Labour has on its staff Fair Wages Officers and mediators who are stationed at different industrial centres. The officers in question are: Messrs. F. E. Harrison, resident in Vancouver, who is the departmental representative for the four western provinces; E. N. Compton, resident in Toronto, whose territory comprises the province of Ontario; Theo. Bertrand resident in Montreal, assigned to the province of Quebec; E. McG. Quirk, resident in Montreal, although not actually an officer of the department, acted on various occasions in connection with conciliation work in the province of Quebec; and T. W. Martin, resident in Halifax, whose territory comprises the three Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of Mr. M. S. Campbell, Chief Conciliation Officer, are at Ottawa. All of these officers rendered highly efficient service in the handling of the various strikes and labour disputes which were assigned to them by the department. A number of complimentary letters were received by the department from representatives of both sides of the disputes testifying to the fair and efficient manner in which their work was performed.

As has been the custom in previous years, visits were made from time to time by the Fair Wages Officers to many important centres of Canada and in several instances to outlying sections with the object of keeping in contact with industrial conditions throughout the entire country and obtaining information concerning wage rates having bearing on various federal Government construction contracts. This department is charged with the responsibility of providing wage schedules for all federal Government construction work and it is therefore essential that complete and accurate information on such matters be available at all times. Government undertakings of this nature are of such magnitude that quite naturally there are complaints from time to time on the part of workmen of the non-observance by the contractor of the wage scale and classifications embodied in the contract. All such complaints are promptly investigated by the Fair Wages Officers.

Labour troubles in the coal mining fields of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, and British Columbia, which have been very pronounced in recent years, are now vastly improved. In the year under review, with the exception of certain sections of Alberta, there have been practically no disturbances except of a minor nature, and before the close of the year strikes in the Alberta territory had terminated with the result that coal mining operations throughout Canada were continuing without interruption. Strikes in other industries have been few, of short duration, and mostly of minor importance.

In recent years there has been a marked tendency on the part of employees to bring their grievances to the attention of the department before resorting to strike measures. Where such opportunities have been afforded, departmental officers have been highly successful in bringing about an amicable adjustment of the difficulty. Experience in such matters has very clearly demonstrated that it is much easier to negotiate successfully in a friendly atmosphere and more satisfactory results are obtained under such circumstances. Settlement of disputes under these conditions means that there is no loss of wages to the employees concerned and no stoppage of work or inconvenience to the industry. It is therefore to be hoped that the tendency in this direction may be even more marked in succeeding years.

The following is a list of the more important cases in connection with which mediation work was performed during the year by personal intervention on the part of the Minister of Labour or by officials of the department on request of one or both parties to the dispute.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

Kingston, Ont.—The assistance of the department was requested looking to the settlement of a strike of plumbers and a sympathetic strike of the building trades at Kingston, Ont. An official of the department endeavoured to bring about an adjustment but was unsuccessful. The failure to bring about an adjustment of the difficulty was largely, if not altogether, due to the fact that the strike had been in existence for a considerable period before the services of this department were requested.

Vancouver, B.C.—A strike involving painters and paperhangers and the master painters and decorators of British Columbia was satisfactorily adjusted through the mediation of one of the departmental officers.

Vancouver, B.C.—A strike involving carpenters and the General Contractors' Association took place in October and, as a result, various organizations of the building trades struck in sympathy. Through the mediation of an officer of the Department of Labour a settlement was brought about and the men returned to work.

New Westminster, B.C.—A sympathetic strike involving carpenters and the General Contractors' Association at New Westminster, B.C., was investigated by an officer of this department with the result that the men returned to work.

Saskatoon, Sask.—A strike took place of the electrical workers employed by several firms in Saskatoon to bring about improved wages and working conditions. Upon request of the employees one of the departmental officers mediated between the two parties to the dispute and a signed agreement satisfactory to all concerned was secured.

Montreal, P.Q.—Structural iron workers employed by the Dominion Bridge Company, Montreal, P.Q., went on strike for increased wages and improved working conditions. The Minister of Labour negotiated with both sides to the dispute and was able to obtain certain concessions in favour of the men. It developed, however, that the concessions obtained were not satisfactory to the employees and the strike continued.

Saint John, N.B.—The services of the department were requested by the machinists employed by the Saint John Dry Dock Company, Saint John, N.B., to mediate in a dispute regarding wages and working conditions. Negotiations resulted in a satisfactory arrangement which was covered by a signed agreement.

Saint John, N.B.—Boilermakers employed by the Saint John Dry Dock Company, Saint John, N.B., requested the department's mediation in connection with a wages dispute with the result that an agreement was negotiated with the assistance of a representative of the department.

METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES.

Vancouver, B.C.—A strike occurred involving steel workers and the General Contractors' Association of Vancouver. This strike was in sympathy with the carpenters' strike and after mediation on the part of one of the officers of this department the men returned to work.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—The assistance of the department was requested in connection with a dispute between the automobile mechanics and their employers at Moose Jaw, Sask. At a joint meeting, which was brought about by an officer of the department, a settlement was arranged.

Hamilton, Ont.—A dispute between the Hamilton Bridge Company, Hamilton, Ont., and its machinists in respect to wages received the personal attention of the minister, and a satisfactory settlement was effected.

Saskatoon, Sask.—Automobile mechanics employed by various concerns in Saskatoon requested the assistance of the department to bring about a settlement of an existing dispute. The department mediated but was unable to effect a settlement of the matters at issue and a strike occurred.

Tilbury, Ont.—Automobile body factory workers employed by the Canadian Top and Body Corporation, Tilbury, Ont., solicited the department's assistance in adjusting their difficulties with the employer. It developed, however, that before the mediator arrived at the scene of the dispute a strike had been called and terminated.

PULP AND PAPER

Kapuskasing, Ont.—The papermakers employed by the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company, Kapuskasing, Ont., went on strike due to the dismissal of the officials of their organization. They requested the assistance of the Minister of Labour in this dispute and, on the request of the minister, the strike was immediately terminated. After protracted negotiations a solution of all matters in dispute was found.

TEXTILES

Guelph, Ont.—A strike occurred of the hosiery workers employed by Landers' Silk Hosiery Company, Guelph, Ont., as a result of the alleged wrongful dismissal of one of their employees. Officers of the department were assigned to this case and a satisfactory settlement was brought about.

FOOD

Halifax, N.S.—A dispute between the fish handlers employed by the National Fish Company, Halifax, N.S., and its fish handlers, in regard to wages and working conditions, was, on the request of the employees, dealt with by a mediator of the department who was able to bring about a settlement satisfactory to both employer and employees.

Fraser River, B.C.—A dispute involving the fishermen and the canned salmon section, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, was investigated by a mediator of the department and a settlement effected.

TRANSPORTATION

Electric Railway Service

Winnipeg, Man.—A dispute involving switch cleaners employed by the Winnipeg Electric Company, Winnipeg, Man., in regard to the question of wearing white belts at night for protection, was brought to the minister's attention and the matter was disposed of as a result of his action.

Toronto, Ont.—In the month of June a dispute between the Toronto Transportation Commission and its employees, numbering more than 2,000, in respect to wages and working conditions, had reached an acute stage—a strike being imminent. In an endeavour to bring about an adjustment of the difficulty an officer of the department took a prominent part in the proceedings and it was largely due to his efforts that the question was finally referred to arbitration and a strike avoided.

Miscellaneous

Winnipeg, Man.—A teamsters' strike involving the National Cartage and Storage Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., received, on the request of the men, the attention of a mediator of the department. Due to these strikers having been replaced by the company a settlement of the difficulty could not be arranged.

Edmonton, Alta.—Request was received from the striking teamsters of the MacCosham Storage and Distributing Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta., for assistance in adjusting their difficulty. Departmental officers were assigned to the case but found that the company had already filled the positions of the strikers, and while certain concessions were offered they were not sufficiently liberal to meet with the men's approval. It therefore proved impossible to bring about a satisfactory adjustment.

NAVIGATION

Halifax, N.S.—The department was advised of a threatened strike involving the longshoremen employed by Farquhar and Company, Halifax, N.S. This matter was investigated by an officer of the department and his negotiations with the company brought about a satisfactory understanding.

MINING

Canmore, Alta.—Officers of the department were assigned to the adjustment of a strike involving several hundred miners employed by the Canmore Coal Company, Ltd., Canmore, Alta. This strike had been in force for a period of several weeks, but through the efforts of the departmental officers a settlement was brought about covered by a signed agreement.

Coalthurst, Alta.—A strike involving the coal miners employed by the North American Collieries, Coalthurst, Alta., received the attention of officers of the department, who were successful in effecting a settlement.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS

Hamilton, Ont.—An officer of the department mediated in a strike or lock-out in the printing trades at Hamilton, Ont., and through his efforts paved the way for a settlement.

Toronto, Ont.—Photo engravers employed by the Rapid Grip Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont., asked for the minister's assistance to adjust a dispute existing between the photo engravers and this company. After several conferences the minister was able to bring about what appeared to be a solution of the difficulty. Friction developed, however, in the carrying out of the details of the proposed settlement with the result that the matter was still before the department at the close of the year.

MISCELLANEOUS

Halifax, N.S.—Coal handlers who had left the employ of the S. Cunard Company, Halifax, N.S., due to a dispute, requested the assistance of the department in bringing about a settlement. Investigation showed that these men had been replaced by the employing company many days before the matter was brought to the attention of the department and as a result a settlement could not be made.

DISPUTES REFERRED UNDER PROVISIONS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

Montreal, P.Q.—A strike involving approximately 1,000 employees of the Dominion Rubber Company, Montreal, developed due to a piece-work system being put into effect. Representatives of the employees called upon the department for assistance and one of the departmental officers was sent to Montreal. Through his efforts certain concessions were made by the company which brought about a resumption of work within a period of twenty-four hours after his arrival. Other questions in dispute were, by joint consent, referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which presented a unanimous report. The report was accepted by both sides to the controversy.

Calgary, Alta.—Approximately 800 carpenters went on strike in Calgary for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.10 per hour. The department assigned two of its officers to this dispute and through their efforts the men resumed work. The parties, by joint consent, referred the matter to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, the board's findings being accepted by both parties.

Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.—The employees of the street railway systems of Fort William and Port Arthur were unable to reach an agreement with the management in respect to wages and working conditions. An officer of the department visited the head of the lakes and secured the consent of the parties concerned to refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The findings of the board were accepted by both sides.

SETTLEMENTS EFFECTED WITHOUT NECESSITY OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

Winnipeg, Man.—An application was received from the gas workers employed by the Winnipeg Electric Company, Winnipeg, for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, the dispute having to do with the dismissal of an employee. An officer of the department investigated this case and through his negotiations the man in question was given work in another department of the company. This adjustment proved satisfactory to the employees and the application for a board was therefore withdrawn.

Montreal, P.Q., and Toronto, Ont.—A dispute involving clerks, teamsters, etc., employed by the Canadian National Transfer Company, Montreal and Toronto, was made the subject of an application under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Through the efforts of a departmental officer representatives of the company and of the men were brought together with the result that a settlement was reached.

Winnipeg, Man.—The trackmen employed by the Winnipeg Electric Company, Winnipeg, made application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with a dispute in regard to wages and working conditions. Through the efforts of the minister and officers of the department a satisfactory adjustment was reached, covered by a signed agreement.

Montreal, P.Q.—Machinists, boilermakers, electrical workers, blacksmiths and other marine workers employed by the Canadian National Steamships, Montreal, were unable to reach an agreement with the management in regard to seniority rights and conditions of transfer and made application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. This matter received the personal attention of the minister and due to his efforts the dispute was adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned.

III. FAIR WAGES

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been administered by the Department of Labour since its inception in 1900. This policy is based on a resolution of the House of Commons which was adopted at the session of 1900 and is expressed at present in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, with certain amendments which were made by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The resolution on the subject of fair wages as adopted by the House of Commons during the session of 1900 was in the terms following:—

"That it is resolved that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

"It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds."

Additional force was given to the Fair Wages Policy in 1903 by the inclusion in the Railway Act of a section requiring the payment of current rates of wages to all workmen engaged in the construction of lines of railway towards which financial aid was granted by the Parliament of Canada. The section of the Railway Act in question, which is number 244 of chapter 170 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, reads as follows:—

"(1) In every case in which the Parliament of Canada votes financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee towards the cost of railway construction, all mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in such construction shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed; and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate.

"(2) In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the Minister, whose decision shall be final."

Contractors were required by Order in Council in 1907 to post Fair Wages Schedules in a conspicuous place on any public works under construction and to keep a record of payments made to the workmen in their employ, such records to be open for inspection by Fair Wages Officers of the Government.

In order that the Fair Wages Conditions inserted in departmental contracts might be made as nearly uniform in terms and administration as possible, the Fair Wages Policy of the Government was confirmed by Order in Council on June 7, 1922 (see Annual Report, 1922, pages 42-46).

This Order in Council contains two sets of labour conditions marked "A" and "B" respectively. The former is applicable to "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry-docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortifications and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada"; the like conditions are as far as practicable observable also by the departments of Government in connection with all agreements involving the grant of Dominion public funds in the form of subsidy, advance, loan or guarantee for any of the purposes mentioned. The conditions marked "B" are observable by the depart-

ments concerned in connection with "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council."

As a result of experience gained in the administration of the Fair Wages Policy, as set forth in the Order in Council of June 7, 1922, certain amendments were made to the "A" conditions by Order in Council of April 9, 1924, on recommendation of the Minister of Labour, which, without altering the scope and intent of the policy, are intended to make its purpose clearer and more definite.

In the case of all contracts to which the "A" conditions apply, the department of the Government concerned is required to communicate to the Department of Labour the nature of the proposed contract and the classes of labour likely to be required in its execution. The Labour Department is charged with the preparation of schedules setting forth the rates of wages and hours of labour generally accepted as current for competent workmen of the various classes required in the district in which the work is to be performed. This Fair Wages Schedule is thereupon embodied in the contract. In any cases where the Department of Labour is unable to furnish Fair Wages Schedules for the purpose aforesaid, authority is given for the insertion in the contract of a Fair Wages Clause in the terms following:—

All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine, for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages, and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof. Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed, or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed thereby by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the minister* to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the contractor, and the contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

The Department of Labour does not furnish Fair Wages Schedules in the case of those contracts for manufacture and supply listed above for which the

* The term "minister" in this case refers to the Minister of the Department with which the contract is made.

conditions marked "B" are observable. The Fair Wages Order in Council requires that a Fair Wages Clause as follows shall be inserted in all contracts to which the "B" conditions apply:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Under the terms of the Fair Wages Order in Council the departments of the Government concerned are required to furnish monthly to the Department of Labour returns showing the nature of all contracts which have been entered into during the month preceding to which these conditions apply, the names and addresses of the contractors, the dates and amounts of the contracts, and the text of the Fair Wages Schedules, if any, inserted in such contracts. This information is published monthly by the Department of Labour in the *Labour Gazette*.

Since the inception of the Fair Wages Policy in 1900, Fair Wages Officers have been employed by the Department of Labour to prepare Fair Wages Schedules as required and to assist in the adjustment of complaints and disputes arising from time to time as to the proper rates observable under the terms of Government contracts.

As in previous years a number of complaints were received of alleged non-compliance with the labour conditions of Government contracts. In all cases these complaints were investigated and when found to be well founded, the contractors were required to make proper settlement with the workmen concerned. A table is appended hereto containing a list of complaints which were dealt with by Fair Wages Officers during the fiscal year.

During the year 1928-29 the Department of Labour prepared Fair Wages conditions in connection with the execution of two hundred and eighteen contracts (218). These were divided among the different Departments of the Government as follows: Indian Affairs, 5; Interior, 1; Marine and Fisheries, 23; National Defence, 21; Public Works, 148; and Railways and Canals, 20.

The following tables give particulars of the contracts entered into during the fiscal year 1928-29 for which the Department of Labour either prepared Fair Wages Schedules or authorized the inclusion of the General Fair Wages Clause:—

PARTICULARS OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PREPARED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
1928-29

Nature of Work	Locality	Date fair wages conditions supplied by Department	Amount of Contract	Issue of Labour Gazette in which fair wages conditions published
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
Construction of Indian residential school.....	Brandon, Man.....	May 10, 1928.....	Tenders not called.....	XXIX 233
Construction of Indian hospital.....	Cardston, Alta.....	May 4, 1928.....	\$46,800.00.....	XXIX 234
Construction of Cecilia Jeffrey Indian residential school.....	near Kenora, Ont.....	Sept. 4, 1928.....	\$50,843.00.....	XXIX 234
Construction of Indian residential school.....	Alert Bay, B.C.....	Sept. 6, 1928.....	\$147,900.00.....	XXIX 234
Construction of Indian residential school.....	Blackfoot Indian Reserve, near Gleichen Alta.....	Mar. 30, 1929.....	Contract not yet awarded.	
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
Road work.....	Prince Albert National Park, Sask.....	Mar. 18, 1929.....	Work done by day labour	
DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES				
Construction of a wooden dwelling.....	Miscoon Island, Gloucester Co., N.B.....	May 2, 1928.....	\$4,400.00.....	XXVIII 1270
Construction of a wooden lighthouse.....	Echurie, Magdalen Islands, P.Q.....	May 14, 1928.....	\$1,850.00.....	XXVIII 1270
Construction of a fishway.....	Magaguadavic River, at St. George, N.B.....	May 15, 1928.....	\$5,700.00.....	XXVIII 1270
Construction of combined dwelling and lighthouse and wooden storage shed.....	Isaacs Harbour, N.S.....	May 15, 1928.....	\$6,120.00.....	XXVIII 1270
Construction of hatchery, dwelling, concrete dam at outlet of lake, garage and 12 concrete rearing ponds.....	Lake George, Yarmouth Co., N.S.....	May 15, 1928.....	\$34,900.00.....	XXVIII 1270
Construction of fish hatchery establishment.....	South River, Antigonish Co., N.S.....	May 15, 1928.....	\$27,900.00.....	XXVIII 1270
Construction of fishway in the dam, Nictaux River.....	Middleton, Annapolis Co., N.S.....	May 18, 1928.....	\$1,470.00.....	XXVIII 1270
Construction of wooden fog alarm building.....	Eddy Point, Guysborough Co., N.S.....	June 6, 1928.....	Work done by day labour	
Construction of dwelling and lighthouse.....	Canso Harbour, N.S.....	June 6, 1928.....	\$6,450.00.....	XXVIII 1270
Construction of fog alarm building.....	Lamb Island, Lake Superior, Ont.....	June 12, 1928.....	Work done by day labour	
Construction of wooden dwelling.....	Long Point, Whitehead Island, N.B.....	Aug. 17, 1928.....	Contract not awarded.....	
Construction of a fish hatchery.....	Swan Creek, Lake Manitoba, Man.....	Aug. 24, 1928.....	\$6,100.00.....	XXVIII 1270
Construction of wooden radio operating house.....	Digby Island, Prince Rupert Hbr., B.C.....	Oct. 4, 1928.....	\$6,850.00.....	XXIX 338
Construction of 5 loose stone dams across the secondary arms of the St. Lawrence River.....	below Sorel, P.Q.....	Oct. 22, 1928.....	\$930,000.00.....	XXIX 539

PARTICULARS OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PREPARED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1928-29—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES—Concluded

Nature of Work	Locality	Date fair wages conditions supplied by Department	Amount of Contract	Issue of Labour Gazette in which fair wages conditions published	Vol. Page
Constructing of an ice-breaker for Hudson Strait service	Halifax, N.S.	Nov. 1, 1928	\$1,220,000.00	XXIX	457
Construction of an ice-breaker for River St. Lawrence	Saint John, N.B.	Dec. 8, 1928	\$759,000.00	XXIX	457
Construction of range lights	Brule Bank, River St. Lawrence, P.Q.	Nov. 1, 1928	\$165,000.00	XXIX	95
Construction of dwelling, boathouse and fog alarm bldg.	Long Point, Whitehead Island, N.B.	Feb. 6, 1929	Contract not yet awarded		
Construction of 2 launches for Fisheries Service on the west coast	Vancouver, N.C.	Feb. 8, 1929	\$17,595.00	XXIX	539
Construction of new lighthouse tower	Cranberry Island, Guysboro Co., N.S.	Feb. 8, 1929	Contract not yet awarded		
Construction of combined ice-house and garage at fish hatchery	Waterton Lakes Park, Alta.	Feb. 25, 1929	\$1,884.00	XXIX	539
Construction of launch for Fisheries Service, Atlantic Division	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Mar. 15, 1929	Contract not yet awarded		
Ice-remedial operations in the St. Lawrence River	between Sorel and Montreal, P.Q.	Jan. 9, 1929	A approx. \$60,000.00	XXIX	338

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Construction of canteen hut at Sarcee Camp	Calgary, Alta.	April 23, 1928	\$3,885.00	XXVIII	910
Construction of caretaker's cottage at Sarcee Camp	Calgary, Alta.	April 23, 1928	Construction postponed		
General construction work at Sarcee Camp	Calgary, Alta.	April 23, 1928	\$3,335.00	XXVIII	911
Construction of a hangar at Aerodrome	Bedford Basin, Halifax, N.S.	April 30, 1928	\$89,000.00	XXVIII	910
Alterations and repairs to the pavilion at rifle range	Rockcliffe, Ottawa, Ont.	April 26, 1928	\$53,539.75	XXVIII	1151
Reconstruction of the King's Wharf	East Calgary, Alta.	April 30, 1928	Contract not awarded		
Construction of a rifle range	Halifax, N.S.	May 21, 1928	\$22,496.00	XXVIII	1151
Construction of a rifle range	Saskatoon, Sask.	May 9, 1928	\$6,905.00	XXVIII	1265
Construction of a radio station building	Woodstock, N.B.	May 10, 1928	\$7,850.00	XXVIII	1018
Rebuilding portion of Citadel wall	Port Simpson, N.W.T.	May 10, 1928	\$9,996.00	XXVIII	910
Construction of frame building for farmers' and carpenters' shops, etc.	Quebec, P.Q.	May 19, 1928	\$5,310.00	XXVIII	910
Reconstruction of masonry wall of Dominion Arsenal	St. John's, P.Q.	July 21, 1928	\$10,500.00	XXVIII	1265
Construction of new roof for University Ave. Armoury	Quebec, P.Q.	Sept. 19, 1928	\$5,862.00	XXVIII	1380
Construction of a rifle range	Toronto, Ont.	Sept. 22, 1928	\$6,400 (approx.)	XXVIII	1377
	Moose Jaw, Sask.	Sept. 28, 1928	Contract not awarded		

Co struction of garage and storage building for Army Service Corps.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Nov. 8, 1928.....	\$2,295.00.....	XXIX	539
Construction of a drill hall.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Nov. 20, 1928.....	\$35,000.00.....	XXIX	539
Alterations to Armoury of Royal Highlanders of Canada.	Montreal, P.Q.....	Nov. 29, 1928.....	\$3,000.00.....	XXIX	539
Repairs to caretaker's quarters, Sherbrooke Regiment Armoury.....	Sherbrooke, P.Q.....	Dec. 20, 1928.....	\$2,770.00.....	XXIX	539
Repairs to heating system.....	Camp Borden, Ont.....	Dec. 20, 1928.....	\$3,565.00.....	XXIX	457
Alterations and repairs to barracks, H.M.C. Dockyard.	Halifax, N.S.....	Feb. 28, 1929.....	\$4,852.00.....	XXIX	
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS					
Construction of "Confederation Building"	Ottawa, Ont.....	April 3, 1928.....	\$2,497,000.00.....	XXVIII	1268
Construction of extension to breakwater in the main harbour (north).....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	May 7, 1928.....	\$472,500.00 (approx.).....	XXVIII	1148
Construction of concrete footings for mooring tower, Montreal Air Harbour.....	St. Hubert, P.Q.....	April 2, 1928.....	\$12,480.60 (approx.).....	XXVIII	790
Repairs to harbour works along east side of basin.	Port Burwell, Ont.....	April 2, 1928.....	\$12,982.10.....	XXVIII	1018
Construction of a breakwater extension and of repairs to existing breakwater.....	Kincardine, Ont.....	April 21, 1928.....	\$21,484.97.....	XXVIII	
Reconstruction of portion of south pier.....	Port Maitland, N.S.....	May 1, 1928.....	\$62,711.95 (approx.).....	XXIX	96
Reconstruction of extension to coal wharf.....	Burlington Channel, Ont.....	April 13, 1928.....	\$25,642.46 (approx.).....	XXVIII	909
Reconstruction of Esplanade Wharf.....	Three Rivers, P.Q.....	April 20, 1928.....	\$347,751.50.....		
Construction and erection of airship mooring tower at Montreal Air Harbour.....	Cobourg, Ont.....	May 4, 1928.....	Contract not yet awarded.....		
Construction of residences at Dry Dock for dockmaster and chief operator.....	St. Hubert, P.Q.....	April 23, 1928.....	\$71,760.00 (approx.).....	XXVIII	789
Reconstruction in concrete of portion of south pier.....	Esquimalt, B.C.....	Oct. 20, 1928.....	\$16,264.00.....	XXIX	232
Extension of harbour wall.....	Goderich, Ont.....	May 8, 1928.....	\$18,579.18 (approx.).....	XXVIII	909
Reconstruction of superstructure of west wall of entrance channel.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	May 8, 1928.....	\$14,697.00 (approx.).....	XXVIII	
Levelling and draining landing field for Montreal Air Harbour.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	May 22, 1928.....	\$19,327.50 (approx.).....	XXVIII	1149
Construction of addition to Immigration Hospital.....	St. Hubert, P.Q.....	May 12, 1928.....	\$102,441.50 (approx.).....	XXVIII	908
Construction of new Customs storage warehouse.....	Savard Park, Quebec, P.Q.....	May 19, 1928.....	\$83,870.00.....	XXIX	231
Wharf repairs and reconstruction.....	North Sydney, N.S.....	May 14, 1928.....	\$9,800.00.....	XXVIII	1017
Construction of a pile wharf.....	Bridgewater, N.S.....	May 15, 1928.....	\$19,107.95.....	XXVIII	1208
Alterations to Dom. Gov. property at New Edinburgh.	Clarke's Harbour, N.S.....	May 15, 1928.....	\$11,828.00 (approx.).....	XXVIII	1352
Construction of a tobacco-curing barn at the Experimental Farm.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	May 16, 1928.....	\$61,300.00.....	XXVIII	1018
Construction of a pier.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	May 16, 1928.....	\$4,950.00.....	XXVIII	1017
Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building.....	Faust, Lesser Slave Lake, Alta.....	June 14, 1928.....	\$12,386.38 (approx.).....	XXVIII	1268
Construction of ten 80 ft. and six 40 ft. steel pontoons for P.W.D. Dredge No. 5.....	Baie St. Paul, P.Q.....	April 3, 1928.....	\$1,251.00.....	XXVIII	532
Repairs to training wall, Woodward's Channel.....	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.....	April 3, 1928.....	\$29,460.00.....	XXVIII	531
Construction of section 5 of the north jetty.....	Steveston, B.C.....	June 6, 1928.....	\$8,800.00 (approx.).....	XXVIII	1148
	Steveston, B.C.....	June 6, 1928.....	\$249,127.50 (approx.).....	XXVIII	1267

PARTICULARS OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PREPARED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
1928-29—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

Nature of Work	Locality	Date fair wages conditions supplied by Department	Amount of Contract	Issue of Labour Gazette in which fair wages conditions published
				Vol. Page
Repairs to wharf.....	Grosse Ile, Montmagny Co., P.Q.....	June 12, 1928.....	\$9,488.00 (approx.).....	XXVIII 1149
Repairs to the lower wharf.....	Nicolet, P.Q.....	June 12, 1928.....	\$4,489.29 (approx.).....	XXVIII 1149
Construction of a wharf.....	St. Jean des Piles, Champlain Co., P.Q.....	June 11, 1928.....	\$5,680.00 (approx.).....	XXVIII 1148
Wharf repairs and improvements.....	St. Peronille, P.Q.....	June 13, 1928.....	\$6,360.00 (approx.).....	XXVIII 1383
Repairs to breastworks at Fort Dufferin.....	Saint John, N.B.....	June 12, 1928.....	\$16,110.00 (approx.).....	XXVIII 1269
Reconstruction of portion of the southwest breakwater.....	Cobourg, Ont.....	June 27, 1928.....	\$35,539.00 (approx.).....	XXVIII 1268
Construction of covered shelter (office, waiting-room and baggage-room) on the Government wharf.....	Midland, Ont.....	June 15, 1928.....	\$3,670.00.....	
Reconstruction of a portion of wharf.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	June 19, 1928.....	Contract not yet awarded.....	
Construction of a breakwater.....	Harbourville, N.S.....	June 19, 1928.....	\$10,229.70 (approx.).....	XXVIII 1269
Construction of a breakwater.....	Shag Harbour, N.S.....	June 18, 1928.....	\$8,090.53 (approx.).....	XXVIII 1268
Construction of a wharf.....	Peas Brook, Guysboro Co., N.S.....	June 19, 1928.....	\$14,935.00 (approx.).....	XXVIII 1149
Construction of an extension to wharf.....	Petit Saguenay, P.Q.....	June 27, 1928.....	\$4,432.40 (approx.).....	XXVIII 1149
Construction of an extension to breakwater.....	St. Francis Harbour, N.S.....	June 20, 1928.....	\$23,445.00 (approx.).....	XXVIII 1149
Reconstruction of wharf.....	West River Bridge, P.E.I.....	June 21, 1928.....	\$7,405.00.....	
Construction of Customs and Immigration Building.....	Douglas, B.C.....	June 25, 1928.....	\$16,739.00.....	XXVIII 1266
Construction of an immigration building.....	Prince Albert, Sask.....	June 22, 1928.....	\$36,940.00.....	XXVIII 1382
Construction of greenhouse, Westminster Hospital.....	London, Ont.....	July 17, 1928.....	\$1,700.00.....	XXVIII 1266
Construction of palm house and extension, Major's Hill Park.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	June 22, 1928.....	\$21,450.00.....	XXVIII 1267
Repairs to breakwater.....	Souris, P.E.I.....	June 23, 1928.....	\$62,000.00 (approx.).....	XXVIII 1149
Reconstruction of wharf.....	St. Nicholas, Lewis Co., P.Q.....	June 23, 1928.....	\$13,102.50 (approx.).....	XXVIII 1148
Construction of extension to breakwater.....	West Advocate, N.S.....	July 29, 1928.....	\$27,722.50 (approx.).....	XXIX 96
Repairs to west and east breakwaters.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	July 9, 1928.....	\$114,017.00 (approx.).....	XXVIII 1383
Repairing and painting, etc., Dredge P.W.D. No. 303.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	May 1, 1928.....	\$10,750.00.....	XXVIII 670
Supply and installation of 6 electric freight elevators and doors in the old examining warehouse.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	May 1, 1928.....	\$26,700.00.....	XXVIII 670
Installation of interior fittings in Postal Station B.....	Quebec, P.Q.....	May 1, 1928.....	\$1,030.00.....	XXVIII 670
Construction of extension to breakwater.....	Cornesville, N.S.....	July 5, 1928.....	\$6,446.31 (approx.).....	XXVIII 1269
Construction of wharf extension and repairs.....	Hopkins' Landing, Vancouver North, B.C.....	July 5, 1928.....	\$196.73 (approx.).....	XXVIII 1267
Reconstruction of wharf.....	Beaverton, Ont.....	July 20, 1928.....	\$4,103.00.....	XXVIII 1266
Construction of wharf repairs and improvements.....	Bagotville, P.Q.....	July 17, 1928.....	\$10,965.00.....	XXVIII 1266
Construction of a wharf.....	Ste. Flavie, P.Q.....	July 17, 1928.....	\$11,885.19.....	XXVIII 1269
Construction of addition to public building.....	Sudbury, Ont.....	July 27, 1928.....	\$15,400.00.....	XXVIII 1383

Construction of frost-proof warehouse at railway wharf.	July 11, 1928.	\$44,978.00 (approx.)	XXVIII	1150
Construction of addition to cereal building at the Experimental Farm.	July 11, 1928.	\$17,310.00	XXVIII	1267
Construction of extension to mooring wharf, west side of inner harbour.	Aug. 27, 1928.	\$51,235.00 (approx.)	XXVIII	1382
Construction of wharf.	July 16, 1928.	\$12,065.00 (approx.)	XXVIII	1268
Construction of wharf repairs and extension.	July 17, 1928.	\$23,023.35 (approx.)	XXVIII	1266
Construction of wharf extension and repairs.	July 18, 1928.	\$5,291.64 (approx.)	XXVIII	1267
Construction of extension to Deer Lodge Hospital.	July 16, 1928.	\$131,571.00	XXVIII	1382
Road construction.	July 16, 1928.	Contract not yet awarded		
Construction of portable steam boiler for the graving dock.	July 23, 1928.	\$7,650.00 (approx.)	XXVIII	1148
Grading of parade ground at H.M.C. Dockyard.	July 27, 1928.	\$5,996.20 (approx.)	XXVIII	1381
Reconditioning of 100-ton derrick at graving dock.	July 23, 1928.	\$53,698.00	XXVIII	1267
Construction of wharf extension.	Aug. 14, 1928.	\$6,300.00	XXIX	540
Construction of new postal station.	Aug. 25, 1928.	\$46,388.00 (approx.)	XXVIII	1383
Construction of repairs to breakwater.	July 21, 1928.	Contract not yet awarded		
Reconstruction of part of west entrance pier.	Aug. 4, 1928.	\$14,821.50 (approx.)	XXIX	1268
Construction of ice pier.	July 23, 1928.	\$18,191.00 (approx.)	XXVIII	1266
Reconstruction and extension of wharf.	Aug. 2, 1928.	\$5,512.00 (approx.)	XXVIII	1266
Construction of wharf extension.	Aug. 1, 1928.	\$23,948.30 (approx.)	XXVIII	1382
Reconstruction of wharf extension.	Aug. 1, 1928.	\$27,749.50 (approx.)	XXVIII	1381
Reconstruction of repairs, etc., to west breakwater.	Aug. 14, 1928.	\$23,830.30 (approx.)	XXIX	96
Construction of additions and alterations to public building.	Aug. 4, 1928.	\$65,000.00	XXVIII	1268
Construction of wharf extension.	Sept. 6, 1928.	\$16,436.00 (approx.)	XXIX	96
Removal of old, construction of new east pier and dredging.	Aug. 14, 1928.	\$130,857.55 (approx.)	XXVIII	1268
Construction of wharf repairs.	Aug. 30, 1928.	\$5,095.20 (approx.)	XXIX	232
Construction of wharf repairs and improvements.	Aug. 30, 1928.	\$3,591.00	XXVIII	1253
Construction of pump house and machinery.	Aug. 21, 1928.	\$17,500.00	XXVIII	1382
Construction of addition to Customs Examining warehouse.	Aug. 22, 1928.	\$17,262.00	XXVIII	1383
Construction of a public building.	Aug. 15, 1928.	\$25,247.00	XXVIII	1383
Wharf enlargement and repairs.	Aug. 18, 1928.	\$4,622.40 (approx.)	XXVIII	1383
Construction of a protection wall.	Aug. 18, 1928.	\$21,650.00	XXIX	438
Reconstruction of concrete wharf.	Aug. 18, 1928.	\$3,995.00 (approx.)	XXVIII	1382
Reconstruction of wharf in concrete.	Aug. 18, 1928.	\$5,742.00 (approx.)	XXIX	233
Reconstruction of wharf in concrete.	Aug. 18, 1928.	\$3,131.60	XXIX	458
Construction of two ice-breakers in concrete.	Aug. 23, 1928.	\$18,058.50 (approx.)	XXVIII	1383
Repairs to head block and face timbers of west pier.	Aug. 23, 1928.	Tenders not called		
Construction of an addition to public building.	Aug. 20, 1928.	\$2,500.00	XXIX	232
Construction of a grain inspection building.	Aug. 22, 1928.	\$36,046 (approx.)	XXVIII	1383
Reconstruction of a wharf.	Aug. 23, 1928.	\$7,525.72 (approx.)	XXVIII	1381
Renewal of a wharf head.	Aug. 23, 1928.	\$7,837.50 (approx.)	XXIX	95
Construction of wharf.	Aug. 25, 1928.	\$4,890.00	XXIX	96
Altering and redecorating public building.	Aug. 27, 1928.	\$29,380.00	XXVIII	1382
Construction of a public building.	Aug. 27, 1928.	\$9,853.50 (approx.)	XXIX	96
Construction of crib work wharf.	Sept. 4, 1928.	\$21,500.00	XXIX	96
Construction of a public building.				

PARTICULARS OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PREPARED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
1928-29—(Continued)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Concluded

Nature of Work	Locality	Date fair wages conditions supplied by Department	Amount of Contract	Issue of Labour Gazette in which fair wages conditions published
				Vol. Page
Construction of a public building.	Hespeler, Ont.	Sept. 4, 1928.	\$33,776.00	XXIX 232
Alterations to public building.	Chatham, Ont.	Sept. 4, 1928.	\$23,400.00	XXIX 96
Reconstruction of wharf No. 5 and crane foundation of wharf No. 4 at H.M.C. Dockyard.	Halifax, N.S.	Sept. 6, 1928.	\$31,108.20 (approx.)	XXVIII 1383
Construction of a breakwater.	Petite Riviere Est, Gaspé Co., P.Q.	Sept. 6, 1928.	\$19,305.00	XXIX 233
Construction of a pier.	Lamèque, N.B.	Sept. 4, 1928.	\$53,693.00 (approx.)	XXVIII 1383
Construction of a breakwater.	Pictou Landing, N.S.	Sept. 8, 1928.	Work done by day labour.	
Repairs to north jetty.	Steveston, B.C.	Sept. 13, 1928.	\$58,547.25 (approx.)	XXIX 95
Repairs to stonework of General Post Office.	Montreal, P.Q.	Sept. 13, 1928.	Contract not yet awarded.	
Construction of wharf at Irvine's Landing, Pender Harbour.	Vancouver North, B.C.	Sept. 18, 1928.	\$11,494.13	XXIX 540
Addition and alterations to public building.	Truro, N.S.	Oct. 5, 1928.	\$17,966.00	XXIX 232
Construction of Customs and Immigration Highway Office.	Rock Island, P.Q.	Sept. 19, 1928.	\$18,975.00	XXIX 96
Construction of wharf and landing stage.	Fort St. James, B.C.	Sept. 19, 1928.	\$6,011.60 (approx.)	XXIX 96
Repairs to flooring of interprovincial bridge across the Restigouche River.	Matapedia, P.Q.	Sept. 19, 1928.	\$3,403.60	XXVIII 1383
Construction of a pile breakwater.	Vercheres, P.Q.	Sept. 21, 1928.	\$6,850.00	XXVIII 1383
Construction of a laboratory building, Booth St.	Ottawa, Ont.	Sept. 24, 1928.	\$12,950.00	XXVIII 1381
Alterations to Agricultural Building.	Sackville, N.B.	Oct. 3, 1928.	\$10,290.00	XXIX 459
Construction of covered driveway to Post Office.	Ottawa, Ont.	Sept. 21, 1928.	Tenders not called.	
Construction of a public building.	Wainwright, Alta.	Sept. 21, 1928.	\$37,500.00	XXIX 233
Installation of waterworks system at Montreal Air Harbour.	St. Hubert, P.Q.	Sept. 29, 1928.	\$95,645.75	XXVIII 1382
Construction of a public building.	Buctouche, N.B.	Sept. 28, 1928.	\$24,880.00	XXIX 458
Construction of a wharf on Red River.	Winnipeg, Man.	Oct. 2, 1928.	\$10,793.85 (approx.)	XXIX 95
Repairs to revetment wall.	Hamilton, Ont.	Oct. 17, 1928.	\$26,787.80 (approx.)	XXIX 96
Construction of a public building.	Swift Current, Sask.	Oct. 5, 1928.	\$43,200.00	XXIX 232
Construction of a Customs and Immigration Building.	Emerson, Man.	Oct. 3, 1928.	\$22,153.00	XXIX 232
Repairs to shear dam in Columbia River.	Revelstoke, B.C.	Oct. 12, 1928.	\$5,799.00	XXIX 233
Construction of a Customs and Immigration Building.	St. Croix, N.B.	Oct. 11, 1928.	\$9,750.00	XXIX 232
Construction of a horticultural building at the Experimental Farm.	Ottawa, Ont.	Oct. 15, 1928.	\$33,850.00	XXIX 458
Construction of a public building.	Trascona, Man.	Oct. 15, 1928.	\$20,827.00	XXIX 458
Improvement to protection walls.	Montmagny, P.Q.	Oct. 23, 1928.	Contract not yet awarded.	

Completion of mooring tower, Montreal Air Harbour	St. Hubert, P.Q.	Oct. 24, 1928	\$43,000.00	XXIX	457
Reconstruction of wharf	Louiseville, P.Q.	Oct. 20, 1928	\$15,372.26	XXIX	458
Construction of interior finish and fittings, Laboratory Building, Fuel Testing plant, Booth Street	Ottawa, Ont.	Oct. 31, 1928	\$37,991.00	XXIX	458
Alterations to Post Office	London, Ont.	Nov. 14, 1928	\$5,975.00	XXIX	233
Construction of wharf	Gnols, B.C.	Nov. 16, 1928	\$7,689.22	XXIX	540
Reconstruction of a public building	Gray Creek, B.C.	Nov. 17, 1928	\$6,402.88 (approx.)	XXIX	458
Construction of 3,500 feet of bank protection	Nicomen Island, B.C.	Dec. 12, 1928	\$32,480.00	XXIX	457
Construction of timber revetments and pile foundation for a terminal grain elevator	Prescott, Ont.	Dec. 21, 1928	\$496,379.69	XXIX	457
Supply and installation of additional pump and motor in each of two floating caissons at Graving Dock	Esquimalt, B.C.	Dec. 17, 1928	\$6,407.00	XXIX	539
Construction of a new north pier	Burlington channel, Ont.	Jan. 7, 1929	Contract not yet awarded		
Construction of superstructure of an international bridge between Clair, N.B., and Fort Kent, Maine	Saint John River, N.B.	Jan. 22, 1929	Contract not yet awarded		
Construction of interior work, Metallurgical Laboratory Booth Street	Ottawa, Ont.	Feb. 4, 1929	\$15,490.00	XXIX	540
Construction of Customs examining warehouse	Quebec, P.Q.	Feb. 7, 1929	\$3,660.00	XXIX	458
Construction of examining warehouse	Toronto, Ont.	Feb. 21, 1929	Tenders not yet called		
Construction of proposed improvements in harbour	Three Rivers, P.Q.	Mar. 15, 1929	Contract not yet awarded		
Construction of a public building	Saskatoon, Sask.	Mar. 22, 1929	Tenders not yet called		
Construction of a wharf	Delisle (St. Couer de la Marie), P.Q.	Mar. 16, 1929	Contract not yet awarded		
Construction of Research Laboratory	Ottawa, Ont.	Mar. 15, 1929	Tenders not yet called		
Construction of a public building	Rosland, B.C.	Mar. 28, 1929	Tenders not yet called		

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Manufacture, delivery and erection of a 400 h.p. Hydraulic turbine with auxiliaries for Lachine Canal power house	Cote St. Paul, Montreal, P.Q.	May 2, 1928	\$17,420.00	XXVIII	1151
Construction of vertical lift bridges Nos. 5 and 18	Welland Ship Canal, Ont.	May 19, 1928	\$750,000.00 (approx.)	XXVIII	911
Manufacture and delivery of operating machinery and electrical equipment for Lock Gates, Taintor Valves, Regulating Weirs and Gate Yard	Welland Ship Canal, Ont.	June 11, 1928	\$1,000,000.00 (approx.)	XXVIII	1271
Reclamation work at C.N.R. Yard	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	July 13, 1928	\$130,000.00 (approx.)	XXVIII	1018
Construction of 100 ton mechanical coaling plant	Savant Lake, Ont.	July 13, 1928	\$15,866.00	XXVIII	1271
Construction of station building	Shubenacadie, N.S.	July 13, 1928	\$9,051.00	XXVIII	96
Construction of C.N.R. hotel	Halifax, N.S.	July 18, 1928	\$1,700,000 (approx.)	XXIX	
Construction of superstructure of vertical lift bridge No. 13	Welland, Ont.	Aug. 4, 1928	\$654,320.50 (approx.)	XXVIII	1270
Repairs to and surface treatment of concrete substructure of bridges on Monouan, Oskelano and Kowkash Subdivisions, Transcontinental Railway	North Sydney, N.S.	July 26, 1928	\$50,000.00 (approx.)	XXVIII	1151
Construction of new C.N.R. Station	Trent Canal, Peterboro, Ont.	July 27, 1928	\$17,424.00	XXVIII	1271
Construction of a concrete dam at Lock 25	Saint John, N.B.	Aug. 8, 1928	\$84,113.50 (approx.)	XXVIII	1151
Construction of C.N.R. baggage and express bldg.	Newcastle, N.B.	Aug. 15, 1928	\$196,000.00	XXIX	338
Erection of a water tank	Newcastle, N.B.	Aug. 22, 1928	\$7,380.00 (approx.)	XXVIII	1383

PARTICULARS OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PREPARED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
1928-29—*Concluded*

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—*Concluded*

Nature of Work	Locality	Date fair wages conditions supplied by Department	Amount of Contract	Issue of Labour Gazette in which fair wages conditions published
Erection of a water tank.	Sackville, N.B.	Aug. 22, 1928	\$7,380.00 (approx.)	XXVIII 1383
Manufacture, delivery and erection of hydraulic turbines and auxiliaries in Power House at foot of twin locks No. 4 near Merriton, Ont.	Welland Ship Canal, Ont.	Sept. 20, 1928	\$100,000.00 (approx.)	XXIX 338
Repairs to C.N.R. wharf.	Levis, P.Q.	Oct. 16, 1928	\$49,835.00 (approx.)	
Supply and erection of 100 ft. twin span electric turntable complete with two tractors, Grand Falls Subdivision, C.N.Rys.	Edmundston, N.B.	Oct. 16, 1928	\$26,000.00	XXIX 459
Construction of steel work of ferry landings and fabrication of new ferry aprons, C.N.R.	Mulgrave and Point Tupper, N.S.	Oct. 16, 1928	\$265,000.00 (approx.)	XXIX 459
Construction of superstructure of Bridge No. 6 (double leaf rolling lift bascule) over Welland Canal.	Thorold, Ont.	Nov. 28, 1928	\$514,572.00 (approx.)	XXIX 459
Construction of a steel tug for Hudson Bay Terminus.	Lauzon, P.Q.	Mar. 5, 1929	\$110,000.00	XXIX 540

TABLE SHOWING, BY PROVINCES, THE NUMBER OF FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS PREPARED, 1928-29

Department of Government	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territory	Total
Indian Affairs.					1	1			1		5
Interior.							1				1
Marine and Fisheries.	1	8	5	4	1	1			2		23
National Defence.		4	1	5	3		2	1			21
Public Works.	3	18	7	45	38	5	6	3	1	1	148
Railways and Canals.	1	4	4	3	8				23		20
Total.	5	34	17	57	51	7	9	10	27	1	218

POST OFFICE CONTRACTS

List of supplies furnished the Post Office Department by contract, or otherwise, under conditions for the protection of the labour employed, which were approved by the Department of Labour, 1928-29.

Nature of Orders	Amount of orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$10,413 58
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	5,276 07
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	117,136 17
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	3,025 64
Bag fittings.....	93,760 62
Scales.....	2,788 00
Rural mail boxes.....	42,369 55
Letter boxes.....	8,674 11
Satchels.....	157 45
Letter box locks.....	3,193 00
Cotton duck bagging.....	55,386 92
Total.....	\$342,181 11

TABLE OF FAIR WAGE COMPLAINTS ON GOVERNMENT WORKS AND DISPOSITION THEREOF DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1929

Complaint received	Locality and public work	Department affected	Subject of Investigation	Disposition
Apr. 6, 1928	Sydney, N.S.	Public Works.	Complaint that carpenters were not receiving current wage rate.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour showed that complaint was not well founded.
June ..., 1928	Onion Lake, Sask.	Indian Affairs.	Complaint of painter that contractor owed him an amount for wages.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department of Labour and a settlement of the case was effected between the claimant and the contractor.
July 18, 1928	Kingston, Ont.	National Defence.	Complaint that plumbers were not receiving current wages rate.	Investigation by the Department of Labour showed that complaint was not justified.
Aug. 16, 1928	Quebec, P.Q.	Marine and Fisheries.	Complaint that labourers were not receiving proper wages rate.	Through the instrumentality of an officer of the Department of Labour a satisfactory settlement was made.
Aug. 23, 1928	Quebec, P.Q.	Marine and Fisheries.	The alleged non-payment by contractors of current wages rate and overtime to carpenters.	A number of wages claims of carpenters were filed with the Department of Labour. The matter was not disposed of at the close of the fiscal year but was under discussion with the Harbour Commissioners and the contractors.
Sept. 5, 1928	Ottawa, Ont.	Public Works.	Complaint that current wages rate not being paid to worker employed as a common labourer.	Investigation by an officer of the Department of Labour showed complaint was justified and the necessary adjustment in pay was accordingly made.
Oct. 8, 1928	Ottawa, Ont.	Public Works.	The alleged nonpayment by sub-contractor of proper wage rate to common labourer.	Investigation by an officer of the Department of Labour resulted in a proper settlement being made with the complainant.
Oct. 22, 1928	Ottawa, Ont.	Indian Affairs.	Complaint that proper wages rates and hours not being observed in case of carpenters and labourers.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour showed that complaint was justified and settlements were accordingly made by the contractors with the workmen concerned.
Nov. 16, 1928	Ottawa, Ont.	Public Works.	Alleged that sub-contractor was not paying proper wages rate to labourers employed on excavation work.	Investigation by the Department of Labour showed that complaint was justified and the matter was immediately brought to the contractors' attention and the proper rate put into effect.
Dec. 12, 1928	Port Arthur, Ont.	Public Works.	The alleged non-payment of current wages rate to carpenters.	Investigation by the Department of Labour showed that the complaint was not justified.
Dec. 27, 1928	Extension to Breakwater Departure Bay, B.C.	Marine and Fisheries.	Complaint that contractors were not paying proper wages rate to carpenters.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department showed complaint was justified and the proper rate was accordingly put into effect and made retroactive.
Jan. 4, 1929	Biological Station. Halifax, N.S.	Railways and Canals	Complaint that proper wages rate was not being paid to carpenters.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour showed that complaint was not justified.
	Pier No. 2, Harbour Commissioners			

IV. STATISTICS

Statistical and other information relating to labour conditions has been collected and published by the Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900 as required by statute (Labour Department Act, chapter 111, Revised Statutes, 1927, section 4). In accordance with the Statistics Act (1918), chapter 190, Revised Statutes, 1927, and under arrangements with the Dominion Statistician, statistics are collected and published in co-operation with the Dominion Statistician, in close association with statistics of general social and economic conditions as organized in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

An important feature of this arrangement is the use by the department of the classification of industries and occupations drawn up in the bureau and followed by various departments of the federal Government service in the compilation and publication of records and statistics.

The present chapter contains information as to strikes and lockouts, wages and hours, prices and cost of living, and as to fatal industrial accidents. Information as to employment, labour organization, and other subjects will be found in other chapters.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

The departmental record of strikes and lockouts in Canada was begun on the establishment of the department toward the end of 1900 and particulars of industrial disputes have been given each month in the *Labour Gazette*, the official monthly publication of the department; also in an early issue each year a summary statement of the previous calendar year is printed in the *Labour Gazette*, with a statistical analysis. The figures are given for the calendar year rather than the fiscal year, because in this form they are more easily comparable with statistics on the same subject gathered in other countries, which also as a rule use the calendar year.

A special report covering the period 1901 to 1912 was issued in 1913, followed by another in 1918 giving summary tables for the years 1901-1916 with detailed tables for the five-year period 1911-1916. As these reports have been for some time out of print and as the classification of industries and occupations was altered in 1918 and again in 1922, while certain other changes in methods of compilation and analysis have been made, the record for the entire period is being revised for publication in a special report.

The record of the department includes all strikes and lockouts of which information becomes available to the department and the methods taken to secure information are such as to practically preclude omissions of a serious nature. As a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered, strikes and lockouts are recorded together in the statistical tables, and the term "dispute" or "industrial dispute" is frequently used. So far as concerns figures given with respect to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is impossible always to secure exact information, but the estimate made in such cases is the result of painstaking methods in the collection of data, and, with increasing experience in dealing with the subject, it is believed that the statistics indicate the conditions with reasonable precision.

A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees, and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees were not until 1924 included in the published record, but a separate record of such disputes was maintained in the department. Since 1924, however, any disputes involving a time loss of ten working days or more have been included in the published record. In 1928 the separate record of disputes causing less than ten days' time loss included seven, involving one hundred and one employees for one-half day, and resulting in a time loss of twenty-six and one-half working days.

The department secures information as to the occurrence of a strike or lockout through newspapers, from correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in over sixty industrial centres throughout the Dominion, from its officers in touch with disputes and negotiations, and from labour organizations and employers concerned. As soon as a strike or lockout is reported, report forms are sent to the representatives of the employers and of the employees involved in the dispute, calling for details as to dates, numbers involved, causes, negotiations, terms of settlement, etc. From these reports and any other information secured the statistics are compiled, as well as statements for publication in the *Labour Gazette* and in other reports. It is very unusual for either party to a strike or lockout to neglect or refuse to make out and forward to the department the desired report, all parties apparently recognizing the importance of the publication of complete and accurate information. If the dispute is of more than one month's duration, a progress report is secured at the end of each month or more frequently. Supplementary reports are secured through officers of the department and correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, especially when conflicting information is furnished by the various parties to the dispute.

The feature of the industrial disputes record for Canada in 1928 was the prevalence of strikes and lockouts of short duration and of those involving small numbers of employees, 39 out of the 101 disputes in existence during the year being of less than five days, with 62 disputes under 15 days, while 65 disputes involved less than 100 employees. The number of disputes was, therefore, greater than in 1927, with the number of employees less, while the time loss in man working days was greater than in 1927, a protracted strike of coal miners in Alberta with two shorter disputes causing a time loss one-third of the total for the year. Another important feature of the year was the large number of strikes in the building trades, which also caused about one-third of the total time loss for the year.

RECORD OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY YEARS

Year	Number of disputes		Disputes in existence in the year		
	In existence in the year	Beginning in the year	Employers involved	Workers involved	Time loss in working days
1901.....	104	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902.....	121	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903.....	146	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904.....	99	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905.....	89	88	437	16,223	217,244
1906.....	141	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907.....	149	144	825	36,224	621,962
1908.....	68	65	175	25,293	708,285
1909.....	69	69	397	17,332	871,845
1910.....	84	82	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911.....	99	96	475	30,094	2,046,650
1912.....	150	148	989	40,511	1,099,208
1913.....	113	106	1,015	39,536	1,287,678
1914.....	44	40	205	8,678	430,054
1915.....	43	38	96	9,140	106,149
1916.....	75	74	271	21,157	208,277
1917.....	148	141	714	48,329	1,134,970
1918.....	196	191	766	68,489	763,341
1919.....	298	290	1,913	138,988	3,942,189
1920.....	285	272	1,273	52,150	886,754
1921.....	145	138	907	22,930	956,461
1922.....	85	70	569	41,050	1,975,276
1923.....	91	77	419	32,868	768,494
1924.....	73	63	415	32,494	1,770,825
1925.....	83	81	510	25,796	1,743,996
1926.....	77	73	598	24,142	296,811
1927.....	79	72	652	22,683	165,288
1928.....	101	97	726	18,239	238,132
Total.....	3,255*	3,126	18,892*	926,549*	25,563,076

*In these totals figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 AND 1928, BY MONTHS

Month	Disputes in existence								Number of workers affected								Time lost in working days							
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
January.....	23	22	18	13	12	11	9	10	1,765	3,435	2,852	14,294	731	823	283	517	30,646	68,474	53,966	209,834	5,526	9,769	4,085	8,029
February.....	31	24	20	17	14	10	10	10	2,906	3,200	3,950	12,933	3,066	2,450	410	889	36,361	62,935	46,030	197,083	27,013	21,730	6,403	5,853
March.....	32	20	19	13	15	14	10	13	3,468	2,569	1,533	827	11,891	1,032	543	1,095	55,502	62,737	33,229	11,087	249,400	14,269	7,248	7,806
April.....	29	26	27	16	13	14	14	16	4,453	13,086	2,561	8,667	12,149	924	1,973	1,813	63,480	272,946	34,972	199,968	297,949	8,773	14,478	22,037
May.....	56	31	39	14	19	15	21	20	9,323	13,433	4,767	7,955	13,240	4,018	5,669	3,415	175,889	279,857	53,891	202,710	307,229	59,591	27,765	39,317
June.....	50	25	28	26	23	15	20	21	10,239	11,093	6,268	12,296	14,761	2,881	2,081	4,027	188,020	263,402	42,406	214,790	320,594	35,769	15,060	25,336
July.....	41	21	23	19	21	18	15	19	9,413	15,553	18,095	8,701	13,458	10,891	3,317	3,333	92,891	255,734	307,433	210,736	331,976	49,058	12,585	22,672
August.....	31	25	20	16	20	14	14	20	3,442	25,364	3,651	9,472	13,430	4,326	6,194	5,562	73,273	450,692	30,721	206,118	112,524	34,800	14,321	30,237
September...	26	23	18	9	14	14	13	11	3,948	17,736	1,729	7,687	1,297	2,347	2,016	1,433	59,849	99,732	30,773	183,723	20,553	20,922	9,231	9,849
October.....	17	18	16	7	8	12	20	16	1,897	3,240	2,322	8,023	705	2,561	3,923	2,530	46,036	54,758	50,402	127,763	12,142	27,873	39,493	36,838
November....	18	14	15	3	11	13	16	16	3,354	2,036	2,237	353	3,925	1,133	1,933	1,840	73,149	48,023	55,978	5,148	38,187	9,892	9,455	20,893
December....	18	15	13	3	9	10	9	11	3,759	2,950	2,446	125	1,532	198	301	577	61,365	55,986	28,693	1,865	20,903	4,365	5,164	9,265
Year.....	145*	85*	91*	73*	83*	77*	79*	101*	22,930*	41,050*	32,868*	32,494*	25,796*	24,142*	22,683*	27,031*	956,461	1,975,276	768,494	1,770,825	1,743,996	296,811	165,288	238,132

*These figures relate only to the actual number of disputes in existence and the workers involved during the year, not being a summation in each case of the monthly figures.

Of the one hundred and one strikes and lockouts during the year, four were carried over from 1927, ninety-seven began during 1928, and at the end of the year four were still in progress, involving one hundred and ninety-three employees. The total number of workers involved in the course of the year was 18,239, twenty-five per cent less than in 1927, while the time loss in working days was 238,132, about forty per cent more than in 1927.

The industries chiefly affected by disputes during the year were: mining, 5,578 workers and 86,921 working days' time loss; building, 3,890 workers and 77,903 working days; clothing manufacturing, 2,486 workers and 16,036 working days; rubber manufacturing, 1,728 workers and 15,195 days' time loss; logging, 1,006 workers and 12,562 days' time loss.

Logging.—The five strikes in logging occurred in northern Ontario, one in June and the others in the last quarter of the year. All involved pulpwood cutters and were to secure increases in wages, piece rates, and all, except one at Kapuskasing, were successful. To some extent they appear to have been to secure a return to the rates paid in the 1927 season.

Fishing and Trapping.—The only dispute in this industry was a strike of salmon fishermen on the Fraser river who demanded the same rates per fish from canning companies as in 1927, a compromise providing for somewhat lower rates being the result.

Coal Mining.—The most important dispute was that in the lignite field at Wayne, Alta., involving 1,200 miners from August to the end of the year, a settlement being reached early in 1929. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act dealt with the dispute before the strike and an account of the case appears in the chapter on proceedings under the Act. Strikes following the discharge of workers were in progress at Canmore, Alta., from March to June, and at Coalhurst, Alta., during August, and were settled through the mediation of officers of the department. A number of strikes of brief duration occurred in Nova Scotia with respect to conditions in particular mines, one being for the employment of union members only. A strike for the same object occurred at Aerial, Alta., in February.

Manufacturing.—Of the forty-seven disputes in these industries, twenty-six occurred in ready-made clothing factories. Important strikes occurred in a rubber factory at Montreal and in an automobile plant at Oshawa and were dealt with under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, proceedings under which are described elsewhere in this report.

Construction.—There were numerous disputes in the building trades, but most of these were of brief duration to secure wage increases or to secure or maintain union working conditions. The most important disputes involved plumbers and other building trades at Kingston, carpenters and other building trades at Vancouver, structural iron workers and other trades at Montreal and Toronto, painters at Vancouver and carpenters at Calgary. This last was referred to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In all of these disputes officers of the department succeeded in or endeavoured to bring about a settlement as stated in the chapter on conciliation work.

Transportation.—These three disputes included two of teamsters, in Winnipeg and Edmonton, and one of longshoremen, coal handlers, etc., at Halifax. Officers of the department attempted to bring about settlements but were unsuccessful.

Service.—Garage mechanics at Saskatoon in thirty-two establishments ceased work in August to secure union agreements and were partially successful.

Employees in one restaurant in Edmonton ceased work in October, when the employer terminated a union agreement, and secured their demands in December.

ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS

The provinces experiencing the most time loss were Alberta, 36.6 per cent; Ontario, 17.3 per cent; Quebec, 14.3 per cent; British Columbia, 12.8 per cent; but Nova Scotia, with only 4.4 per cent of the time lost, showed a number of workers involved, 3,811, slightly larger than each of these four, as a result of a number of coal miners' strikes of short duration.

The causes of the disputes during the year were chiefly changes in wages and questions of union organization, there being twenty-eight disputes concerning increases in wages, ten concerning decreases, and twenty-seven with regard to union questions of which ten were in connection with securing or maintaining union wages and working conditions, usually under signed agreements.

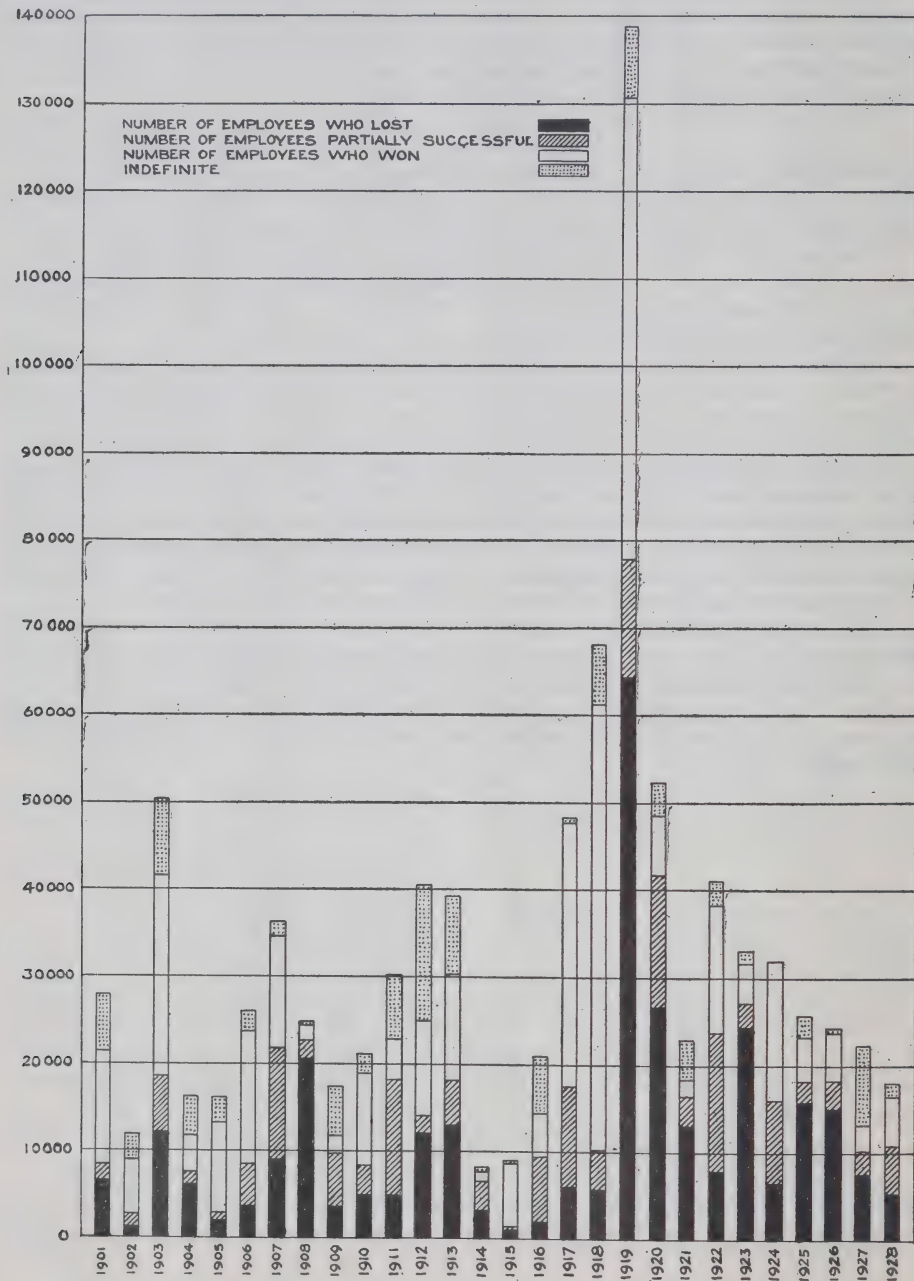
The record of results of all disputes showed that out of 18,239 workers involved, 5,532 were successful, 5,602 partially successful, 5,721 were unsuccessful and 1,384 employees were involved in disputes terminated indefinitely or unterminated at the end of the year.

In regard to methods of settlement, it appears that direct negotiations between the parties resulted in settlements in 45 out of 101 disputes, that conciliation was successful in ten disputes, two were referred to arbitration and two were settled by references to Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, in addition to one of the above arbitrated cases dealt with under the I.D.I. Act. The dispute involving coal miners at Wayne was referred to a board before the strike, which was unterminated at the end of the year. In eighteen of the disputes the workers returned without negotiations and in sixteen disputes the replacement of the workers settled the issue, in some cases there being then a partial return of the workers.

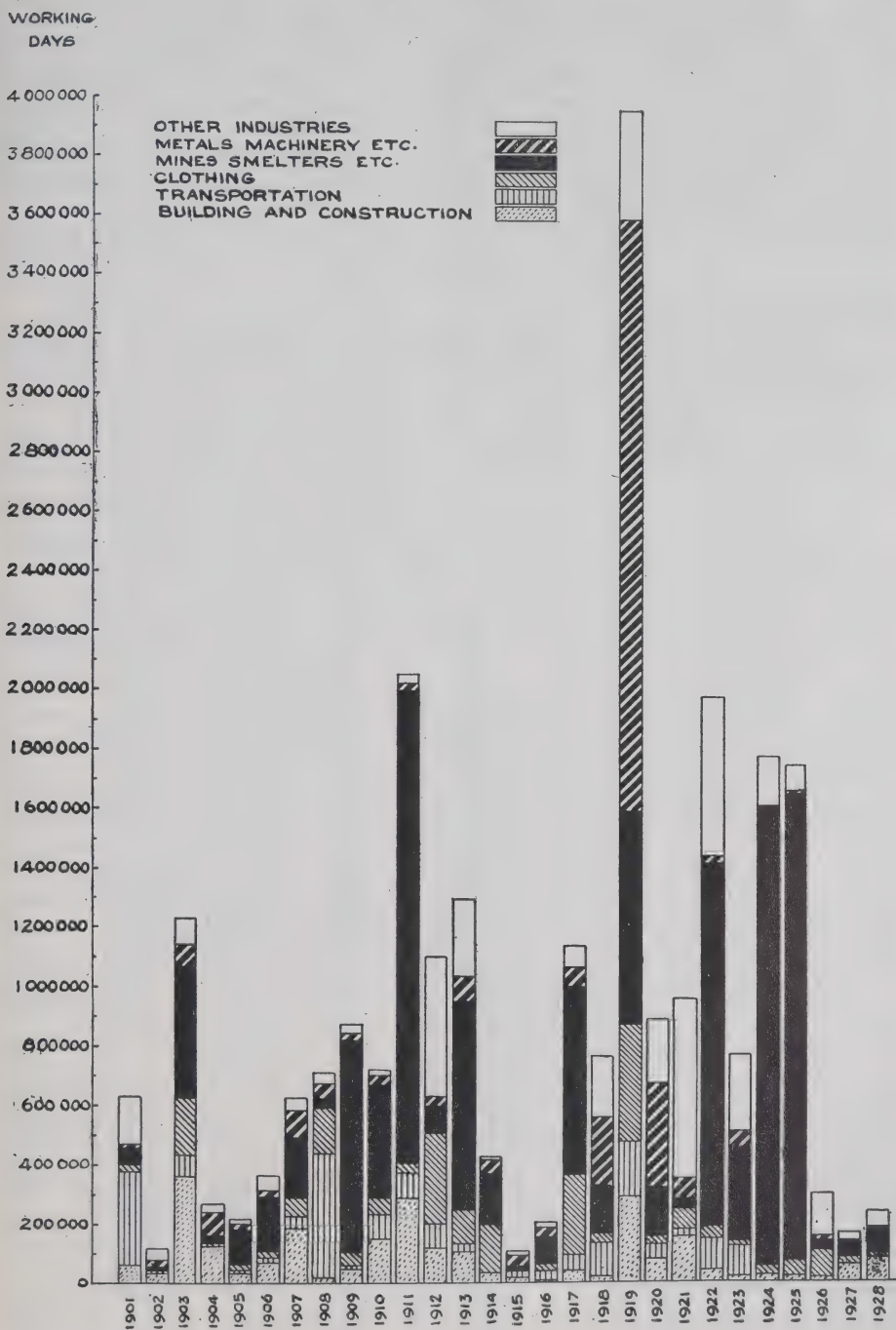
The accompanying table giving the principal statistics by months since 1921 shows that there is a tendency for more disputes to occur in the spring and early summer months, involving the largest number of employees, but that the greatest time loss is sometimes later in the year when disputes with large numbers of employees are protracted and unsettled before other important disputes begin.

RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN 1901-1928

NUMBER OF
EMPLOYEES



LOSS IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES EACH YEAR 1901-1928



STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

It is of interest to compare strikes and lockouts in Canada with those in other countries and the accompanying table gives the figures available for the years 1927 and 1928. The authorities in the various countries do not at present follow uniform methods in compiling and publishing statistics of strikes and lockouts, so that the figures are comparable only in a general way. In some countries the number of disputes shown is the number beginning during the year, in other cases it is the number ending during the year, and in others again it is, as in Canada, the number of disputes in existence, that is, in progress during the year at some time. As regards the number of workers involved, some authorities record the number directly involved only, as in Canada, while in certain other countries the number indirectly affected, that is, thrown out of employment as a result of the strike or lockout, is included. For some countries strikes and lockouts are recorded separately, but in the table herewith figures for both strikes and lockouts have been included. In some cases no figures as to time loss are available.

The population of each country as shown by the latest census is given in the table so that the relative degree of disturbance to industry in the various countries may be noted.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN BRITISH AND OTHER COUNTRIES IN 1927 AND 1928

Country	Year	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Population of country
Canada.....	1927	79	22,683	165,288	8,788,483
	1928	101	18,239	238,132	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	1927	308	114,200	1,174,000	44,173,704
	1928	302	124,400	1,388,000	
Irish Free State.....	1927	53	2,312	64,020	2,972,802
	1928	52	2,190	54,292	
Australia.....	1927	441	157,581	1,713,581	6,043,924
	1928	287	82,349	777,278	
New Zealand.....	1927	36	4,384	10,395	1,461,262
	1928	41	9,822	22,817	
British India.....	1927	129	131,655	2,019,970	247,003,293
	1928	203	506,851	31,647,404	
South Africa.....	1927	12	5,158	9,126	7,577,027
	1928				
Austria.....	1927	216	35,300	686,560	6,067,000
	1928	264	38,257	657,925	
Belgium.....	1927	186	39,873	1,658,836	7,577,027
	1928	192	77,785	2,254,424	
Czechoslovakia.....	1927	198	167,846	1,337,887	13,588,830
	1928	273	105,418	1,871,996	
Denmark.....	1927	17	2,851	119,000	3,435,000
	1928				
Estonia.....	1927	5	218	3,067	1,116,325
	1928				
Finland.....	1927	79	13,368	1,528,182	3,495,186
	1928				
France.....	1927	443	120,551		39,209,666
	1928				
Germany.....	1927	857	490,115	5,896,108	62,592,575
	1928				
Hungary.....	1927	84	24,803	294,941	8,160,000
	1928				
Japan.....	1927	383	46,672	791,599	83,454,489
	1928	397	46,252	578,465	
Latvia.....	1927	95	5,273	60,267	2,000,000
	1928	179	13,431	62,254	
Netherlands.....	1927	216	12,000	203,900	7,526,097
	1928	195	15,200	638,000	
Norway.....	1927	96	22,456	1,374,000	2,788,893
	1928				
Poland.....	1927	618	236,552	2,483,165	27,160,000
	1928	729	346,140	2,734,062	

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN BRITISH AND OTHER COUNTRIES IN 1927 AND 1928—*Con.*

Country	Year	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Population of country
Rumania.....	1927	199	61,036	58,002	18,000,000
	1928				
Sweden.....	1927	189	9,477	400,000	6,074,368
	1928	202	71,538	4,838,000	
Switzerland.....	1927	26	2,058	34,160	3,886,090
	1928	44	5,339	95,855	
United States.....	1927	734	349,434		105,710,620
	1928	629	357,145		

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

Statistics as to wages and hours of labour are secured to a considerable extent in connection with the work of the department on strikes and lockouts, industrial agreements, conciliation and mediation in industrial disputes, proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, fair wages schedules, and reports of changes in wages and hours. Each year representative employers in the various industries are requested to furnish figures as to the wages of the principal classes of labour in their employ, hours per day and per week, and information as to any other features of conditions of employment, such as rates for overtime, Sundays and holidays, bonus, profit sharing, old age benefit or other welfare schemes, annual vacation or sick leave with pay, agreements as to wages and working conditions, etc. Labour organizations are also requested to furnish data as to rates of wages, hours of labour, other working conditions, and copies of agreements with employers or schedules of wages and working conditions in effect.

From the information so secured tables of rates of wages and hours of labour for the principal classes of workers in a number of industries are published annually as a supplement to the *Labour Gazette* issued in January each year, with a table of index numbers of wage rates of certain industries back to 1901, calculated with rates for the year 1913 as 100. This series of bulletins was begun with the publication in March, 1921, of a report covering a number of occupations and industries from 1901 to 1920, and certain manufacturing industries from 1911 to 1920. Since that time the scope of the report has been extended to deal with several of the industries more adequately and to cover more of the important industries, especially in manufacturing, for which comprehensive data was not available earlier. Statistics as to wages in coal mining, metal mining and in agriculture have been included, data for agriculture being secured by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics through crop correspondents.

So far as is possible, copies of agreements between employers and trade unions and other organizations or representatives of employees are secured by the department on their consummation and published in the *Labour Gazette* in summary form, or in full when of sufficient importance, with rates of wages, hours of labour, etc. This feature of the *Gazette* also includes schedules of wages and working conditions put into effect by municipalities, other public bodies, etc. The information in the *Labour Gazette* as to settlements of disputes also affords considerable current information as to wages, hours and other working conditions.

The information as to wages and hours of labour secured by the department is used not only for publication as above but also in connection with the settlement of disputes, the administration of the Fair Wage Policy in Dominion Government contracts, and the determination of prevailing rates of wages, hours

of labour, etc., for certain classes of Dominion Government employees under the Civil Service Act, and in furnishing information as to wages rates, hours of labour, etc., in response to special requests.

The accompanying table of index numbers of rates of wages for various classes of employees published in January, 1929, shows levels of wages in 1928 as compared with 1927 and previous years. It will be seen that during 1928 there were substantial increases in building trades, printing trades, electric railways, with slight increases in metal trades, coal mining, miscellaneous factory trades and logging and sawmilling. For the first time since 1920 some of the groups were as high as in that year, building and printing trades reaching higher levels while electric railways attained practically the 1920 level. These groups, however, were in 1920 relatively below the others, not having risen to 200, which was then exceeded by all the other groups except coal mining, this last group, however, rising above it in 1921.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF WAGES FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF LABOUR IN CANADA, 1901-1928

(Rates in 1913=100)

Year	Building Trades (a)	Metal Trades (b)	Printing Trades (c)	Electric Railways (d)	Steam Railways (e)	Coal Mining (f)	Average *	Common Factory Labour (g)	Miscellaneous Factory Trades (g)	Logging and Sawmilling (g)
1901.....	60.3	68.6	60.0	64.0	68.8	82.8	67.4	.....	.....	.....
1902.....	64.2	70.2	61.6	68.0	72.0	83.8	70.0	.....	.....	.....
1903.....	67.4	73.3	62.6	71.1	75.1	85.3	72.5	.....	.....	.....
1904.....	69.7	75.9	66.1	73.1	76.9	85.1	74.5	.....	.....	.....
1905.....	73.0	78.6	68.5	73.5	74.5	86.3	75.7	.....	.....	.....
1906.....	76.9	79.8	72.2	75.7	79.3	87.4	78.6	.....	.....	.....
1907.....	80.2	82.4	78.4	81.4	81.0	93.6	82.8	.....	.....	.....
1908.....	81.5	84.7	80.5	81.8	86.1	94.8	84.9	.....	.....	.....
1909.....	83.1	86.2	83.4	81.1	86.3	95.1	85.9	.....	.....	.....
1910.....	86.9	88.8	87.8	85.7	90.1	94.2	88.9	.....	.....	.....
1911.....	90.2	91.0	91.6	88.1	95.7	97.5	92.3	94.9	95.4	93.3
1912.....	96.0	95.3	96.0	92.3	97.9	98.3	96.0	98.1	97.1	93.8
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914.....	100.8	100.5	102.4	101.0	101.4	101.9	101.3	101.0	103.2	94.7
1915.....	101.5	101.5	103.6	97.8	101.7	102.3	101.4	101.0	106.2	89.1
1916.....	102.4	106.9	105.8	102.2	105.9	111.7	105.8	110.4	115.1	109.5
1917.....	109.9	128.0	111.3	114.6	124.6†	130.8	119.9	129.2	128.0	130.2
1918.....	125.9	155.2	123.7	142.9	158.0	157.8	143.6	152.3	146.8	150.5
1919.....	148.2	180.1	145.9	163.3	183.9	170.5	165.3	180.2	180.2	169.8
1920.....	180.9	209.4	184.0	194.2	221.0	197.7	197.8	215.3	216.8	202.7
1921.....	170.5	186.8	193.3	192.1	195.9	208.3	191.2	190.6	202.0	152.6
1922.....	162.5	173.7	192.3	184.4	184.4	197.8	182.4	183.0	189.1	153.7
1923.....	166.4	174.0	188.9	186.2	186.4	197.8	183.3	181.7	196.1	170.4
1924.....	169.7	175.5	191.9	186.4	186.4	192.4	183.7	183.2	197.6	183.1
1925.....	170.4	175.4	192.8	187.8	186.4	167.6	179.7	186.3	195.5	178.7
1926.....	172.1	177.4	193.3	188.4	186.4	167.4	180.5	187.3	196.7	180.8
1927.....	179.3	178.1	195.0	189.9	198.4	167.9	184.3	187.7	199.4	182.8
1928.....	185.6	180.1	198.3	194.1	198.4	168.9	187.6	187.1	200.9	184.3

*Simple average of six preceding columns.

†Including some increases effected near the end of the year.

(a) Seven trades from 1901 to 1920, eight from 1921 to 1926, nine for 1927.

(b) Five trades from 1901 to 1926, four for 1927.

(c) Two trades from 1901 to 1920, four for 1921 and 1922, six from 1923 to 1927.

(d) Two classes from 1901 to 1920, five classes 1921 to 1927.

(e) Twenty-three classes.

(f) Four classes 1901 to 1920, twelve classes 1921 to 1927.

(g) The number of samples has been increased each year since 1920.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

Statistics of retail prices of a number of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rentals of workingmen's houses in the industrial centres of Canada, chiefly cities with a population of 10,000 and upward, have been given in the *Labour Gazette* each month since January, 1910, the number of articles covered and the number of localities included being increased from time to time. The changes in the cost of these items as affecting family expenditure have been shown in the form of a table of the cost of a weekly family budget calculated from the average prices in all the localities each month, the amount of each article used for the calculation being determined according to its importance or representative character in workingmen's family expenditure. As the number of items of food, fuel, etc., is relatively small and incomplete, the resulting figures are not suitable for showing either the actual expenditure of the average family or any standard of living, but the figures calculated have been issued for the purpose of showing the changes from month to month in certain items and as a basis for determining approximately the extent of changes in the cost of living. Since 1918 data have also been secured as to prices of clothing, boots, house furnishings and miscellaneous items, and since March, 1921, from time to time, usually at the beginning of each year, the *Labour Gazette* has contained a table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, constructed from the figures of the weekly family budget of food, fuel and rent above mentioned, with the addition of figures for clothing and sundries groups. These figures were issued as the result of tentative calculations pending the compilation of more complete data, and in January, 1927, the department was able to issue a new series of figures for the following groups: fuel and light, rent, clothing, and sundries, and this table has been brought down to date from month to month in the *Labour Gazette*. These figures have been calculated only as averages for the Dominion and it is intended to make similar calculations for the provinces and some of the cities. In the calculation of these index numbers allowance is made for the importance of each article in the average expenditure of workingmen's families.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers by groups, with a figure for all items, back to 1914, prices in 1913 being taken as 100. It will be observed that, while there was a steep decline from June, 1920, when the peak was reached, until the summer of 1922, prices have been relatively steady since the latter date. The index number during this period did not rise above 160 nor fall below 153, the changes occurring being principally seasonal, due chiefly to the influence of varying crop conditions on food prices. The fuel and light group was affected by strikes of coal miners in 1922 and 1925. Lower levels in recent years are apparently due to the increasing use of coke in households, and of fuel oil in industries and transportation, thus affecting the prices of coal. The development of electric current production, chiefly from water-power, has also affected the cost of fuel for cooking in houses as well as the cost of electric light.

Statistics of wholesale prices and of prices in other countries have been published in the *Labour Gazette* along with retail prices in Canada. Since 1924 the figures for wholesale prices are those issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in continuation of the record and index number compiled by the Labour Department and published from 1910 to 1924. Index numbers of wholesale prices in Canada compiled and issued by the Canadian Bank of Commerce are also given. A supplement to the *Labour Gazette* for January, 1929, contained a review of prices in Canada and other countries during 1928, with comparative figures for previous years.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO MARCH, 1929*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All Items*
December, 1914.....	108	98	97	103	100	103
December, 1915.....	111	96	94	115	110	107
December, 1916.....	138	109	95	136	122	124
December, 1917.....	167	125	102	158	134	143
December, 1918.....	186	146	111	185	151	162
March, 1919.....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June, 1919.....	187	139	119	197	157	166
September, 1919.....	195	146	121	210	161	173
December, 1919.....	201	148	122	210	164	176
March, 1920.....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June, 1920.....	231	168	137	251	169	200
September, 1920.....	217	189	138	232	171	194
December, 1920.....	202	200	142	232	173	190
March, 1921.....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June, 1921.....	152	179	149	193	173	165
September, 1921.....	161	174	149	177	173	165
December, 1921.....	150	172	150	177	173	161
March, 1922.....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June, 1922.....	139	167	154	165	174	156
September, 1922.....	140	179	155	162	174	157
December, 1922.....	142	177	155	162	174	157
March, 1923.....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June, 1923.....	139	169	158	163	173	156
September, 1923.....	142	171	158	164	172	157
December, 1923.....	146	172	158	164	171	159
March, 1924.....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June, 1924.....	134	163	158	160	170	153
September, 1924.....	140	163	158	159	169	154
December, 1924.....	144	162	158	159	169	156
March, 1925.....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June, 1925.....	142	159	158	160	168	155
September, 1925.....	147	160	158	159	167	156
December, 1925.....	157	166	158	159	166	160
March, 1926.....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June, 1926.....	151	162	156	157	166	157
September, 1926.....	149	160	156	157	166	156
December, 1926.....	152	162	156	157	166	157
March, 1927.....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June, 1927.....	148	158	156	154	166	155
September, 1927.....	148	158	156	155	166	155
December, 1927.....	152	158	156	155	166	157
January, 1928.....	152	159	156	155	166	157
February, 1928.....	150	159	156	155	166	156
March, 1928.....	149	159	156	155	166	156
April, 1928.....	148	159	156	157	166	156
May, 1928.....	147	158	157	157	166	155
June, 1928.....	146	158	157	157	166	155
July, 1928.....	147	157	157	157	166	155
August, 1928.....	151	157	157	157	166	157
September, 1928.....	152	157	157	157	166	157
October, 1928.....	154	157	157	157	166	158
November, 1928.....	154	157	157	157	166	158
December, 1928.....	154	157	157	157	166	158
January, 1929.....	154	158	157	157	166	158
February, 1929.....	152	158	157	157	166	157
March, 1929.....	153	158	157	157	166	157

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

A record of fatal accidents in industry is maintained by the department and a list of such accidents is given quarterly in the *Labour Gazette*, while a summary for each year with analytical tables is given early in the following year. The statistics include accidents to workers during the course of their employment and also fatalities due to industrial diseases listed with fatal accidents by the provincial workmen's compensation boards. The records are compiled from reports from Dominion and provincial authorities, from *Labour Gazette* correspondents, from a number of employers of labour, and from newspapers, the various reports being verified and checked to avoid duplication. The published record has in recent years been confined to fatal accidents, but it is intended to extend the compilation and publication to include non-fatal accidents.

The number of fatalities recorded for the year 1928 was 1,632, an increase of 217 over the number recorded for 1927, 1,445, approximately fifteen per cent. Part of the increase is probably due to better reporting of accidents, particularly of those in outlying parts of the country, and in agriculture. Reports from the Workmen's Compensation Board of Quebec from its inception, September 1, 1928, resulted in an appreciable increase in the figures for that province, for four months of the year, through the inclusion of fatalities as to which information would probably not otherwise have been received. In several of the industries the increase in accidents is apparently due to the larger number of workers employed and consequently greater exposure to risk. In some cases the increase for the year was due to the occurrence of a major disaster, notably the loss of thirty-nine miners in the fire at the Hollinger mine. On the other hand, the decrease in the fatalities in fishing for 1928 as compared with 1927 resulted from the occurrence of a disaster in fishing on the Atlantic Coast in 1927, causing the death of ninety fishermen.

The accompanying table of fatalities by industries for 1928 shows that the largest number occurred in transportation and public utilities, 381 or 23.3 per cent of the total for the year, most of these occurring on steam railways, 171, and in water transportation, 87. Mining stood high with 250, construction next with 246, agriculture next with 193, and manufacturing with 192.

An analysis of the figures by causes shows: moving trains, vehicles, etc., 502; falls of persons, 287; dangerous substances, steam, explosives, electric current, etc., 259; falling objects, 163; working machines, 58; handling of objects, 55; striking against or being struck by objects, 38; prime movers (motors, engines, shafting, etc.), 36; hoisting apparatus, 28; animals, 28; tools, 6; other causes, 172, including industrial diseases, 53; landslides, cave-ins, etc., 50; lightning, frost, sunstroke, etc., 26. The figures by months show that the largest number of fatalities occurred from May to October, the season of greatest activity in most of the industries.

The compilation by provinces shows the largest number of fatalities in Ontario, 620; followed by Quebec, 602; and British Columbia, 281.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1928, BY MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES

Industry	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total, 1928	Per cent of total	Estimated number of employees	Ratio of fatalities in 1928 per 1,000 employees	Total fatalities in 1927 (e)	Per cent of total (e)	Ratio of fatalities in 1927 per 1,000 employees (e)
Agriculture	1	11	9	15	33	12	15	21	33	21	15	7	193	11.8	(a) 1,041,618	0.2	162	11.4	0.2
Logging	13	20	7	15	16	13	13	15	15	16	18	15	166	10.2	(a) 39,815	4.2	164	11.6	4.1
Fishing and Trapping ..	5	1	2	11	10	5	3	1	...	1	3	1	43	2.6	(d) 80,112	0.5	125	8.8	1.6
Mining, non-ferrous s melting and quarry- ing	9	53	19	17	13	19	18	28	14	29	17	14	250	15.3	(c) 84,739	3.0	168	11.9	2.0
Metalliferous mining...	5	44	15	10	9	8	9	15	6	12	5	5	143	8.8	25,085	5.5	54	3.8	2.1
Coal mining.....	4	9	2	6	4	6	7	13	6	6	9	4	76	4.7	29,772	2.6	80	5.7	2.7
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarry- ing, n.e.s.....	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	4	1	2	...	11	0.7	7,971	1.4	20	1.4	2.5
Structural materials...	...	...	1	1	...	3	2	...	1	7	2	3	20	1.2	21,011	1.0	14	0.9	0.7
Manufacturing	20	12	12	12	19	17	16	19	19	22	14	10	192	11.8	(b) 565,582	0.3	153	10.8	0.3
Vegetable foods, drinks and tobacco.....	3	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	12	0.7	60,321	0.2	18	1.3	0.3
Animal foods.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	0.1	39,272	0.1	9	0.6	0.2
Textiles and clothing...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	5	0.3	100,571	0.1	2	0.1	...
Leather, fur and prod- ucts.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	0.1	28,571	0.1	1	0.05	...
Rubber products.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	0.1	13,587	0.1	2	0.1	0.1
Saw and planing mill products.....	5	4	4	2	5	5	8	3	5	9	2	1	53	3.2	45,705	1.2	37	2.6	0.8
Wood products.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	0.1	15,372	0.1	6	0.4	0.4
Pulp, paper and paper products.....	1	2	2	2	4	3	2	4	1	2	4	2	29	1.8	35,555	0.9	20	1.4	0.6
Printing and publishing	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	0.1	29,082	0.1	2	0.1	0.1
Iron, steel and products	7	3	5	3	3	...	...	7	1	2	2	...	33	2.0	103,510	0.3	39	2.8	0.4
Non-ferrous metal pro- ducts.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	5	0.3	30,095	0.2	1	0.05	...
Non-metallic mineral products.....	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	4	5	...	2	16	1.0	26,045	0.6	10	1.2	0.4
Chemical and allied products.....	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	1	12	0.7	14,345	0.8	3	0.2	0.2
Miscellaneous products.	...	2	...	...	4	3	2	2	1	...	1	3	18	1.1	23,551	0.8	3	0.2	0.1
Construction	16	15	7	11	15	23	23	31	22	33	28	22	246	15.1	(a) 185,202	1.3	189	13.4	1.0
Buildings and structures	9	8	4	7	8	14	12	10	15	19	12	18	136	8.3	...	...	87	6.1	...
Railway.....	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	2	4	...	14	0.9	...	...	9	1.1	...
Shipbuilding.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.1	8,903	0.2	3	0.2	0.3
Highway and bridge...	5	3	...	...	1	2	4	6	3	6	2	1	33	2.0	...	...	33	2.3	...
Miscellaneous.....	2	4	3	2	5	4	5	13	4	6	10	3	61	3.7	...	...	57	4.0	...
Transportation and Public Utilities	27	23	22	33	38	21	36	31	51	44	34	31	381	23.3	...	...	322	22.8	...
Steam railways.....	13	12	13	13	14	8	18	10	21	24	16	9	171	10.5	(c) 176,338	1.0	162	11.4	0.9
Street and electric rail- ways.....	4	3	2	5	8	6	8	7	21	6	10	7	87	5.0	(c) 18,090	0.9	8	1.1	0.4
Water transportation...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	7	0.4	(a) 22,846	3.8	87	6.1	3.8
Air transportation.....	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0.4	...	...	1	0.05	...
Local transportation...	1	2	3	2	2	4	5	3	5	3	4	8	42	2.6	(a) 47,923	0.9	26	1.8	0.5
Storage.....	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	11	0.7	...	...	7	0.5	...
Electricity and gas.....	7	5	1	1	7	...	1	5	2	4	...	1	34	2.1	(c) 16,900	2.0	24	1.7	1.4
Telegraphs and tele- phones.....	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	2	2	...	1	12	0.7	(c) 30,675	0.4	7	0.5	0.2
Trade	6	3	1	2	8	4	9	3	8	6	7	5	62	3.8	(a) 310,439	0.2	27	1.9	0.1
Wholesale.....	1	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	5	3	4	2	23	1.4	...	...	12	0.8	...
Retail.....	5	3	1	2	4	3	7	2	3	3	3	3	39	2.4	...	...	15	1.1	...
Finance.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 61,301	...	1	0.1	...
Service	10	8	8	3	11	7	12	10	8	8	6	8	99	6.1	(a) 547,073	0.2	104	7.3	0.2
Public administration..	5	3	3	2	10	5	8	5	5	6	4	5	61	3.7	94,541	0.6	72	5.1	0.8
Recreational.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	0.2	7,807	0.5	3	0.2	0.4
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.1	...	...	1	0.1	...
Custom and repair.....	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	9	0.5	48,782	0.2	2	0.1	...
Personal and domestic...	4	3	3	...	...	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	21	1.3	214,552	0.1	22	1.6	0.1
Professional.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	0.1	181,391	...	4	0.2	...
Total	107	146	87	109	163	121	145	159	160	180	142	113	1,632	100.0	...	...	1,415	100.0	100.0

(a) Census of 1921.

(b) Annual census of industry, 1926.

(c) Annual census of industry, 1927.

(d) Fishermen only, 1927.

(e) Revised figures for 1927.

V. THE LABOUR GAZETTE

The *Labour Gazette* was published regularly during the period covered by this report, the issues for 1928 forming the twenty-eighth yearly volume of the series. Its publication was one of the original functions of the department, section 10 of the Conciliation Act of 1900 (section 4 of the Labour Department Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 111) providing that the new department should issue this periodical for the purpose of disseminating accurate information in regard to labour affairs. The purpose and character of the *Gazette* were defined in section 10 as follows:—

With a view to the dissemination of accurate statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour the Minister shall establish and have charge of a Department of Labour, which shall collect, digest, and publish in suitable form statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, shall institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available, and issue at least once in every month a publication to be known as the *Labour Gazette*, which shall contain information regarding conditions of the labour market and kindred subjects and shall be distributed or procurable in accordance with terms and conditions in that behalf prescribed by the Minister

In accordance with this provision the first issue of the *Labour Gazette* appeared in September, 1900, shortly after the department was established, and since that time it has been published each month without interruption. Twenty-eight annual volumes had been completed by December 31, 1928, this series containing an unbroken chronicle and statistical record which is of considerable value for the purposes of labour information and research.

The general policy and aims of the *Labour Gazette* continue as they were stated in the first number, as follows: "The *Gazette* will not be concerned with mere questions of opinion, nor will it be the medium for the expression of individual views. It is an official publication, and as such will seek to record only such statements of fact, and such collections of statistics, as are believed to be trustworthy. In the selection and publication of these, care will be taken to have the information as complete and impartial as possible, and so to arrange it that, while furnishing from month to month facts and figures of current interest, these may, at intervals, be classified and compiled in such a manner as to show, over periods of time, the trend and development of the subjects dealt with. The work thus undertaken will, it is hoped, establish a basis for the formation of sound opinions, and for the drawing of correct deductions, but these, in themselves, are tasks which lie beyond the scope and purpose of the *Gazette*, and are ends it will seek to serve, not to meet."

The range of subjects treated in the *Labour Gazette* has become somewhat wider in the course of the past twenty-nine years as the result of the gradual increase in the functions and work of the Department of Labour. Prominence is now given to the department's work of conciliation and arbitration in labour disputes, especially to the work carried on under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the official record of all proceedings being published from month to month, including the full text of the reports of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Act. Full information is given also in each issue with respect to proceedings under the other statutes administered by the Department of Labour, including the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, the Technical Education Act, the Government Annuities Act, and the Combines Investigation Act, and to proceedings under the federal Order in Council providing for the payment of fair wages to workmen employed under Dominion Government contracts.

As required by section 10 of the Conciliation Act, quoted above, the *Labour Gazette* publishes each month "statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour". This information includes a monthly analysis of prices, wholesale and retail, in Canada, with estimates of the average cost of living, the prices of staple articles, and index numbers of price movements over

a series of years. Similar statistics compiled from records in other countries are also given for the purpose of comparison. Periodical statements and tables appear indicating the movements of employment and the extent of unemployment in Canada and in the various provinces and municipalities. This information is derived from three sources: (1) reports received from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions; (2) reports from trade unions showing the extent of unemployment among their members; and (3) reports from employers throughout Canada showing the number of employees on their pay-rolls. Statistical information on changes in wages and hours of labour is presented from time to time in special articles.

Monthly and annual tables of industrial disputes are given in each issue, showing the causes, extent and results of strikes and lockouts in Canada. The agreements entered into between employers and workmen are described each month in detail. Quarterly and annual statistics are given of the fatal accidents that have occurred in the various branches of industry, stress being laid on the causes of these accidents with a view to the possible elimination of some of the risks of industry; and a series of notes on industrial safety and health is also published monthly with the same object.

The labour legislation enacted by the Dominion Parliament and by the legislatures of the various provinces is outlined in the *Labour Gazette* on the conclusion of each session, and note is made, as far as possible, of the outstanding activities throughout Canada under existing Acts and regulations. Each issue contains further an account of important recent legal decisions affecting labour. The conventions and other activities of labour unions are noted from month to month, with particular reference to legislative proposals put forward by labour representatives. The subject of technical education and apprentice training is also covered in a series of notes in each issue.

Prominence is given to the work of the League of Nations International Labour Organization, the draft conventions and recommendations put forward from time to time being printed in full, and a record kept of the progress of ratifications both in Canada and in other countries. Reviews are also given of the increasingly valuable publications of the International Labour Office at Geneva, based on expert studies of labour conditions in various countries.

In addition to the regular periodical articles, each issue of the *Labour Gazette* contains special articles on subjects arising out of the general work of the department, as well as notes on current topics of interest to labour.

The *Labour Gazette* was published monthly in English and French during the year ended December 31, 1928, the twenty-eighth year of its existence, the average number distributed each month being 12,483 of the English edition and 1,976 of the French. The average monthly paid circulation was 7,524, or 6,260 of the English edition and 1,264 of the French. A nominal subscription of 20 cents a year, or 3 cents per copy, is charged, the purpose of the subscription being to keep the distribution within the limits of the actual demand, rather than to pay the cost of production. The subscription list includes the names of chartered banks, employing firms, and labour unions paying subscriptions in behalf of their individual officers or members. In addition to the paid circulation the *Labour Gazette* is issued gratuitously to certain public bodies and institutions including Government departments, both federal and provincial, municipalities, university and public libraries, boards of trade, labour organizations, newspapers and trade journals, as well as to certain persons who from time to time supply information requested by the department. Free single copies are frequently mailed to persons seeking information on subjects dealt with in a particular issue. The average monthly distribution of complimentary copies was 4,959, or 4,247 of the English and 712 of the French edition. At the close of each year a limited number of volumes are bound, with a classified index, and sold to subscribers at \$2 per volume.

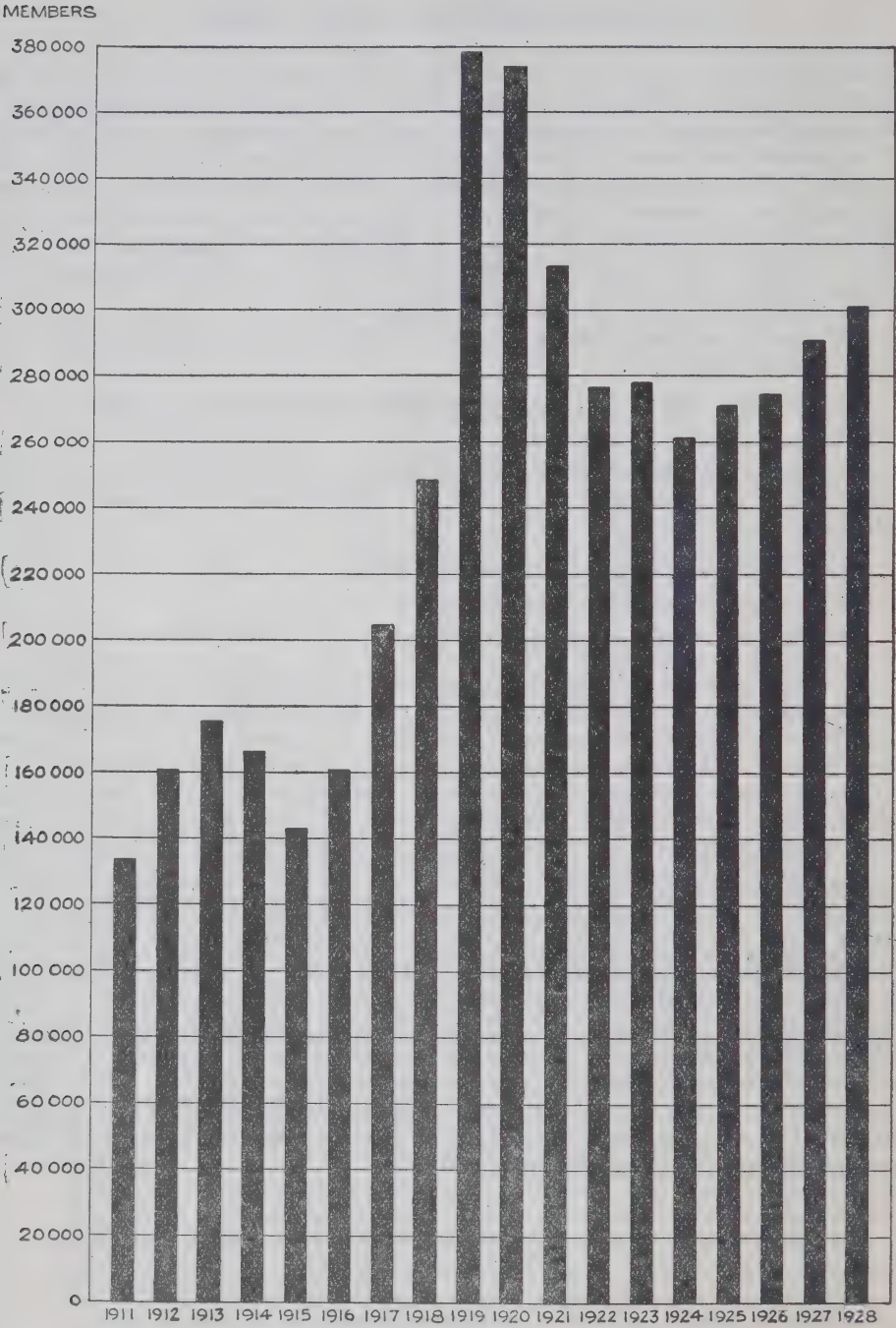
VI. LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA

The Eighteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1928, which was prepared in the Labour Intelligence Branch, was along lines similar to its predecessors and gave information as to the nature of the labour bodies with which the organized workers in the Dominion are identified. The report also gave statistics of trade unionists in the Dominion, and contained references to some of the more important events of interest to organized labour and those who concern themselves with such matters. The report for 1928, which consisted of 253 pages, indicates that the labour movement of the Dominion is made up of the following groups:—

- (1) Local branches of international craft organizations, having headquarters in the United States;
- (2) One Big Union, an international industrial union, with headquarters in Winnipeg;
- (3) Local branches of the Industrial Workers of the World, a revolutionary industrial union which seeks to abolish the wage system, with headquarters in Chicago;
- (4) Canadian central labour organizations;
- (5) Independent trade union units; and
- (6) National Catholic unions.

The international craft union group consists of the Canadian members of 83 organizations, two less than in 1927, and has 1,873 branches in the Dominion, a gain of 4, with a combined membership of 186,917, an increase of 6,162. The One Big Union reported 46 local units in Canada, a loss of 4, with a membership of 20,029, an increase of 784. The Industrial Workers of the World reported the same standing in the Dominion as in 1927, viz., seven local branches, with a combined membership of 4,400. The Canadian group, consisting of 27 central organizations, a gain of 3, have between them 586 local branches, an increase of 49, with an aggregate membership of 51,858, a gain of 3,423. The independent units number 36, a loss of one, the combined membership of which is 11,398, a decrease of 1,049. The national Catholic group of unions number 105, a gain of one, their combined membership being reported at 26,000, an increase of 1,000. The net increase in branches for 1928 was 49, and the gain in membership was 10,320, making a grand total of 2,653 branches of all classes of unions in Canada, with a combined reported and estimated membership of 300,602. The accompanying chart, which is taken from the report, indicates the fluctuations in the number of trade unionists in Canada from 1911 to 1928, the period covered by these annual reports on labour organization.

EIGHTEEN YEARS OF TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA



Another chart published in the report shows that the 300,602 trade union members in the Dominion are divided by trade groups as follows:—

Railroad employees, 93,258 members, or 31·02 per cent of the total;
 Public employees, personal service and amusement trades, 32,266 members, or 10·73 per cent;
 Building trades, 31,627 members, or 10·52 per cent.
 Mining and quarrying, 26,260 members, or 8·74 per cent;
 Other transportation and navigation trades, 24,255 members, or 8·07 per cent;
 Metal trades, 18,052 members, or 6·01 per cent;
 Printing and paper making trades, 16,250 members, or 5·44 per cent;
 Clothing, boots and shoes, 12,774 members, or 4·25 per cent;
 All other trades and general labour, 45,760 members, or 15·22 per cent.

The report points out that the railroad employees' group contains a large number of metal trades workers who are not employed in railroad shop work, and who should be included in the metal trades group, but it was impossible to secure separate figures.

TRADE UNION CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN CANADA

The following tables taken from the report show: (1) international organizations having members in Canada, (2) number of branches in Canada and elsewhere, (3) reported or estimated membership in Canada and elsewhere, (4) Canadian central labour organizations with number of branches and memberships:—

International Organizations	Number of Branches		Reported or Estimated Membership	
	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere
**American Federation of Labour.....	(b) 8	(b) 369	(b) 1,361	(b) 25,286
**Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.....	3	64	100	5,000
**Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	7	197	277	26,723
**Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	37	871	1,536	51,229
**Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of.....	3	102	300	4,500
**Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	20	200	1,250	5,500
**Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	35	341	2,532	18,843
**Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	12	150	840	12,810
**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	9	120	1,127	40,000
**Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.....	(c) 18	(c) 193	643	16,000
**Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	52	903	3,968	106,942
**Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.....	10	148	911	21,854
**Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	84	1,939	9,090	286,160
*Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....	1	20	21	1,240
*Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	5	254	279	12,947
**Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.....	4	36	255	13,540
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....	14	111	6,300	119,000
**Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	5	.....	1,800	3,700
*Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....	1	39	14	2,286
*Coopers' International Union of North America.....	1	6	6	794
**Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	37	601	3,010	123,040
**Elevator Constructors, International Union of.....	4	79	206	12,544
*Engineers, International Union of Operating.....	30	369	2,164	33,450
*Federal Employees, National Federation of.....	1	342	64	44,000
*Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....	34	550	900	12,000
*Fire Fighters, International Association of.....	19	134	2,490	20,000
*Fur Workers' Union, International.....	6	27	600	12,700
**Garment Workers of America, United.....	10	200	1,268	47,540
*Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.....	8	102	656	37,875
*Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	4	96	136	6,000
**Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	3	125	120	6,359
*Glove Workers' Union, International.....	.....	12	12	845
*Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....	4	131	175	8,325
**Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	10	482	514	88,000

International Organizations	Number of Branches		Reported or Estimated Membership	
	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere
*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	9	248	1,138	36,882
**Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, Amalgamated Association of.....	1	135	32	15,025
*Jewellery Workers' Union, International.....	2	18	130	1,125
**Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....	10	260	150	16,350
*Leather Workers' International Union, United.....	1	40	75	5,025
*Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	7	39	402	5,504
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	103	813	5,706	73,481
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	105	831	7,589	96,578
**Longshoremen's Association, International.....	13	201	2,742	45,000
**Machinists, International Association of.....	86	648	8,155	67,541
**Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of.....	189	1,079	14,033	43,750
*Marble, Stone, and Slate Polishers, Rubbers, Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers and Terrazzo Workers' Helpers, International Association of.....	2	48	100	5,600
**Metal Polishers' International Union.....	2	107	120	8,725
**Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet.....	20	423	911	25,000
**Mine Workers of America, United.....	38	2,500	15,500	400,000
**Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	33	349	2,151	50,000
*Musicians, American Federation of.....	39	741	8,000	120,000
**Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	33	1,182	1,532	118,887
*Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....	28	53	2,005	4,062
**Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	(d) 13	124	474	9,980
**Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....	5	60	125	2,200
*Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	5	69	388	8,140
*Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.....	1	9	10	500
*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....	16	419	1,301	41,856
**Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of Journeymen.....	32	743	1,500	45,000
**Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers' Union, International Plate.....	1	13	43	1,077
**Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....	18	364	4,000	46,000
*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....	17	50	2,000	5,500
**Quarry Workers, International Union of North America.....	1	59	450	5,000
†Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	8	164	200	8,001
**Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	13	110	7,633	53,695
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	96	882	15,172	168,640
**Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	116	464	14,052	36,620
**Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	58	1,292	3,191	132,000
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	73	604	3,491	49,562
**Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	26	258	7,500	99,000
*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....	4	334	100	12,500
*Seamen's Union of America, International.....	1	72	250	15,000
*Siderographers, International Association of.....	1	2	11	100
**Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical.....	34	627	600	23,000
*Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	10	149	310	7,027
**Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	17	133	500	5,300
*Switchmen's Union of North America.....	8	251	146	9,400
*Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	13	166	339	6,683
*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	8	425	909	91,000
*Textile Workers of America, United (including American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers).....	3	350	80	37,500
Train Despatchers, Association, American.....			50	3,500
**Typographical Union, International.....	49	792	4,401	75,738
*Upholsterers' International Union of America.....	6	79	295	10,667
Totals.....	1,873	28,126	186,917	3,375,753
One Big Union.....	46	1	20,029	138
Industrial Workers of the World.....	7	55	4,400	32,100
Grand totals.....	1,926	28,182	211,346	3,407,991

(a) Includes United States, Mexico, Canal Zone, Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, Newfoundland, etc.

(b) Includes only the unions directly chartered, i.e., those unions not affiliated through any international organization. The American Federation of Labour at the close of the fiscal year August 31, 1928, had 107 national and international unions affiliated, representing 29,128 locals, as well as four departments, 49 state federations, 792 city central bodies and 373 local trade and federal labour unions, making a total of 1,325 charters, representing a fully paid-up membership of 2,896,063. Including the members who were on strike and those out of employment and for whom no tax was received, the total membership was reported at 3,396,063.

(c) Includes 4 sub-branches in Canada and 46 in the United States.

(d) Includes seven sub-branches of local unions.

* Indicates that union is affiliated with American Federation of Labour.

** Indicates that union has also affiliated its Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

† Indicates that although suspended from membership in the A.F. of L., the Canadian membership is still affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Canadian Central Labour Organizations	Branches or Affiliations	Member- ship reported
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	(a) 45	(a) 5,796
All-Canadian Congress of Labour.....	(b) 20	(b) 979
†Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada.....	15	1,977
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.....	29	3,568
†Auto Workers' Industrial Union of Canada.....	3	680
Brotherhood of Canadian Pacific Express Employees.....	26	1,580
†Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.....	28	595
†Canadian Broker and Leased Wire Telegraphers' Association.....	209	17,656
†Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.....	.....	230
Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers.....	5	160
Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.....	9	1,021
†Canadian Electrical Trades Union.....	4	446
†Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.....	.....	54
Canadian Theatrical Arts and Crafts Society.....	11	670
**Civil Service Association of Alberta.....	15	844
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.....	2	165
†Electrical Communication Workers of Canada.....	39	1,400
**Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	3	870
Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada.....	3	1,135
Great Lakes' Seamen's Association of Canada.....	8	1,200
Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers of Canada.....	11	1,000
†Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada.....	22	4,210
†Mine Workers' Union of Canada.....	16	1,350
**National Association of Marine Engineers.....	3	375
†National Union of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Canada.....	(c) 25	(c) 872
Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.....	2	35
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....	(d) 31	2,190
United Postal Employees of Canada.....	2	800
†Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	586	51,858

(a) Includes only the local branch unions under direct charters at the close of 1928. Besides these there are in affiliation the three central Canadian bodies marked (**) with 66 branches, and also two provincial federations of labour and 39 trades and labour councils. Per capita tax was also paid during the year by a number of local branches of international unions which had affiliated individually, as well as by 56 international organizations which had affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership, numbering 109,547, comprising 1,396 local branches. The whole directly chartered and affiliated paid-up membership of the Congress was reported at 119,243.

(b) Includes only the local unions under direct charters. In addition to these the All-Canadian Congress has in affiliation the 12 central bodies indicated thus (†), as well as the One Big Union, whose name appears in the table of international organizations, with 354 branches, and a combined membership of 48,954, as well as 8 trades and labour councils. The directly reported membership of the All-Canadian Congress was given at 51,643.

(c) Includes only the local branches directly chartered. The Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters also has in affiliation the five local branches of the International Association of Fire Fighters located at Fort William, London, North Bay, Ottawa and Toronto, making a total of 30 affiliates and a membership of 1,775.

(d) Includes the Montreal Branch, which is also a national Catholic syndicate, in which group its name appears, and with which its membership is computed.

TRADE UNION BRANCHES BY PROVINCES

The report indicates the distribution by provinces of the 2,653 local branch unions of all classes in the Dominion, as well as the number of such unions which reported their membership and the membership reported. The figures for each province are as follows:—

Province	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Nova Scotia.....	127	90	14,689
New Brunswick.....	111	91	7,297
Prince Edward Island.....	10	10	631
Quebec.....	485	347	56,135
Ontario.....	1,024	794	68,252
Manitoba.....	175	123	15,388
Saskatchewan.....	189	163	8,058
Alberta.....	270	211	20,349
British Columbia.....	262	213	24,509
Localities not specified.....	.....	.....	*6,833
Totals.....	2,653	2,042	222,141

* This total includes the membership of the system divisions of telegraphers.

UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADIAN CITIES

The report points out that there are 32 cities in the Dominion in which not less than 20 local branch unions of all classes are operating, and between them they represent approximately 59 per cent of the local branch unions in Canada, and represent about 51 per cent of the entire trade union membership in the Dominion.

The appended table gives (1) the names of the cities with not less than 20 trade union branches, (2) number of unions in each locality, (3) number of unions reporting membership, and (4) number of members reported.

Localities	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Montreal.....	200	148	39,218	Moose Jaw.....	32	24	1,875
Toronto.....	141	107	25,384	St. Thomas.....	30	29	2,418
Winnipeg.....	107	70	11,468	Fort William.....	28	25	1,673
Vancouver.....	99	82	15,407	Lethbridge.....	28	23	1,653
Calgary.....	74	57	5,916	Brandon.....	27	18	841
Edmonton.....	69	59	5,678	Port Arthur.....	27	22	1,643
Quebec.....	67	44	5,570	Sherbrooke.....	25	15	686
Ottawa.....	61	49	4,043	North Bay.....	24	21	1,661
Hamilton.....	60	53	4,534	Moncton.....	23	21	2,898
London.....	55	50	4,467	St. Catharines.....	23	17	578
Victoria.....	44	37	2,126	Sault Ste. Marie...	22	16	716
Regina.....	40	31	1,701	Guelph.....	21	15	434
Saskatoon.....	40	33	1,978	Stratford.....	21	20	1,713
St. John.....	38	35	2,760	Brantford.....	20	17	786
Windsor.....	38	20	1,839	Kingston.....	20	16	697
Halifax.....	36	24	2,553	Peterborough.....	20	13	248
				Totals.....	1,560	1,211	155,162

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESSES

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which was originally established in 1873, is the head of the internationally organized wage-earners in the Dominion on matters pertaining to legislation, and as such is recognized by the American Federation of Labour and by 55 of the more important affiliates of that body.

The All-Canadian Congress of Labour, which was formed in March, 1927, and which absorbed the Canadian Federation of Labour, declares "the Canadian labour movement must be freed from the reactionary influence of American-controlled unions," and that "Canadian workers require a new medium through which they may collectively promote their general welfare and raise their economic and social standards."

The following table printed in the report shows the strength of the two congresses and the groups from which their following is drawn:—

	Branches	Member- ship	Members affiliated with Trades and Labour Congress of Canada	Members affiliated with All- Canadian Congress of Labour
International Craft Unions.....	1,873	186,917	134,366	.....
One Big Union.....	46	20,029	.....	20,029
Industrial Workers of the World.....	7	4,400	.....	.....
Canadian Central Labour Organizations.....	586	51,858	9,216	29,904
Independent Units.....	36	11,398	.....	.....
National Catholic Unions.....	105	26,000	.....	.....
Totals.....	2,653	300,602	*143,582	†49,933

* This number is 24,399 higher than the membership reported by the Congress, the explanation given being that the lower figures are for the paid-up members only, while the number here printed includes both paid-up and members in arrears for dues.

† These figures represent the membership as computed from the returns received from the affiliated unions, which is 1,710 less than the number of members reported by the general secretary of the All-Canadian Congress, who claimed a membership of 51,643.

The report makes extended reference to the various classes of delegate bodies which have been formed as a part of the plan of labour organization in North America with a view to co-ordinating the activities of unions of closely allied or particular trades in dealing with matters of like concern to all members of the bodies represented.

ORGANIZED WORKERS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Besides the information given in the report as to the membership of labour organizations in Canada and the United States, figures are included indicating the standing of organized workers in 60 other countries, the aggregate for the 62 countries being 45,748,094. Of this number about 19,330,835, located in 59 countries, though not in direct affiliation, are sympathetic towards the International Federation of Trade Unions, with which organization the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is affiliated. The following are the latest revised figures for the various countries as taken from the report:—

Argentina.....	164,874	Ireland.....	111,921
Australia.....	911,652	Italy.....	2,768,730
Austria.....	963,550	Japan.....	316,906
Belgium.....	762,886	Latvia.....	34,032
Bolivia.....	5,000	Lithuania.....	18,486
Brazil.....	22,562	Luxemburg.....	15,479
British Guiana.....	1,073	Memel Territory.....	1,024
Bulgaria.....	2,485	Mexico.....	2,119,347
Canada.....	300,602	Mongolia.....	5,000
Ceylon.....	40,000	New Zealand.....	80,000
Chili.....	204,000	Nicaragua.....	6,000
China.....	2,800,000	Norway.....	104,152
Colombia.....	11,400	Palestine.....	21,873
Corea.....	123,000	Panama.....	3,000
Cuba.....	250,000	Paraguay.....	8,000
Czechoslovakia.....	1,696,897	Peru.....	25,000
Denmark.....	309,885	Philippines.....	67,000
Dutch East Indies.....	24,021	Poland.....	577,581
Egypt.....	60,000	Porto Rico.....	18,000
Estonia.....	14,331	Portugal.....	40,000
Finland.....	75,846	Roumania.....	46,631
France.....	1,218,250	Russia.....	10,248,000
Germany.....	8,217,923	Salvador.....	10,000
Great Britain.....	4,908,000	South Africa.....	82,660
Greece.....	98,470	South West Africa.....	600
Guatemala.....	3,000	Spain.....	262,000
Holland.....	407,665	Sweden.....	529,974
Honduras.....	6,000	Switzerland.....	254,992
Hungary.....	185,337	Uruguay.....	28,484
Iceland.....	4,540	United States.....	3,792,256
India.....	300,000	Yugoslavia.....	57,717

REVOLUTIONARY LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

The report points out that the chief revolutionary political body is the Third (Communist) International, which was established in Moscow in March 6, 1919, with the objective of organizing the working class for the overthrow of capitalism, the destruction of the bourgeois state and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The theses of the Communist International declare that the trade unions represent the most important form of mass organization of the proletariat, and, with a view to having a medium through which to propagate the communist doctrine among the organized workers, the Moscow organization, in July, 1921, set up the Red International of Labour Unions, the official representative of which in the United States and Canada is the Trade Union Educational League, with head office in New York City. The Canadian representative of the Communist International is the Communist Party of Canada, which was established in February 17, 1922, with head office in Toronto. An adjunct of the Communist Party is the Young Communist League, which was formed in July, 1922, and which, with its children's section known as the Young Pioneers, declares its mission to be to penetrate the mass of working class youth with communist agitation and education, for which purpose the league favours the establishment of schools by the parent Canadian Party. This section of the report contains a number of interesting items, among which are (1) the expulsion from the Communist Party of Maurice Spector, the chairman, owing to his alliance with the group which desire the readmittance of Trotsky to the Communist International; and (2) the refusal of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to seat John MacDonald, secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, at the Toronto Convention.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

Reference is made in the report to the International Federation of Trade Unions, a body established in 1901 and reorganized in 1919, with the object among others of uniting the international working class and the promotion of the interests and activities of the trade union movement. The labour movement of the Dominion as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is affiliated with the federation and the president of the congress is a member of the general council. The disagreement which arose in 1927 over the election of the British member of the executive of the I.F.T.U. has been quietly settled, and Mr. Wm. Citrine, who in 1928 was named as the British member by the general council of the British Trades Union Congress, was subsequently selected as the president of the federation. The I.F.T.U. has the trade union centres of 27 countries in affiliation with a combined membership of approximately 13,000,000. Mention is made of the attacks on the I.F.T.U. by the Red International of Labour Unions, which it is averred was created by the Third (Communist) International for the purpose of destroying the federation. The report also points out how the International Federation has steadfastly refused to meet with the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions, an affiliate of the Red International of Labour Unions, for the purpose of effecting a "united front of labour against war and Fascist reaction," until the All-Russian body made application for admission to the federation. Following such application the I.F.T.U. declared that a conference would be convened with a view to an exchange of opinions. In 1928 the Norwegian and Finnish national trade union centres proposed a conference between representatives of the I.F.T.U. and the Red International of Labour Unions, the subject for discussion to be the question of a basis for complete international trade union unity. The federation, however, declared that the foundation for a conference with the Russian unions did not exist at present, and still less for a meeting with the Red International.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

The report also makes reference to the Industrial Workers of the World, commonly known as the I.W.W., which is the advocate of what is termed revolutionary industrial unionism with its objective the abolition of the wage system. In 1905, when the organization was formed, a membership of 400,000 was reported, but the dissension which has from time to time occurred in its ranks, combined with the prosecution of a large number of its members by the United States Government under a charge of having interfered with the carrying out of certain war-time measures of the republic, has had the effect of curtailing the activities of the organization. At the close of 1928 the reported membership of the I.W.W. was 36,500, the same as in 1927, of which 4,400 belonged to the seven Canadian branches.

LABOUR IN POLITICS

The early demand for independent political action on the part of organized labour is discussed in the report, which also points out how, at the suggestion of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Canadian Labour Party was formed. There are now provincial sections of the party in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. That in the latter province was somewhat weakened during 1928 by the withdrawal of affiliation of the Vancouver-New Westminster and District Trades and Labour Council over the question of the enfranchisement of Orientals, the provincial branch of the C.L.P., which it is claimed is dominated by communists, having early in the year adopted such a proposal. There are independent labour parties in Manitoba, British Columbia and Ontario, the party in the last-named province being organized as a protest against the revolutionary character of the resolutions which were adopted at an earlier convention of the Ontario section of the C.L.P. Two candidates of the Canadian Labour Party contested a two-seat constituency in the Nova Scotia election, but both were defeated, as was also a Labour Party nominee in a by-election for a seat in the Alberta Legislature. Of nine candidates of the Independent Labour Party for seats in the British Columbia Legislature, only one was elected. In seventeen localities 64 candidates were nominated or endorsed for municipal office by labour political parties or organized labour bodies, of whom 41 were elected to the following positions: mayors, 2; controller, 1; aldermen, 31; school trustees, 6; hydro commissioner, 1.

TRADE UNION BENEFICIARY FEATURES

The report indicates that for 1928 fourteen Canadian central labour organizations made payments for benefits, the total disbursements being \$55,344, a decrease of \$8,329 as compared with the preceding year. The following table, taken from the report, gives the names of the Canadian unions reporting payments for benefits, together with the amounts expended for the classes of benefits named:—

Benefits paid by Canadian Organizations	Death Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick Benefits	Other Benefits
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada.....	355	97		426
Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.....			550	
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.....	200		475	500
Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.....	290			
Canadian Electrical Trades Union.....	3,005			471
Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.....	1,100			
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.....	10,320			
Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada.....	268		82	423
Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers of Canada..		800		
Lumber Workers' Industrial Union.....		3,500		
Mine Workers' Union of Canada.....		8,913		
Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.....	2,919			
United Postal Employees of Canada.....	200			
Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association				450
Totals.....	18,657	13,310	1,107	2,270

Of the 85 international organizations with branches in Canada, 65 had expenditures for one or more benefits, payments on account of death benefits being made by 59, unemployed and travelling by 7, strike by 36, sick and accident by 20, and old age pensions by 9. The total expenditure for benefits of central organizations was \$24,797,368, an increase of \$341,833 as compared with 1927. The 1928 disbursements for the various classes of benefits were as follows:—

Death.....	\$ 14,737,140
Unemployed and travelling.....	806,632
Strike.....	1,251,111
Sick and Accident.....	4,660,672
Old age pensions and other benefits.....	3,341,813

Besides the disbursements made by the headquarters of the international organizations, the report shows that 566 of the local branch unions in Canada made benefit payments to their own members, as did also 88 branches of Canadian bodies, 13 independent and 35 national Catholic unions, the total expended being \$406,041, an increase of \$142,780 as compared with the outlay by 629 local branches in 1927. The expenditures for 1928 by the local branches were for the following benefits:—

Death.....	\$ 162,289
Unemployed.....	10,638
Strike.....	26,211
Sick.....	145,098
Other benefits.....	61,805

The following tables showing the expenditures for benefits in detail are reproduced from the report:—

Name of Organization	Death Benefits	Unem- ployed and Travelling Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick and Accident Benefits	Old Age Pensions and other Benefits
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
American Federation of Labour.....			5,222		
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	(a) 24,725		4,080	125,803	
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	98,010		20,450	151,040	
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	13,800				
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, Brother- hood of.....	(b) 245,300				
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	48,700		10,499		
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, Inter- national Union of the United.....			3,486		
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	333,562				1,017,464
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, Inter- national Association of.....	52,175				103,450
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.....	716,016		64,337	40,950	
Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....	4,300		1,726		75
Cigar Makers' International Union of America.....	23,136		3,771		
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.....			6,110	14,987	
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....		700,000			
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	3,250				
Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....	37,000				
Coopers' International Union of North America.....	2,250				
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	309,208				4,704
Engineers, International Union of Operating.....	69,500		7,849		
Fur Workers' Union, International.....	1,000		1,300		
Garment Workers of America, United.....	26,500				
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	45,000				
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	15,300		91,295		
Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....	59,819		8,443	6,000	17,542
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	20,993		17,418	50,743	19,305
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International.....	42,050				
Hosiery Workers, American Federation of Full Fash- ioned.....		18,311	202,083		
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, Amalga- mated Association of.....	26,930		2,000		
Lathers' International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal.....	32,246				
Leather Workers' International Union, United.....	1,500			1,975	

Name of Organization	Death Benefits	Unem- ployed and Travelling Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick and Accident Benefits	Old Age Pensions and other Benefits
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	3,153,250			276,300	161,331
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	(b) 1,333,847		319,863	(b) 686,958	275,990
Machinists, International Association of	122,701		59,217		98,750
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of	152,427				
Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, etc., International Association of	7,900				
Metal Polishers' International Union	7,650	2,500	4,050		
Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet	54,000		4,530		
Moulders' Union of North America, International	378,877	77,269	187,859	193,395	
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	404,481				88,530
Papermakers, International Brotherhood of	6,300		2,335		799
Pattern Makers' League of North America	11,825	5,432	1,107	6,495	1,369
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada	4,625	3,200	3,741		
Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International	13,900		13,392	19,739	
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union	930	100	500	650	
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association of United States and Canada, Operative	75,209				
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, United Association of Journeymen	112,000		27,145	130,740	
Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers' Union of North America, International	7,158				
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International	123,855		834		51,604
Quarry Workers' International Union	2,725				782
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of	3,119			406	
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	276,508		16,331	2,882	
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	2,797,985			(d) 2,648,167	75,895
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of	208,000				
Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of	(c) 120,500				
Railway Conductors, Order of	(b) 1,757,262		2,480	182,333	268,166
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	(e) 673,571		33,880		86,400
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association	8,250				
Seamen's Union of America, International	5,645			7,218	3,773
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International	26,400		1,732		
Stone Cutters' Association, Journeymen	19,450		12,725		
Switchmen's Union of North America	173,139				39,700
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen	10,274		396	13,891	
Train Dispatchers' Association, American	9,000		79,387		1,026,184
Typographical Union, International	422,107		24,538		
Upholsterers' International Union					
Totals	14,737,140	806,632	1,251,111	4,660,672	3,341,813

(a) Includes \$2,775 on account of death of members' wives.

(b) Includes disability benefits.

(c) Includes \$10,150 disability benefits.

(d) Disability benefits and hospitalization for tubercular members.

(e) Includes \$21,550 in disability benefits.

	Number of Unions Reporting	Death Benefits	Unem- ployed Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick and Accident Benefits	Other Benefits
Local Branches of International Organizations		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
American Federation of Labour	1					25
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and	1			500		
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	5	150	40		116	92
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen	19	25	19		34,301	65
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America	17	3,300	35		1,212	17,660
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of	3		13		10	10
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, Brotherhood of	10	210	10		13	104
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	1	400				
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	3			829	520	17
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United	4	25	9		172	5
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of	4	275		2,030	200	500
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of	25	4,175	103	4,356	3,658	1,883
Cigarmakers' International Union of America	2	700				
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union	2		140	395	106	
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	15	5,350	100	90	991	177
Engineers, International Union of Operating	11	1,095	205	605	400	133
Fire Fighters, International Association of	7	3,030			152	2,619
Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of	3	100	85		130	25

	Number of Unions Reporting	Death Benefits	Unem- ployed Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick and Accident Benefits	Other Benefits
Local Branches of International Organizations						
—Concluded						
Garment Workers of America, United.....	1	69				69
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.....	4				582	
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada.....	1					17
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International.....	2	200	25	70	78	49
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League.....	5	1,050	150	50	1,035	137
Jewellery Workers' Union, International.....	1				10	
Lathers' International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal.....	1					14
Leather Workers' International Union, United.....	1					22
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	5	1,200	3,255	200	748	2,349
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	4	1,555			1,350	40
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	28	2,780	60	278	3,611	680
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	30	2,836	225	466	4,984	3,654
Machinists, International Association of.....	20	6,682	212		1,120	693
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of.....	44	3,769	21	10	1,819	1,020
Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, etc., International Association of.....	1			46		15
Metal Polishers' International Union.....	1	25			94	
Metal Workers' International Union, Sheet.....	4	962		210	100	33
Mine Workers of America, United.....	16	4,781	1,412	5,368	7,156	1,270
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	20	2,725	521		6,137	1,388
Musicians, American Federation of.....	12	6,650	100	52	80	440
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Bro- therhood of.....	8	5,475		130	1,633	966
Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....	11	303	10	1,615	300	155
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	2				312	25
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union.....	1		115		120	473
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Associa- tion, Operative.....	5	1,960	20		43	
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, United Association of Journeymen.....	16	995	68		4,691	676
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....	6	365	74	358	231	
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Bro- therhood of.....	4		405		1,125	150
Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.....	45	3,976	812	85	2,538	1,161
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Ex- press and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	15	120	5	50	509	401
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	16	10,332	200		598	511
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Associa- tion of Street and Electric.....	15	29,907		775	19,534	4,850
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	1	50				
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	4	1,000	23		795	104
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	40	9,995	60		18,873	5,135
Seamen's Union, International.....	1	100				75
Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical....	4		100		300	175
Stereotypers, and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	2			430	255	35
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen Switchmen's Union of North America.....	4	200	4	558	12	
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	1					19
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Inter- national Brotherhood of.....	5	100		175	92	150
Textile Workers of America, United.....	4	150			3,453	
Typographical Union, International.....	1		25			
One Big Union.....	19	2,416	559	521	9,758	3,075
Totals.....	1					1
Totals.....	566	123,363	9,220	20,252	106,087	53,683
Local Branches of Canadian Organizations						
All-Canadian Congress of Labour.....	3	70	25		25	25
Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada.....	7	360	250	97	110	290
Brotherhood of Canadian Pacific Express Employees.....	3				419	
Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.....	3	50	30		600	135
Canadian Electrical Trades Union.....	1	2	30		20	
Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.....	1	10				
Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada.....	2				317	480
Great Lakes Seamen's Association of Canada.....	1	300	200		100	
Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada.....	1				10	
Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	3	150			70	
Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers of Canada.....	2			600		
Mine Workers' Union of Canada.....	11	2,168	249	3,620	4,452	3,934
National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada.....	3	165				
National Union of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Canada.....	1	75				
National Catholic Unions.....	35	23,445	75	1,200	12,671	731
Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.....	5	135			210	124
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....	29	215	244		1,660	659
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	9	2,145	190	25	271	220
United Postal Employees of Canada.....	2	200				5
Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association	1					450
Totals.....	123	29,490	1,293	5,542	20,935	7,053

	Number of Unions Reporting	Death Benefits	Unem- ployed Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick and Accident Benefits	Other Benefits
Independent Local Bodies			\$	\$	\$	\$
Barbers Union, No. 1, St. Catharines.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia Miners' Association, Fernie.....	1	2,000	.....	200	348	.....
British Columbia Miners' Association, Michel.....	1	100	.....	.....	3,319	.....
Independent Association of Carpenters and Joiners (Ship liners), Montreal.....	1	1,000	.....	.....	.....	200
Independent Association of Harbour Employees, Montreal	1	1,500	.....	.....	250	175
Independent Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, Winni- peg.....	1	.....	.....	.....	546	.....
Miners' Independent Union, Cadomin.....	1	248	.....	.....	519	519
National Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, Tor- onto.....	1	15	125	.....	.....	.....
Piano Action and Keyworkers' Union, Toronto.....	1	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Quebec Ship Labourers' Benevolent Society.....	1	600	.....	.....	800	150
Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal.....	1	3,948	.....	.....	12,164	.....
Union de Torcedores de Habano (Cuban Cigarmakers), Montreal.....	1	.....	.....	217	30	.....
Winnipeg Civic Employees' Federation, Waterworks Unit	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Totals.....	13	9,436	125	417	18,076	1,069
Grand Totals.....	702	162,289	10,638	26,211	145,098	61,805

NON-TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS

In addition to the trade unions whose names appear in the report, space has been given to a class of associations which are in no way identified with the labour movement, but which are in the main composed of wage-earners and are considered to be of sufficient importance to warrant reference being made to them. There are 85 of such bodies, the principal ones being composed of school teachers, Government employees, and commercial travellers, with a combined membership of 107,624.

The Eighteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, like its predecessors, makes a most complete labour directory, containing as it does, not only the names and addresses of the chief officers of local branch unions and delegate bodies in the Dominion, but also those of the central organizations with which the Canadian organized workers are identified.

VII. ORGANIZATION IN INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND THE PROFESSIONS IN CANADA

The Labour Intelligence Branch also prepared the Seventh Report on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada, a volume which made its first appearance in 1921 with a view to meeting the demand for information showing the extent of organization in the Dominion among persons engaged in industrial, commercial and professional pursuits. The general acceptance of the first report induced the department to issue a second volume on the same subject, and since 1923 the report has appeared annually, that for 1928 being counted as the seventh. The volume for 1928 consisted of 125 pages and outlined the aims and objects of the various associations whose names are given a place in the report. The organizations are grouped as follows:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| I. Manufacturing. | X. Agriculture. |
| II. Building and Construction. | XI. Dairying. |
| III. Mining. | XII. Horse, Live Stock, Sheep Breeders, etc. |
| IV. Transportation and Communication. | XIII. Wholesale Merchants. |
| V. Printing and Publishing. | XIV. Retail Merchants. |
| VI. Laundering, Cleaning, Repairing. | XV. Real Estate Dealers. |
| VII. Personal Service and Amusement. | XVI. Professional. |
| VIII. General Manufacturerers and Em-
ployers. | XVII. Technical and Scientific. |
| IX. Financial. | XVIII. Insurance. |
| | XIX. Funeral Service. |

The report indicates that the first eight of the above mentioned divisions are made up of organizations whose members are engaged in industries in which the employment of help is essential, and number 207 main and 185 branch associations, with a combined membership of 45,744. Some of the employers included in these groups have agreements with the corresponding organizations of workpeople covering the conditions of employment in their respective establishments. In the remaining eleven groups the employment of help is in some cases only incidental, and, with the exception of the retail merchants' section, there is no corresponding body of organized employees. Although the bulk of the associations whose names appear in the report are purely Canadian, several are affiliated with organizations whose headquarters are in the United States. The figures presented in the report show that there were in the Dominion 1,407 associations, with a combined membership of 888,820.

The following table, taken from the report, shows the number of associations in each group, together with the number of branch associations, where there are such, as well as the reported membership:—

	Main Organiza- tions	Branch Associa- tions	Reported Member- ship
I. MANUFACTURING—			
Canadian Manufacturers' Association.....	1	25 (a)	4,024
Metal Trades.....	1	.....	35
Horseshoers and Carriage Workers.....	5	47	1,547
Furniture and Musical Instruments.....	3	.....	85
Lumber.....	15	1	615
Pulp and Paper.....	2	.....	15,436 (b)
Box making.....	1	.....	100
Clothing, Boot and Shoes.....	5	.....	360
Rubber and Harness.....	2	.....	21
Woollen.....	1	.....	108
Food and Beverage Preparation.....	12	9	950
Fishing and Fish Preparation.....	11	1	391 (c)
Cigars and Tobacco.....	1	1	48
Monumental.....	1	.....	90
Pharmaceutical.....	2	.....	137
Brick, Tile, Glass and Paint.....	6	1	314
Gas Products.....	1	.....	1
Other Manufactures.....	2	.....	350
Totals.....	72	85	24,612

	Main Organiza- tions	Branch Associa- tions	Reported Member- ship
II. BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—			
General Builders and Supply Men.....	4	29	1,857 (<i>d</i>)
Painters and Decorators.....	4	13	320
Plumbers.....	10	.....	791
Electrical Contractors.....	5	3	329
Other Builders' Associations.....	8	7	223 (<i>e</i>)
Totals.....	31	52	3,520
III. MINING—			
Metal Mining.....	4	.....	166
Chambers of Mines and Mining Prospectors.....	6	.....	1,371
Natural Gas and Oil Promoters.....	2	.....	169
Totals.....	12	.....	1,706
IV. TRANSPORTATION—			
Railway Service.....	5	5	324 (<i>f</i>)
Navigation.....	5	3	1,915
Street Railway Service.....	2	.....	157 (<i>g</i>)
Automotive Transport.....	3	.....	287
Cartage, Warehousing, etc.....	7	1	5,746
Communication.....	4	1	820 (<i>h</i>)
Totals.....	26	10	9,249
V. PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—			
United Typothetæ of America.....	1	2	301
Other Commercial Printers.....	4	.....	332
Newspaper and Directory Publishers.....	16	7	1,008 (<i>i</i>)
Allied Printing Associations.....	3	.....	35
Advertising.....	6	.....	949
Totals.....	30	9	2,625
VI. LAUNDERING, CLEANING, REPAIRING—			
Laundrymen.....	1	7	219
Cleaners and Dyers.....	1	.....	7
Shoe Repairers.....	3	5	190
Totals.....	5	12	416
VII. PERSONAL SERVICE AND AMUSEMENT—			
Hotel Keepers and Restaurateurs.....	17	.....	1,947
Amusement.....	4	6	224
Hair Dressers.....	2	3	114
Master Barbers.....	6	8	1,747
Totals.....	29	17	4,032
VIII. GENERAL MANUFACTURERS—			
Manufacturers.....	2	.....	86 (<i>j</i>)
Employers.....	2	.....	283
Totals.....	4	.....	369
IX. FINANCIAL			
Bankers.....	3	2	157
Other Financial Associations.....	4	14	1,535
Totals.....	7	16	1,692
X. AGRICULTURE—			
Canadian Council of Agriculture.....	1	.....	.....
Farmers' Union of Canada.....	1	.....	30,000
United Farmers.....	7	.....	39,798
Other Agriculture and Allied Societies.....	40	36	237,354 (<i>k</i>)
Exhibition Associations.....	4	.....	250,037
Totals.....	53	36	556,889

	Main Organiza- tions	Branch Associa- tions	Reported Member- ship
XI. DAIRYING—			
General Dairymen.....	28	47	62,812
Other Dairying and Allied Associations.....	15		4,851
Totals.....	43	47	67,663
XII. HORSE, LIVE STOCK, SHEEP BREEDERS, ETC.—			
General Stock Breeders' Association of Quebec.....	1		1,700
Horse Breeders.....	15	3	3,715
Live Stock Breeders and Kindred Associations.....	33	35	52,955
Sheep Breeders.....	11		3,791
Swine Breeders.....	12		6,114
Beekeepers.....	10	26	1,980
Poultry Producers.....	30	6	5,068
Fur Producers, etc.....	13	5	6,958
Totals.....	125	75	82,281
XIII. WHOLESALE MERCHANTS—			
Wholesale Grocers.....	1	4	59
Other Wholesale Dealers.....	18	5	1,558
Montreal Board of Trade.....	1	9	341
Toronto Board of Trade.....	1	9	301
Winnipeg Board of Trade.....	1	12	1,837
Calgary Board of Trade.....	1	7	375
Edmonton Board of Trade.....	1	12	667
Vancouver Board of Trade.....	1	13	
Other Boards of Trade.....	3		535
Totals.....	28	71	5,673
XIV. RETAIL MERCHANTS—			
Retail Merchants' Association.....	1	70	(l)
Retail Jewellers.....	1	17	853
Merchant Tailors.....	2	6	149
Other Retail Dealers.....	31	3	9,639 (m)
Totals.....	35	96	10,641
XV. REAL ESTATE DEALERS—			
National Association of Real Estate Boards.....	1	12	432
Totals.....	1	12	432
XVI. PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS—			
Legal.....	24	7	11,202
Medical.....	28	5	23,900
Dental.....	17		5,133
Chiropractors and Chiropodists.....	5		156
Nurses.....	1	9	7,385
Opticians.....	1	7	927
Chemists.....	2		491
Druggists.....	1	9	4,378
Engineering.....	13	42	28,267 (n)
Architects.....	2	7	665
Surveyors.....	7		832
Accountants and Secretaries.....	17	9	3,235
Literature, Art and Music.....	17	29	4,427
Veterinarians.....	4		517
Miscellaneous.....	2	3	375
Totals.....	141	127	91,890
XVII. TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC—			
Canadian Associations.....	11	22	3,032
International Associations.....	10	7	1,708
Royal Society of Canada.....	1	5	(o)
Totals.....	22	34	4,740

	Main Organiza- tions	Branch Associa- tions	Reported Member- ship
XVIII. INSURANCE—			
Fire, Life and Automobile.....	13	6	4,408 (<i>p</i>)
Accident and Fire Prevention.....	7	5	13,836
Other Associations in this Group.....	6	.....	1,449 (<i>q</i>)
Totals.....	26	11	19,693
XIX. FUNERAL SERVICE—			
Funeral Directors.....	1	6	697
Totals.....	1	6	697
GRAND TOTALS.....	691	716	888,820

(*a*) Trade sections. (*b*) Includes 70 firms. (*c*) Includes 9 companies. (*d*) Includes 185 firms. (*e*) Includes 67 firms. (*f*) Includes 86 transportation companies. (*g*) Includes 52 companies. (*h*) Includes 18 companies. (*i*) Includes 102 daily newspapers. (*j*) Includes 12 companies. (*k*) Includes 133 societies (*l*) Includes 9 provincial boards and 61 trade sections; information as to total number of local association and membership not obtainable. (*m*) Includes 14 companies. (*n*) Includes 18,000 members of Canadian Forestry Association. (*o*) Represents the five sections into which the society is divided. (*p*) Includes 402 insurance companies. (*q*) Includes four associations.

VIII. CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS IN CANADA

Another volume prepared in the Labour Intelligence Branch was the Report on Co-operative Associations in Canada. Previously information on this subject had appeared in the Report on Organizations in Industry, Commerce and the Professions, but the importance of the co-operative movement in the Dominion prompted the preparation of a separate report, the first of which appeared in the summer of 1928. Appearing first in the list of associations is the name of the Co-operative Union of Canada, a Dominion-wide organization which is designed to federate co-operative bodies and to propagate co-operative principles. The societies are divided into groups, which, with number of societies and membership, are as follows: (1) Fruit and vegetable growers, 137 societies, with a combined membership of 16,538; (2) dairying, 55, with 23,927 members; (3) live stock and allied associations, 176 with 105,679 members; (4) grain producers, 147, with 191,645 members; (5) miscellaneous societies, 563, with 122,354 members, making grand totals of 1,085 societies and 460,133 members. Of the 1,085 associations whose names are published in the report, 416 furnished returns of business transacted during the year 1927.

Figures for the sales made by the societies indicate that many had an active year. In the fruit and vegetable section the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia heads the list with sales aggregating \$1,589,725; next is the Kelowna Growers' Exchange of British Columbia with sales of \$703,273, Salmon Arm Farmers' Exchange being third with sales amounting to \$413,444.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, comes first in the dairying group, the sales totalling \$4,461,619; the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association in British Columbia is second with sales of \$3,957,610, and the United Dairymen's Co-operative of Ontario third with \$2,601,983. The Saskatchewan Live Stock Co-operative Marketing Association had the heaviest sales in the live stock group, the proceeds amounting to \$2,113,941.12. For the first three months of 1928 (no report received for 1927) the Alberta Co-operative Live Stock Producers had sales amounting to \$1,325,944. In the co-operative marketing of eggs and poultry the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association had sales of \$757,925.65, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers being second with sales of \$721,329.93, and the similar society for Alberta third with proceeds of \$500,000.

In the section devoted to grain will be found the figures supplied by the three branches of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers. Saskatchewan had sales of \$180,000,000, Alberta \$54,016,607 and Manitoba \$29,169,448. The gross return for the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers for the 1926-27 season from the sale of wheat in all positions was \$309,746,292.32. Figures are also given showing the paid-up capital, etc., of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, which also owns the physical assets of the Saskatchewan Pool Terminals, organized to operate terminal elevators at Port Arthur.

In the Quebec section of the miscellaneous group are societies dealing in various products. The Co-operative Agricultural Association of the Yamaska Valley (tobacco growers) had sales amounting to \$150,000. The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, although its name appears in the Ontario section, is a Dominion-wide body, which for 1927 reported sales totalling \$1,235,700. The Ontario Honey Producers' Co-operative Company, Limited, had sales of \$404,694, the next in order being a Saskatchewan organization—the Davidson Co-operative Association—with sales of \$402,000. Other bodies in

the same province with heavy sales are the Lloydminster and District Agricultural Co-operative Association and the Melfort Grain Growers' Co-operative, Limited, the first named with sales totalling \$369,179 and the latter with \$214,456. In Alberta the society reporting the largest sales was the Crossfield District U.F.A. Co-operative Association with \$275,965, Pincher Creek Co-operative Association being second with \$242,869. The British Columbia society in this section which reported the largest sales was the Fraser Valley Farmers' Feed Association, which sold \$138,699 worth of goods, the Armstrong Co-operative Society coming next with sales of \$104,903.

According to available figures, there are 175 co-operative people's banks in the province of Quebec, with 36,298 members; the number of depositors in 1926 was 37,343 and the number of borrowers 10,418. For the same year the receipts of the co-operative people's banks, including the balance on hand, which was \$1,002,943.86, were (1) capital stock, \$163,201.20; (2) savings, \$10,727,346.76; (3) loans refunded, \$3,609,813.92; (4) profits, \$472,658.82; (5) miscellaneous, \$59,473.66. The disbursements were: (1) Capital refunded, \$93,964.18; (2) savings paid depositors, \$9,997,154.41; (3) loans and investments, \$4,497,155.92; (4) general expense, \$144,120.65; (5) dividends, \$83,532.58; interest on savings, \$203,653.80, leaving a balance of cash on hand of \$1,015,856.68.

The table following, which is arranged by groups of commodities and provincially, proceeding from east to west, shows (1) the names of the associations which made returns, (2) paid-up capital, (3) assets, (4) sales of past year, (5) general liabilities, (6) profit or surplus, (7) loss, (8) reserve, and (9) unapportioned profits.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued									
Appledale Fruit Growers' Co-op. Assn....	64 00	96 00	6,308 19	5,810 00	23 60	23 60	51 16	.....	.....
Armstrong Co-op. Growers' Exchange.....	929 75	14,990 00	194,655 00	.....	3,698 15	.....	4,000 00	5,185 00	.....
Balfour Co-op. Assn.....	80 00	100 77	1,345 26	.....	.....	.....	20 77	.....	.....
Boswell Fruit Growers.....	2,091 00	2,310 00	7,813 26	.....	.....	.....	294 61	.....	.....
B.C. Tomato Growers' Assn.....	.....	1,800 00	.....	1,702 26	.....	.....	400 00	2,808 99	.....
Columbia Potato Growers' Assn.....	4,000 00	7,772 71	83,133 63	243 72	3,528 99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creston Co-op. Fruit Exchange.....	90 00	.....	43,308 07	26,078 35	.....	4,108 87	.....	.....	.....
Fauquier Co-op. Union.....	33,572 49	49,352 08	696 43	1,665 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruit and Mercantile Exchange Limited.....	3,370 00	3,973 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gulf Islands Co-op. Jam Factory Assn.....	.....	6,882 63	.....	.....	62 32	.....	1,270 18	.....	.....
Haney Fruit Ranchers' Assn. (Japanese).....	2,250 00	3,891 75	10,289 82	.....	200 00	.....	2,500 00	.....	.....
Howe Sound Co-op. Canning Assn.....	7,799 33	12,000 00	75,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaleden Co-op. Growers' Assn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamloops District Vegetable Com- modity Assn.....	25 00	83 83	1,999 00	58 31	25 52	.....	25 52	.....	25 52
Kelating Co-op. Fruit Exchange.....	19 00	.....	21,139 10	.....	.....	.....	268 91	.....	.....
Kelowna Growers' Exchange.....	165,246 00	312,569 00	703,273 00	100,577 00	.....	.....	24,482 00	.....	.....
Kerameos Growers' Co-op. Assn.....	22,112 00	53,888 42	29,255 20	29,255 20	1,255 04	.....	732 27	241 11	.....
Kootenay Co-op. Storage Assn.....	130 00	11,477 46	.....	11,477 46	.....	.....	144 00	784 95	.....
Maple Ridge Co-op. Exchange.....	2,767 70	6,196 65	130,000 00	2,500 00	784 95	.....	200 00	.....	.....
Nakusp Growers' Co-op. Union.....	900 00	1,700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Fraser Berry Growers' Co-op. Assn.....	175 00	175 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Okanagan Union Growers' Co-op. Assn.....	80 00	800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....
Oliver Co-op. Growers' Exchange.....	6,284 50	11,852 80	60,895 65	10,570 46	1,282 34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peachland Fruit Growers' Union.....	3,371 08	24,586 69	47,997 44	22,215 53	128 82	.....	10,085 04	1,468 47	.....
Penticton Co-op. Growers.....	91,287 75	68,091 22	.....	.....	1,468 47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renata Co-op. Union.....	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saanich Fruit Growers' Assn., Inc.....	431 50	7,064 06	195,834 88	648 08	570 59	.....	38,634 37	.....	.....
Salmon Arm Farmers' Exchange.....	33,382 34	110,739 32	413,444 87	16,125 80	30,597 00	.....	28 00	.....	.....
Shuswap Lake Co-op. (Union) Growers.....	32,600 00	.....	.....	.....	250 00	.....	62,682 71	.....	.....
Vernon Fruit Union.....	33 00	211,118 44	300,000 00	114,915 60	17,456 36	.....	800 00	279 82	.....
Victoria Co-op. Hothouse Assn.....	33 00	442 76	63,000 00	33 00	597 35	.....	868 00	61 53	.....
Westbank Co-op. Growers' Assn.....	12,016 00	12,878 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	705 73	446 06	.....
Willow Point Fruit Growers' Assn.....	332 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winfield Co-op. Growers.....	18,000 00	57,023 09	45,000 00	38,871 30	95 74	.....	.....	.....	.....

(b) DAIRYING

QUEBEC—									
Quebec Milk Producers' Co-op. Society—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Martinville Branch.....	3,700 00	1,982 36	34,382 34	350 00	238 35	.....	46 00	150 00	.....
Nominating Branch.....	1,039 00	190 82	.....	1,039 00	50 07	.....	1,891 00	247 25	.....
St. Pacomie Branch.....	3,390 00	5,064 36	11,527 40	5 311 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ONTARIO—									
United Dairymen Co-op., Limited.....	10,776 05	44,040 69	2,601,983_24	35,057 71	8,982 78	.....	.....	.....	.....

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(b) DAIRYING—Concluded

Name of Organization	Paid up Capital	Assets	Sales of Past Year	General Liabilities	Profit or Surplus	Loss	Reserve	Unap- portioned Profits
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
MANITOBA—								
Manitoba Co-op. Dairies, Limited.....	77,220 02	199,114 96	649,645 86	159,819 76	29,871 61		13,423 50	
North Star Co-op. Creamery Assn., Lim- ited.....	11,000 00	29,919 90	78,153 12	9,138 31	2,010 45		10,113 73	
Riverton Co-op. Creamery Assn., Limited..	4,338 36	10,052 46	45,169 19	2,326 18	1,829 30		2,207 92	1,180 00
SASKATCHEWAN—								
Saskatchewan Co-op. Creameries, Ltd.....	1,408,358 44	4,042,879 36	4,461,619 47	972,396 46	53,214 62		28,635 54	3,499 98
ALBERTA—								
Central Alberta Dairy Producers' Assn.....	1,200 00		400,000 00				25,000 00	
Sedgewick Co-op. Creamery Assn. Ltd.....	15,000 00	21,428 00	80,153 42		1,321 49			6,427 45
Valhalla Co-op. Creamery Assn. Ltd.....	3,072 00	18,357 58	36,360 88	10,921 00	2,728 60			4,000 00
Viking Co-op. Creamery Assn.....	3,820 00	33,177 42	129,640 03	4,850 19	1,925 37		3,191 65	25,135 58
BRITISH COLUMBIA—								
Bulkley Valley Cow Testing Assn.....		200 00						
Cariboo Farmers' Co-op. Assn.....	2,650 00	10,110 30	22,173 93	7,928 10	691 22		2,182 20	691 22
Columbia Valley Co-op. Creamery Assn....	5,761 43	11,667 33	1,800 00	5,905 90	401 84		150 00	160 00
Comox Creamery Assn.....	48,272 92	102,677 78	319,787 10	18,921 45	7,208 78		8,165 84	8,902 58
Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Assn.....	697,000 00	1,334,647 45	3,957,610 69	560,642 39			(a) 71,020 37	
Kootenay Valley Co-op. Milk Products Assn.....	2,607 75	7,065 42	8,497 71	11,830 13		774 96		
Okanagan Valley Co-op. Creamery Assn....	290 00	6 00	209,000 00		2,864 00		1,600 00	2,864 00
Okanagan Cow Testing Assn.....		50 47					393 85	279 07
Pouce Coupe Dist. Co-op. Creamery Assn....	3,725 38	8,873 02	8,846 53	4,474 72		861 21		
Salmon Arm Co-op. Creamery Assn.....	3,737 30	19,140 83	87,796 85	1,940 92	821 30		11,487 91	1,974 70

(a) Deferred payments.

(c) LIVE STOCK AND ALLIED ASSOCIATIONS

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—							
P.E.I. Co-op. Egg and Poultry Assn.....	74,951 75	425,174 62	47,381 20	48,374 45	27,570 55	27,570 55	
NEW BRUNSWICK—							
Maritime Co-op. Egg and Poultry Exchange	2,000 00	180,000 00			700 00	700 00	
Maritime Livestock Board, Inc.....		552,637 06			2,690 82	2,690 82	180 77

QUÉBEC—	Gentilly Co-op. Society.....	870 00	1,235 45	5,482 31	.....	635 31	.....	520 00	.....
	Knowlton Co-op. Society.....	639 00	8,182 71	33,850 19	.....	200 00	.....	1,380 00	.....
	St. Eugene de Drummond Co-op. Society..	735 00	1,233 26	22,305 59	.....	498 26	.....	180 92	.....
	Lea, Etheimin Agri. Co-op. Society.....	95 00	603 42	6,726 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	L'Islet Agri. Co-op. Society.....	994 00	2,570 72	.....	.....	1,576 72	.....	.....	.....
	Matane Agri. Co-op. Society.....	90 00	350 00	.....	.....	260 00	.....	200 00	.....
	St. Charles de Caplan Agri. Co-op. Society.	1,295 00	2,720 17	18,766 00	.....	3,025 17	.....	2,676 17	.....
	St. Paul de Montmagny Agri. Co-op. Society	668 00	734 82	.....	.....	66 82	.....	1,425 00	.....
	St. Prosper Agri. Co-op. Society.....	277 44	.....	5,333 71	.....	20 20	.....	.....	.....
	St. Anne de la Perade Agri. Co-op. Society	820 00	2,035 06	11,106 15	.....	1,215 00	.....	820 00	.....
	Ste. Helene Agri. Co-op. Society.....	27 50	81 94	.....	.....	55 24	.....	7 00	.....
	St. Justin Agri. Co-op. Society.....	397 00	573 09	83,759 34	.....	129 80	.....	50 00	.....
	L'Assomption Agri. Co-op. Society.....	390 00	392 50	4,874 54	.....	682 00	.....	392 50	.....
	Maria Agri. Co-op. Society.....	1,431 00	4,349 22	16,718 47	.....	2,918 22	.....	43 00	.....
	St. Felix de Valois Agri. Co-op. Society...	648 00	906 84	10,977 81	.....	247 63	.....	906 84	.....
	Vauduse Agri. Co-op. Society.....	250 00	286 34	10,599 38	.....	250 00	.....	252 24	.....
MANITOBA—	Manitoba Co-op. Poultry Marketing Assn., Limited.....	10,277 00	20,021 23	757,925 65	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	.....
	National Park Co-op. Livestock Producers, Limited.....	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	United Livestock Growers, Limited.....	15,000 00	208,711 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	White Birch Co-op. Livestock Producers, Limited.....	42 00	.....	.....	.....	63 00	.....	.....	.....
SASKATCHEWAN—	Battle Creek Live Stock Co-op. Assn., Ltd.	1,750 00	3,649 37	.....	.....	547 11	.....	194 95	1,704 41
	Kieville Stockmen's Co-op. Assn., Ltd.....	1,230 00	1,063 87	.....	.....	28 81	.....	43 15	.....
	Macoun Live Stock Marketing Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	176 36	607 78	28,473 37	.....	381 55	.....	.....	49 87
	Melfort Stock Shippers' Co-op. Assn., Ltd..	30 25	1,041 90	101,304 73	.....	606 18	.....	.....	.....
	Rastad Stockmen's Co-op. Assn., Ltd.....	650 00	607 49	.....	.....	421 75	.....	42 50	.....
	Sask. Co-op. Poultry Producers, Ltd.....	18,703 00	89,103 93	731,329 93	.....	68,413 20	.....	11,380 74	4,473 86
	Sask. Live Stock Co-op. Marketing Assn., Limited.....	.....	131,046 99	2,113,941 12	.....	109,689 49	.....	33,219 96	.....
	Three Bar Community Pasture Co-op. Assn. Limited.....	768 00	1,854 03	1,375 90	.....	1,125 67	.....	278 46	.....
	Alberta Co-op. Live Stock Producers, Limited.....	.....	5,000 00	(b) 1,325,944 36	.....	17,000 00	.....	1,416 93	.....
	Branches—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ALBERTA—	Arcee.....	.....	280 93	41,343 61	.....	280 93	.....	280 93	.....
	Blindman Valley.....	989 40	9,181 38	435,506 31	.....	1,088 75	.....	.....	.....
	Camrose.....	.....	.....	283,500 00	.....	.....	.....	1,200 00	.....
	Castor-Coronation.....	.....	.....	110,341 20	.....	.....	.....	668 99	.....

(b) Sales for first 3 months of 1928.

(d) GRAIN—*Concluded*

Name of Organization	Paid up Capital	Assets		Sales of Past Year		General Liabilities		Profit or Surplus		Loss		Reserve		Unappropriated Profits	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
ALBERTA—															
Alberta Co-op. Wheat Producers, Ltd.....	36,500 00			54,016,607 49				250 00				3,165,912 25			
Carolside Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	250 00					5,000 00		4,000 00						17,271 14	
Delia Farmers' Co-op. Assn.....	10,900 00	38,330 09		104,000 00											
Wetaskiwin U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Ltd.....	14,450 00	53,513 74		204,374 11		22,533 46		9,074 48				3,195 97		3,768 76	

(e) MISCELLANEOUS

Name of Organization	Paid up Capital	Assets		Sales of Past Year		General Liabilities		Profit or Surplus		Loss		Reserve		Unappropriated Profits	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
QUEBEC—															
Bagot Hay Growers' Co-op. Society.....	90 00	631 38				447 39		173 99							
Barachois Fishermen's Co-op. Society.....	304 00	4,081 74		14,191 75		3,851 74		230 00						230 00	
Bonaventure Agri. Co-op. Society.....	2,287 00	8,171 40		24,830 00		4,415 43		228 00				3,755 97			
Cap aux Os Agri. Co-op. Society.....	256 00	5,182 06		11,759 79		4,705 30		476 76						476 76	
Carleton Agri. Co-op. Assn.....	4,064 78	14,632 43		42,228 00		14,208 80		423 63							
Co-op. Agri. Assn. of the Yamaska Valley (Tobacco Growers).....	42,294 11	160,435 93		150,000 00		150,399 84		1,036 09				105,532 77		10,036 09	
Gascons Agric. Co-op. Society.....	300 00	3,645 32		14,340 17		3,068 56		576 76							
Lachute Co-op. Agr. Assn.....	570 00	987 00				945 40								41 60	
Maple Sugar Producers of Quebec.....	1,570 00	8,144 93		63,110 32											
Megantic Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders.....		152 24		2,081 50											
Port Daniel Centre Agri. Co-op. Society.....	500 00	1,687 55		13,314 94		2,142 34		77 88							
Quebec Honey Makers.....	1,662 00	2,445 70		30,724 34		122 40		661 30				1,552 31			
Richmond and Drummond Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders.....		721 48													
St. Andre de Restigouche Agri. Co-op. Society.....	300 00	2,502 71		2,826 65		1,367 38						2 71			
St. Jean l'Evangéliste Agri. Co-op. Society.....	18,119 00	5,452 10		19,648 24		4,159 72		1,292 38				74 04			
St. Jules de Maria Agri. Co-op. Society.....	1,956 64														
St. Liboire Agri. Co-op. Society.....	630 00	1,648 00		206 27		630 00								55 88	
St. Prime Agri. Co-op. Society.....	250 00	300 00				30 00						90 00		90 00	
St. Valentine Agri. Co-op. Society.....	390 00	660 00						270 00						270 00	
St. Vital de Lambton Co-op. Society.....	1,720 00	4,437 74		4,791 50		1,720 00		2,037 74				2,037 74		20,037 74	
St. Wenceslas Agri. Co-op. Society.....	693 00	8,426 43		18,587 93		4,547 00		2,972 00						1,665 00	

ONTARIO—									
Canadian Co-op. Wool Growers, Ltd.	106,880 00	237,272 23	1,235,700 00		4,524 73		91,699 00		
Canadian Tobacco Growers' Co-op. Co., Limited.	94,848 58								
Ontario Honey Producer's Co-op. Company, Limited.	18,038 50	412,905 99	404,694 61	206,149 50				11,514 89	
United Farmers' Co-op. Company, Ltd.		1,171,989 26		773,581 46	39,197 20				
Woodstock Co-op. Society, Limited.	6,400 00	30,331 12	41,601 72	27,548 14	12,370 02		2,323 14		409 84
Workers' Co-op. of New Ontario, Ltd.	5,750 00	34,266 50		11,390 48			15,432 95		
MANITOBA—									
Arbong Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.	13,648 30	30,405 48	79,123 07	11,592 32	499 92		5,164 86		
Austin Co-op. Assn., Limited.	13,872 00	22,348 14	32,640 43	11,321 32	150 42		100 00		
Balmoral Co-op. Hall Assn., Limited.	4,200 00	5,500 00							
Carman Co-op. Oil and Supplies, Limited.	4,448 00	4,107 00							
Elgin United Farmers Co-op., Limited.		700 00					340 00		
Ellie Co-op. Limited.	750 00								
Giroux United Farmers, Mutual Co-op. Society, Limited.									
Glenella Co-op. Society.	1,720 00	2,979 67			1,259 67				
M.A.C. Co-op. Assn., Limited.	4,690 00	8,962 92	14,862 94	8,391 53	349 58				
Manitoba Co-op. Wholesale, Limited.	3,066 00	8,853 22	7,232 21		1,454 03		5,787 22		183 96
Manitoba Co-op. Beef Ring Assn., Ltd.	250 00								
Manson Co-op. Co-op. Assn., Ltd.	184 84	184 84	1,666 47	213 45					
Moline Co-op., Limited.	5,255 00	13,578 20	30,508 94	11,175 05	1,308 00		2,704 00		2,403 15
Oakville Co-op. Oil and Supplies.	1,450 00	2,731 33		1,450 00	1,191 45		119 14		
Rosebank Co-op. Oil and Supplies, Ltd.	1,625 00								
Santford Consumers' Co-op., Limited.			30,000 00	1,500 00					
St. Martin Farmers' Co-op., Limited.	582 00	1,025 76	2,357 73	983 74	42 02				
Starbuck Co-op. Oil and Supplies Ltd.	460 00	3,737 00	21,107 00	3,512 00	225 00				
Thornhill Co-op. Oil and Supplies Ltd.	2,150 00								
Tilston Consumers' Co-op. Assn., Ltd.	40 00								
SASKATCHEWAN—									
Abbey Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Ltd.	1,315 00	1,473 30	2,854 05	376 85		59 84			
Alba Co-op. Assn., Limited.	1,229 00	1,905 04	6,408 55	2,798 91		65 21			
Alingley Co-op. Assn., Limited.	127 50	356 16	1,138 23		46 01				182 65
Angeley Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Ltd.	750 07	2,948 14	6,345 40	1,534 12	373 77		290 18		373 77
Antler Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Ltd.	836 01	1,410 86	10,388 55	300 00	223 34		230 11		2 07
Arcola Grain Growers' Co-op., Ltd.	4,049 64	18,193 63	46,069 94	2,503 64	3,558 92		1,489 35		10,156 00
Ardoch Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Ltd.	63 00	489 47	7,120 31		61 50		65 55		360 92
Aylesbury Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.	3,200 00	3,745 08	(e) 305 20	75 00			380 08		
Bagley Co-op. Assn., Limited.	400 00	2,245 43		1,000 00			63 25		784 70
Baring Town Hall Co-op. Assn., Ltd.	635 00								
Beaver Creek Co-op. Assn., Limited.	1,710 92	3,578 56	10,957 23	838 65	802 69		297 49		
Bengough Co-op. Assn., Limited.	702 40	4,976 80	32,443 16	3,382 67	852 01		39 72		742 12
Bestville-Roadene Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.	440 00	1,713 93					384 68		1,039 85
Birsay Co-op. Assn., Limited.	1,282 05	2,710 71	11,880 09	561 43	297 89		582 68		

(e) Rents, etc.

(e) MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

Name of Organization	Paid up Capital		Assets		Sales of Past Year		General Liabilities		Profit or Surplus		Loss		Reserve		Unappropriated Profits	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
SASKATCHEWAN—Continued																
Bladworth Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	12,224	89	35,069	30	64,464	66	33,330	50	2,004	28			1,678	53	1,921	61
Brietholme Community Co-op. Assn., Ltd.	250	00	350	00												
Cadillac Grain Growers Co-op. Assn., Ltd.	531	00	695	72	302	59			20	63			143	84		
Cando Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	70	00	125	00	681	15			28	00					30	00
Carleat Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Ltd.	1,091	80	2,000	00			400	00								
Cheviot Grain Growers' Assn.....	1,041	00	1,418	48	3,898	76			134	29			344	48		
Clair Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Ltd.	628	00	2,518	80					215	35			189	08	1,701	72
Claydon Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	640	00	1,594	85			33	00	3	45			146	65		
Coleville Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,820	00	3,200	00	12,786	86			390	85					775	20
Colonsay Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Ltd.	2,715	00	3,506	76	8,590	26			126	23					550	95
Cupar Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	6,007	15	22,187	34	55,929	31	6,583	87			970	80				
Dafoe Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	17,010	00	16,206	08			9,576	10								
Dafoe and Dist. Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....																
Davidson Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,920	00	2,615	04					473	51			758	04		
Drake Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	63,000	00	156,470	00	402,000	00	44,997	00	7,871	00					38,290	00
Dunblane Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	480	00	2,740	18	16,547	74	518	64	251	00			147	07	1,343	47
Dunkirk Community Co-op. Assn., Ltd.	1,252	00	500	00									60	00		
Duval Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Ltd.	685	00	796	61					111	61			685	00		
Eastend Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Ltd.	340	00	1,823	59	3,956	85			141	61			907	75	444	23
Edenwold Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	7,659	80			57,753	34	12,262	96	906	07			370	38		
Elbow Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	8,656	51	40,700	63	117,957	20	31,694	74	3,296	96			9,095	89		
Elstow Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Ltd.	6,028	50	22,590	35	77,369	84	7,134	20	5,005	90			1,100	00	3,321	75
Fertile United Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Ltd.	348	70	2,976	62			1,190	90			10	12	140	22	1,306	92
Flaxcombe Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	40	00	723	82	4,862	34			257	97			18	95	664	87
Flaxcombe Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,450	00	4,868	90	647	48			2,967	23			2,967	23		
Frontier Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	355	00	528	00	1,212	00	39	00	110	60					134	85
Gledhow Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	790	00	1,828	57	3,168	70	77	60	170	53					790	44
Gerald Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	2,565	00	4,638	52	780	45	1,000	00	967	30	10	13	201	23	764	14
Glanis Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	350	00	667	20					317	20			317	20		
Gledhow Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,340	00														
Glenside Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	100	00	202	58									60	00	42	58
Goodwater Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	891	64	3,790	07	8,925	99	154	95	155	17			347	57	2,240	74
	2,960	00	5,444	87			1,265	95	1,518	92			151	89		

Goodwater Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited	525 00	2,084 49	5,409 89	85 80	202 07	204 47	1,227 22
Gray Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited	4,320 00	5,571 07	2,976 00	50 00	53 64	192 00	1,009 07
Grosswender Co-op. Assn., Limited	136 00	165 00			29 00		
Gurnsey Co-op. Assn., Limited	10,625 00	28,171 79	39,689 65	8,627 62	1,392 56	8,919 17	
Gull Lake Co-op., Limited	11,255 42	46,989 13	118,053 92	13,951 13	8,742 17	2,380 00	10,086 95
Hafford Agri. Co-op. Assn., Limited	332 55	892 27	4,517 55	255 13	87 41	250 00	54 69
Halbrite Grain Growers' Co-op., Assn., Limited	3,979 81	6,784 11	21,310 90	160 60	1,256 14	1,513 17	110 14
Hallonquist Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited	150 00	2,125 77	6,486 71	1,804 41	100 70	18 00	153 36
Handsworth Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited	1,026 07			1,026 07			
Hillesden Social Club Co-op. Assn., Limited	171 00	1,015 28				21 42	865 70
Howarden Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited	431 40	2,396 58	1,937 39	334 42		24 37	1,479 51
Huntton Community Co-op. Assn., Ltd.	415 00	665 38			144 33	175 62	
Hutton Co-op. Assn., Limited	67 50	727 07	3,807 59		132 76	250 38	
Imperial Co-op. Assn., Limited	1,480 00	4,487 10	16,565 92	811 32		544 31	
Intro-Provincial Co-op. System	6,900 00	46,317 80	110,000 00	36,093 81	419 00	255 00	
Keddleston Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited	255 00	1,501 33		664 23		1,943 12	
Kennedy Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited	1,605 18					582 10	
Lake Alma Co-op. Assn., Limited	960 00	6,810 41	21,453 52	3,899 71	962 17	117 15	226 84
Lake Lenore Community Hall Co-op. Limited	1,163 00	4,042 00		1,970 00	910 00		
Lang Agri. Co-op. Assn., Limited	340 00	896 58	4,718 10	151 15	207 90	100 00	143 28
Langbank Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited	55 00	312 62				20 00	254 52
Laporte Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited	4,549 45	22,197 98	39,173 07	2,637 48	1,358 87		
Lemberg Co-op. Assn., Limited	11,395 00	23,591 14	63,708 13		4,299 93	1,652 97	4,739 92
Lemsford Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited	695 00	121 09					
Lighthoods Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited	366 65	429 36				573 91	
Lloydminster and Dist. Agri. Co-op. Assn., Limited	25,250 00	105,677 55	369,179 51	15,188 19	16,952 30		
Macroe Co-op. Assn., Limited	600 00	1,764 45	7,521 28	273 86	170 16	27,635 35	11,747 59
Major Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited	1,674 73	9,579 40	38,967 83	7,904 67		101 90	788 69
Markinch Co-op. Assn., Limited		1,919 50	12,840 08		213 10	253 38	678 73
Melfort Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited	15,256 25	71,999 49	214,456 80	28,479 68	10,144 75	3,327 94	11,296 86
Milestone Co-op. Assn., Limited	1,300 00	2,914 00	14,525 43	94 00	705 40	226 54	853 06
Milden Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited	225 00	617 33	7,300 67		101 84	50 30	342 03

(e) MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

Name of Organization	Paid up Capital	Assets		Sales of Past Year		General Liabilities		Profit or Surplus		Loss		Reserve		Unappor- tioned Profits	
	\$	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
SASKATCHEWAN—Concluded															
Moffat Community Club Co-op. Assn., Limited.	610 00	917 87		507 32		300 00				16 35		124 44			
Monarch Co-op. Assn., Limited.	509 78														
Nacama and Dist. Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.	4,038 00	12,533 02		1,335 65		5,226 18						384 27		2,895 17	
Narrow Lake Co-op. Assn., Limited.	156 00	1,306 60		15,049 09				415 99				1,156 60		1,006 60	
North Bend and Albion Co-op. Assn., Limited.	503 50	713 78				571 41		144 37							
Nut Mountain Co-op. Assn., Limited.	75 00	350 00				75 00		282 00							
Odd Fellows' Temple Co-op. Assn., Limited.	3,900 00	8,000 00													
Orkney Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.	1,030 00	2,568 30		142 80		590 00		948 30				948 30			
Paddockwood Hall Co-op. Assn., Ltd.	778 00	700 00													
Parkbeg Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.	1,600 00	2,500 00		5,850 00		525 00		170 25		112 25					
Pasque Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.	506 25	1,650 00				620 62		548 83							
Percival Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.	1,200 00	1,165 50						416 00				619 89			
Percy Co-op. Assn., Limited.	2,300 00	3,160 00		21,000 00		295 00						444 00			
Pontrilas Co-op. Assn., Limited.	705 00														
Preceville Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.	8,716 05	26,848 91		59,363 85		19,707 58		1,762 33							
Ravensrag Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.	3,733 50	9,573 66		32,307 01		2,751 91		1,246 83				1,841 42			
Raymore Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.	240 00	1,772 00		8,687 00				120 35				238 00		1,294 00	
Redberry Co-op. Assn., Limited.	42 00											105 52			
Reliance Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.	66 00	55 20													
Renown Farmers' Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.	210 00	169 24								10 80					
Ritchie Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.	352 50	930 54		1,053 10				35 09				48 40		464 01	
Robart Community Club Co-op. Assn., Limited.	360 00	837 30				345 00		132 30							
Rocanville Co-op. Assn., Limited.	154 00	7,364 06		96,269 08		113 85		2,218 76				693 45		6,402 76	
Rosetown Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.	7,000 00														
Rush Springs Community Co-op. Assn., Limited.	822 50	1,073 70				25 50		1 93				113 00		110 77	

European Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	600 00	900 00	1,700 00	2,216 03	1,264 01	10,738 53
Bhamrock Community Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	5,000 00	6,000 00		222 05	151 20	222 05
Bhamrock Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	6,977 00					
Bintabala Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	5,261 60	24,571 24	70,029 92	2,216 03	1,264 01	10,738 53
South Star Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	515 00	1,035 55	117 30	222 05	151 20	222 05
Spalding-Saurman Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	41 00	33 95				
Springdale Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,445 00	12,456 10	24,632 41	1,806 23	433 50	9,901 02
Stewart Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,080 00	530 00	2,735 72	73 27		
Sunny South United Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	108 00	409 94	5,038 10	72 24		138 36
Tantallon Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	63 00	263 73	13,362 90	51 06		51 06
Trillome Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	13,039 90	38,891 45		5,435 02	2,502 31	
Trossachs Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	403 40	212 50	9,062 64	483 77	128 24	2,152 84
Tyvan Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	2,365 00	3,918 53		483 01		580 52
Vanscoy Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	650 00	1,381 38	4,924 22	57 37	531 38	
Venn Community Club Co-op. Assn., Ltd.....	1,285 00	2,962 25		1,677 35	1,677 25	
Verndale Community Co-op. Assn., Ltd.....	180 00		772 00			
Vilbank Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,470 00	2,202 09		62 04	62 04	
Watrous Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	9,402 00	21,458 47	65,816 80		1,532 04	
Warehope Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	184 85	673 18	7,303 60	14 26	50 00	396 53
Weyburn Ladies' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	430 00	4,127 00		56 20	118 00	
Wheat Plains Grain Growers' Assn., Ltd.....	140 00	443 90	4,895 25	177 00	167 80	344 80
Wilton Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	7,961 64	37,728 84	96,127 14	3,279 61	12,100 00	2,173 80
Wiseton Farm Women's Welfare Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	49 00	727 61			678 61	
Woodbine Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	194 00	254 00				
Wynyard Beach Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,150 00	6,000 00				
AMERICA—						
Alliance Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Ltd.....	1,032 00	8,178 23	22,016 59	3,617 09		
Clareholm U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Ltd.....	12,740 00	19,205 00	60,000 00	3,280 00	3,185 00	
Crossfield Dist. U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Ltd.....	15,474 00	73,579 82	275,965 70	4,256 45	9,459 40	22,676 30
Dog Pound U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Ltd.....	1,000 00	1,000 00		300 00	50 00	
Edgerton Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	3,414 85	12,929 44	67,881 30	2,041 04	2,600 00	
Farmers' Marketing Assn., Limited.....	150 00	400 00	60 00	200 00		
Hanna Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	5,881 93		68,921 19	5,406 19	5,358 11	1,872 46
Hay Lakes U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Ltd.....	1,200 00					
Killam Dist. Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	8,870 00	47,794 19	175,318 37	12,016 89	9,564 48	1,536 91
Lac La Biche Co-op. Fishing Assn., Limited.....	2,400 00	3,900 00	20,000 00	1,316 00		
Last Lake Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	320 00	2,233 73	1,920 20	121 15		

(c) MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded

Name of Organization	Paid up Capital		Assets		Sales of past year		General Liabilities		Profit or Surplus		Loss		Reserve		Unappropriated Profits	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
ALBERTA—Concluded																
Millett U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	802	39	19,667	74	33,160	06	13,575	96	1,884	44					6,091	78
Mountain Park Co-op. Society, Limited.....	8,550	00	38,327	13	115,760	06	20,191	85					9,585	28		
Nanton Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	12,863	00	51,777	00	86,898	00	22,027	00	7,280	00			1,000	00	6,349	00
New Norway U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Ltd.....	1,300	00	2,400	00	600	00										
Olds U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	5,300	00	15,300	00	109,000	00	7,000	00							4,000	00
Pincher Creek Co-op. Assn.....			33,850	51	242,869	18	20,422	99	7,687	59			5,739	93	7,687	59
Pigeon Lake Co-op. Fishermen, Ltd.....	464	50	443	20	13,119	80										
Ponoka U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	18,245	57	45,200	31	116,386	20	10,000	00	116	11			16,442	38	116	11
Queenstown U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Ltd.....	7,070	08	4,000	00												
Rainy Hill U.F.A. Local No. 239.....			500	00												
Strome Co-op. Marketing Assn., Ltd.....	396	00	188	89												
Strome Dist. Assn., Limited.....	690	00	1,180	24	7,242	80	981	20	172	58					199	04
United Fishermen of Faust Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	2,936	99	5,539	94	35,000	00	4,137	92			1,534	97				
BRITISH COLUMBIA—																
Armstrong Co-op. Society.....	2,770	00	17,918	51	104,903	62	24,884	47	2,378	85			12,500	00	2,648	51
Arrow Lake Cannery and Produce Assn.....	860	00	9,108	07	34,907	53	5,223	29	1,950	00			400	00		
B. C. Honey Producers' Assn., Shuswap and Thompson Valleys Division.....	26	91											26	91		
Comox Co-op. Society.....	3,493	00	9,260	70	46,812	83	7,270	08	1,760	05			230	57	1,990	62
Co-op. Granite Trading Assn.....	7,200	00	29,539	40	29,539	40	6,213	96	281	78			398	11		
Crawford Bay Farmers' Institute.....			7,695	05	18,851	65	1,919	76	231	96					5,775	29
Creston Valley Co-op. Assn.....	6,829	51	21,617	74	62,606	13	16,120	88								
Dawson Co-op. Union.....	4,574	29	20,331	45	45,995	58	11,174	87					3,449	62		
Elphinstone Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	3,542	95	12,516	84	34,939	87	8,313	29	3,469	71			4,203	55		
Fernie Industrial and Provident Co-op. Society Limited.....	4,511	43	25,204	06	31,498	02	10,401	30	768	08			4,773	71	4,749	54
Fraser Valley Farmers' Feed Assn.....	10,203	02	51,545	67	138,699	49	32,730	21	3,422	40			5,190	04	3,422	40
F. V. North Langley Co-op. Assn.....	3,702	00	11,679	61	36,597	73	6,123	72	1,002	29			800	00	41	40
Kaslo Co-op. Union.....					7,816	81										
Lone Butte Co-op. Assn.....	260	00														
Milner Co-op. Society.....	3,750	00	4,721	30			3,750	00	91	02						
Nanose Dist. Co-op. Assn.....	3,540	00	11,880	39	56,783	25	2,990	26	2,037	63			3,312	50	2,037	63
Nelson and Dist. United Farmers' Co-op. Assn.....																
Pleasant Valley Agric. Assn.....	4,267	70	12,754	34	38,865	71	5,306	79	3,235	82					7,447	55
Prince Rupert Fisherman's Co-op. Assn.....	3,415	00	2,531	10					456	35						
Revelstoke Co-op. Society.....	10,489	32	21,473	02	67,706	87	18,733	10	5,586	89			902	25		

Sointula Co-op. Stores Limited.....	14,550 00	52,895 91	91,684 78	23,220 54	3,077 26	.....	2,336 25	.....
South Kootenay Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	3,350 00	9,498 04	24,513 71	3,976 08	520 69	.....	878 84	.....
Sperling Improvement and Memorial Assn.	490 00	1,259 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 00	.....
Sumas Co-op. Assn.....	.....	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tarry-Thurms Co-op. Assn.....	280 00	815 80	7,339 81	.....	60 00	.....	264 84	.....
Trail Bay United Farmers' Co-op. Assn.....	.....	500 00	62 00	.....	.....	.....	9 00	.....
White Creek Valley Farmers' Institute.....	.....	.....	602 85	.....	.....	.....	195 11	.....

IX. LABOUR LEGISLATION IN CANADA

The Report on Labour Legislation in Canada for 1928 is a consolidation of all labour legislation existing on December 31 of that year and the third consolidated report issued by the Department of Labour, the others having appeared in 1915 and 1920.

In compiling the present volume the method of arrangement used in former reports has been adhered to. Dominion laws have been placed at the beginning, followed by those of the provinces from east to west, with legislation of the Yukon Territory at the end. The material in each case has been selected from the latest Revised Statutes, from subsequent annual volumes of statutes, and, in Quebec, from the Civil Code and the Code of Civil Procedure.

In the selection of material the term labour legislation has, on the whole, been given a broad interpretation. Dominion and provincial statutes which give protection to workers or impose obligations on them are given in full or in abridged form. The report also contains summaries of laws such as those relating to old age pensions and mothers' pensions which, although falling under the head of social rather than labour legislation, are of sufficient interest to labour to warrant their inclusion.

Among the Dominion laws contained in the report are those relating to the Department of Labour and the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, the registration of trade unions and union labels, intimidation and picketing in industrial disputes, employment offices, technical education, immigration and alien labour, compensation for accidents to Government employees and statutes for the protection of seamen and railroad employees. The provincial statutes included relate to Provincial Government labour bureaus; regulation of mines, factories and shops; boiler inspection; conciliation in industrial disputes; workmen's compensation; mechanics' liens; licensing of employees; wages and hours of labour; employment offices; apprenticeship and technical education, and measures for the health and safety of workers on construction works, etc.

The report shows legislation since 1920 to have been chiefly a gradual extension of existing laws with few striking changes and few new fields explored. A number of enactments give effect to the proposals contained in draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference. These include new sections of the Canada Shipping Act, the Hours of Work Act and the Maternity Protection Act of British Columbia, and amendments to laws in Manitoba and Alberta raising the minimum age for the employment of children and forbidding their employment at night in street trades.

In 1920 all parts of Canada except the Yukon Territory and the provinces of Quebec, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island had enacted workmen's compensation laws of the collective liability type. These laws remained in force in 1928, but have been amended from time to time. The Quebec Legislature enacted in 1928 a new workmen's compensation law administered by a commission of three members whose powers and duties are defined in a separate Act. The new law is wider in scope than its predecessors and retains the principle of individual liability. In Prince Edward Island, a workmen's compensation law, applying only to railway employees, was passed, but can be applied only with the consent of the Dominion Government in so far as employees of Dominion Government Railways are concerned. Such workers are, by Dominion legislation, compensated in accordance with the New Brunswick statute.

The British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Act, providing for minimum wages for male employees in most industries in the province, and the Apprenticeship Act passed by the Ontario Legislature, providing for the control and regulation of apprentice training in certain designated trades, are the first legislation of the kind in Canada.

X. THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT

The library of the Department of Labour was organized in 1900 when the department was created, and has steadily increased its collection of documents since that time. Through the exchange of publications with departments of other Governments carrying on work along similar lines, the department is kept in touch with labour matters in almost all countries of the world.

In addition to the official publications thus received, there is a valuable collection of publications of labour organizations and periodicals and newspapers published in the interests of organized labour. Included in this section are copies of the reports of Canadian labour organizations, the American Federation of Labour, the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain and central labour bodies in other countries. The Department has made a special effort in recent years to obtain copies of early labour papers published in Canada and has met with some success, but, unfortunately, many of those into whose hands such documents fall are unaware of their value and, accordingly, they are discarded.

A very complete collection of volumes dealing with labour problems and legislation is supplemented by books for reference and volumes on general economic subjects, history and law, about 100 such volumes being added during the fiscal year. Since the enactment of the Combines Investigation Act in 1923, the section on industrial combinations has been greatly enlarged. There is, also, a comprehensive collection of books on vocational education and related subjects. The numerous publications of the International Labour Office provide a valuable source of information regarding the labour movements and legislation of other countries. The library receives annually about 625 periodicals, many of which are kept in bound form for permanent reference. A large number of these are British and foreign Government publications and are received free of charge in exchange for the *Labour Gazette*.

The primary purpose of the library is to serve as an information centre for the officers of the department and the library staff assumes the task of putting before the officers concerned the current information of interest to them which is contained in the publications received in the library. In addition to sending daily to the various branches of the department the Government reports, pamphlets and periodicals received, according to their subject-matter, the library furnishes a newspaper service. About 160 newspapers are clipped, including, besides Canadian papers, the *London Times* and *Manchester Guardian*, three New York dailies, and one each from Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. The compilation of information on special subjects has been greatly facilitated in recent years by the detailed indexing of the entire library collection with the exception of the publications of labour organizations. The library catalogue, containing some 105,000 typed cards, permits ready reference on a large variety of subjects to all sections of the library, including periodicals, Government reports, pamphlets and press clippings.

Subject to the requirements of the departmental officers, the services of the library are at the disposal of the general public, and frequent use is made of its material by students from the Canadian universities and by others interested in labour problems. Books are sent by mail, wherever possible, to any persons wishing to borrow them and special information and bibliographies are compiled when required.

XI. COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929, are summarized in the following report, which constitutes the sixth annual report under the statute.

The Combines Investigation Act appears as chapter 26 of the Revised Statutes of 1927. The only changes in the statute since its enactment in 1923 were made by the Statute Revision Commission, which changes were noted in the fifth annual report. The Act is complete as it appears in the Revised Statutes, no regulations, as authorized by section 40, having been made under it by the Governor in Council.

CONSTITUTIONAL VALIDITY OF THE ACT

A decision having an important bearing on the future administration of the Combines Investigation Act was reached, during the fiscal year, to refer to the Supreme Court of Canada the question of the constitutional validity of the Act, as well as of section 498 of the Criminal Code.

This question is one which has been frequently raised since the Combines Investigation Act was framed in 1923, and which has lately given rise to serious difficulties in connection with its administration and enforcement. The legislation was prepared in the light of the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the *Board of Commerce* case, delivered November 11, 1921 (1 A.C. 191), but this judgment has been variously interpreted. As early as April, 1923 (the Combines Investigation Act was introduced in March, 1923, and passed in June), Chief Justice Meredith, in the *Wholesale Grocers'* case, expressed the opinion that, in view of the Privy Council decision in the *Board of Commerce* case, "there is no escape from the conclusion that it is not competent for the Parliament of Canada to enact laws to prohibit undue combination and hoarding so as to restrict the liberty of the inhabitants of a province." "But for the decision in the *Board of Commerce* case," he added, "I would have held that it was competent for the Parliament of Canada to enact Section 498 of the Criminal Code."

This *obiter dictum* of Sir William Meredith was referred to in the debate on the Combines Bill on May 7, 1923, when the Prime Minister quoted in part as follows from an opinion given by Mr. E. L. Newcombe, then Deputy Minister of Justice:—

"I do not think that it is at present necessary or advisable that our course of action should be in any wise modified by reason of the view which the Chief Justice expressed. I do not think that the question is governed by Lord Haldane's observations, and when it arises for decision we will have an opportunity to make good our claim for legislative authority. Meantime I would proceed upon the assumption that the enactment is *intra vires*."

Sir William Meredith's observation has been widely quoted, and carried weight in the British Columbia fruit combine case (*Rex v. Simington*, 1925-26). In that instance Mr. Justice D. A. McDonald, the trial judge, stated that in an ordinary case he would have followed Sir William Meredith without the slightest hesitation. He reserved judgment on the point, however, and was never called upon to make a decision, as the indictment under section 498 was ultimately withdrawn, following convictions under other sections of the Code. The following is an extract from Mr. Justice McDonald's judgment on this point:—

"As to section 498, the position is this, as I see it: It is perfectly clear to me that the late Sir William Meredith, in the case of the *Attorney General for Ontario v. Canadian Wholesale Grocers, Limited*, 53, O. L. R., p. 627, did decide that he was bound to hold that

section 498 was *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament. He came to that conclusion by reason of the decision of the Judicial Committee upon the Combines Act of 1919. I have read carefully the judgment of Hodgins, J., in the same case, and I would conclude His Lordship held a different opinion to the learned Chief Justice. In any event he is not by any means prepared to go as far as the Chief Justice has done. There is this to be noted also, that there is still, and has been, a very large body of judicial opinion in the Supreme Court of Canada which is not in line with the decision of the Privy Council in the Combines cases, three of the judges in the Supreme Court of Canada coming to one conclusion and three to the other. Now in any ordinary case (I say this with the most profound respect) I would follow Sir William Meredith without the slightest hesitation, and I now reserve the right to consider this question again when it comes up on a motion in arrest of judgment, but I think that at this stage when there is no appeal from my decision, in view of the contrary opinions which have been expressed to those opinions of Sir William Meredith, I ought not to give a decision holding this section *ultra vires* when there is no appeal from any decision I may choose to make. I am also influenced by this, that the parties before the Court have to go to trial anyway on the other counts in the indictment, and it does not seem to me they will be hurt by having the trial proceed on all the counts, with the right reserved to them to again argue that section 498 is *ultra vires*. Whichever way I decide, then there will be an appeal. I think that is the right thing to do."

It should be noted that in the British Columbia case the defendants moved at the outset to quash the indictments which were laid under the Combines Investigation Act and section 498, on the ground that they were *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament. In view of the 1923 amendment to the Criminal Code, which left the Crown with no appeal from a judgment of the court where a judgment has been rendered against the Crown on a motion to quash or in case of acquittal, and in view of the fact that the indictment under section 498 included charges similar to those under the Combines Investigation Act, counsel for the Crown withdrew the charges preferred under the Act. He later advised a reference of the constitutional question to the Supreme Court of Canada.

The constitutional question has been dealt with also in other judgments since the Combines Investigation Act was passed in 1923, notably those of the Privy Council in the *Reciprocal Insurers' Reference*, in January, 1924, and the *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act* case, in January, 1925, and the judgment of the Supreme Court of Ontario in the *Insurance Contract Reference*, in February, 1926.

In the administration of the Combines Investigation Act the right of the Dominion to pass and enforce the present legislation has been raised in practically every important case under consideration. At one stage in the investigation into the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, counsel for that organization was on the point of applying for an injunction to restrain the commissioner, on the ground that the Act was invalid. That action was not taken, but at the conclusion of the investigation, after the P.A.T.A. had ceased operations following the publication of the commissioner's report, the Government was requested to refer the constitutional question to the Supreme Court of Canada. In the light of the above considerations, and recognizing that "in several cases judges of the Superior Courts of the provinces have intimated that in their view the effect of certain decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is to cast doubt upon the constitutional validity of section 498 of the Criminal Code," the Government approved of the reference being made in order to set these questions at rest. On December 6, 1928, the following Order in Council was passed:—

"The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated December 3, 1928, from the Minister of Justice, submitting that during the year 1927 an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, into the operations of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, an alleged combine of wholesale and retail distributors and manufacturers of proprietary medicines and toilet articles, was conducted at the instance of the Minister of Labour, by a commissioner, Mr. L. V. O'Connor, appointed in that behalf. The finding of the Commissioner was that a combine existed contrary to the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, and that such combine had operated and was likely to operate to the detriment of and against the interest of the public.

"In view of the findings of the said commissioner action might have been taken under sections 29, 30, 31 or 32 of the Combines Investigation Act, but no action was taken, for the reason that the association made representations through its counsel, Mr. Eugene Lafleur, K.C., to the effect that, in his opinion, the statute was *ultra vires* the Parliament of Canada. and that the constitutional validity of the statute should be tested by a reference to the Supreme Court of Canada. Mr. Lafleur pointed out that such a course would, for the purpose of securing an authoritative decision on the constitutional question, have an advantage over a criminal prosecution, because in the latter case the rights of appeal are limited, particularly in the case of an appeal by the prosecuting authority.

"The minister further submits that he is informed that the association has discontinued the practices complained of pending a decision whether the constitutional validity of the statute is to be referred.

"The minister observes that in several cases judges of the Superior Courts of the provinces have intimated that in their view the effect of certain decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is to cast doubt upon the constitutional validity of Section 498 of the Criminal Code, which deals with conspiracies and combinations affecting trade, while other judges of these courts do not so interpret these decisions.

"The minister is therefore of opinion that, while he is not disposed to doubt the validity of the aforesaid Combines Investigation Act and section 498 of the Criminal Code, it is essential for the due enforcement of these provisions that the questions raised by counsel for the above named association, and by certain judges of the provincial courts, should be set at rest, and for that purpose, and having in view the importance of the questions of law involved, he considers it desirable to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada thereupon.

"The committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, advise that the following questions be referred to the Supreme Court of Canada for hearing and consideration, pursuant to the authority of section 55 of the Supreme Court Act:—

"1. Is the Combines Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1927, chapter 26, *ultra vires* the Parliament of Canada, either in whole or in part, and, if so, in what particular or particulars or to what extent?

"2. Is section 498 of the Criminal Code *ultra vires* the Parliament of Canada, and, if so, in what particular or particulars or to what extent?"

The case was argued in the Supreme Court at Ottawa on March 11, 12 and 13, 1929. Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., and Mr. A. R. McMaster, K.C., represented the Attorney-General of Canada. The Proprietary Articles Trade Association was represented by Messrs. Eugene Lafleur, K.C., and J. C. McRuer, and two other trade associations known as the Amalgamated Builders' Council and the Amalgamated Clothing Industries Council (mentioned later in this report) were represented by Mr. W. F. O'Connor. As the questions of the reference related to the division of legislative authority between the Parliament of Canada and the Legislatures of the provinces, the Attorneys-General of Ontario and Quebec were also represented, the former by Mr. Edward Bayly, K.C., Deputy Attorney-General, and the latter by Mr. Aimé Geoffrion, K.C.

Reference to the judgment of the Supreme Court, which was delivered on April 30, 1929, will be included in the next annual report. It may be noted here, however, that the judgment, which was unanimous, declared the Combines Investigation Act and section 498 of the Criminal Code to be *intra vires* of the Parliament of Canada.

REGISTRATIONS UNDER TRADE UNIONS ACT

Question has been raised during the fiscal year concerning the registration of trade associations of dealers and contractors under the Trade Unions Act (a statute administered by the Department of the Secretary of State), and the attempted use of this registration to defeat the purposes of the Combines Investigation Act. The Trade Unions Act was passed in 1872 primarily for the purpose of exempting trade unions, including organizations of employers as well as of employees, from prosecution for conspiracy merely because some one or more of their purposes might be in restraint of trade. Section 29 of the Trade Unions Act provides as follows:—

"The purposes of any trade union shall not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, be deemed to be unlawful, so as to render any member of such trade union liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise, or so as to render void or voidable any agreement or trust."

The definition of a trade union is given in section 2 of the Act as follows:—

“In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, ‘trade union’ means such combination, whether temporary or permanent, for regulating the relations between workmen and masters, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business, as would, but for this Act, have been deemed to be an unlawful combination by reason of some one or more of its purposes being in restraint of trade.”

Prior to 1928 no organization of employers had taken advantage of the provisions of the Trade Unions Act; indeed at the present time only eleven labour unions, most of them small organizations, are enrolled. The Act does not apply to any trade union not registered under it.

Early in the present fiscal year certain organizations of dealers and contractors, concerning whose operations question has been raised under the Combines Investigation Act, apparently saw in the above sections of the Trade Unions Act a method whereby they might place themselves beyond the reach of prosecution under section 498 of the Criminal Code and the Combines Investigation Act, if not even beyond investigation under the latter statute. In applying for such registration, they sought immunity as traders dealing with the public rather than as employers dealing with labour. Registration was granted by the State Department, in two instances, without the knowledge of the Department of Labour, and was withheld in another when the purpose of the Association became apparent. The two certificates granted were to the Associated Distributors of Canada, an organization of wholesale and retail druggists, on May 7, 1928, and to the Amalgamated Builders' Council, an organization of plumbing and heating contractors and dealers, on June 8, 1928. The Amalgamated Clothing Industries Council applied for registration late in June, 1928, but this application, which the Department of State referred for consideration to the Departments of Justice and Labour, was refused on the ground that the organization was not a trade union within the meaning of the statute.

With the view of preventing evasion of the Combines Investigation Act through such use of the Trade Unions Act, consideration was given to possible remedies such as the cancellation of charters granted or the amendment or repeal of the Trade Unions Act. Legislative or other action had not been taken at the close of the fiscal year. Decision on this point was deferred pending the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada on the constitutional validity of the Combines Investigation Act, which judgment was handed down on April 30, 1929, and also pending the result of an investigation into the Amalgamated Builders' Council, which was commenced three days after that judgment was delivered.

AMALGAMATED BUILDERS' COUNCIL

The formation of the Amalgamated Builders' Council, its registration under the Trade Unions Act in June, 1928, the commencement of its operations three months later, and the passing of certain resolutions at a later stage, made it apparent that its activities should be subject to a closer scrutiny under the Combines Investigation Act than is customary with respect to trade associations generally. The results of the formal investigation will be summarized in a later report, but for the present it may be recorded that the Amalgamated Builders' Council is a direct outgrowth of an organization of plumbing and heating contractors, known as the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, which was formed in June, 1927, and which included in its membership operators in all parts of the province of Ontario. This organization was carried on under the direction of Mr. Louis M. Singer, K.C., of Toronto, as its commissioner. Manufacturers and jobbers were at first eligible for membership in the guild, but in September, 1927, the Dominion Chamber of Credits was established by Mr. Singer in order to make separate provision for these groups. In answer to inquiries made prior to the commencement of the formal investigation, assurances were received from the commissioner of the guild that the organization was not deal-

ing, and would not deal, with prices in any way. It was apparent that the hopes which the members entertained of the guild lay in the direction of its possible elimination of price-cutting, and it was clear that possibilities existed of injury to the public. No actual contravention of the Act, however, was disclosed, and there were grounds for believing that the knowledge by the trade of the department's interest was effective in some measure at least in preventing action which might have led to violation of the statute. Certainly it is clear that the obstacles which the Combines Investigation Act imposed at this stage led to the formation of the Amalgamated Builders' Council and its registration under the Trade Unions Act, a course which its sponsors represented would legalize activities which, under the Combines Investigation Act, might be regarded as illegal.

At the end of the fiscal year the Amalgamated Builders' Council had established four local sections in the plumbing and heating industry—in Toronto, Windsor, London, and Fort William and Port Arthur. One local section in the sheet metal and roofing trade had been formed in Windsor, and negotiations were under way for developments in other parts of Ontario and the Dominion and in other branches of the building trades.

ALLEGED COMBINE IN DISTRIBUTION OF MILK

An investigation was made into an alleged combine in the distribution of milk in one of the larger Canadian cities, following the receipt of a formal application. The complaint related not to such agreements as are commonly found between producers and dairies which fix the price paid to producers, but to certain requirements which the dairies were alleged to impose on grocers, restaurant keepers and other milk vendors, to resell milk at a price fixed by the dairies. Inquiry disclosed that this was not a general practice of the dairies. One of them did try to prevent its product being resold on a margin of one cent a quart instead of two cents; but it was found that the public was adequately protected by the variations in practice in this respect as between the dairies, and by the differences in selling prices which actually existed. In discussing the fixing of a resale price for milk, the Registrar's report says:—

"There are special considerations to bear in mind in this connection in the milk industry. In marketing proprietary medicines, for instance, the producer ordinarily provides no facilities for selling direct to consumers; the latter buy such goods only occasionally (not from day to day as in the case of milk), and consequently direct selling would be an expensive method. There is little or no overlapping of the two sales methods. In selling milk, however, the producer or dairy has already set up machinery for distribution, and there would appear to be no necessity or justification for the interposition of a number of middlemen in the normal channel of distribution. It would be merely a duplication of service, an additional and unnecessary stage in the distributive process. Of the two methods, direct distribution by retail milk wagon is decidedly the more economical, taking into consideration the perishable nature of the commodity and the desirability of having it in the consumer's hands as quickly as possible. Selling it through the stores entails such additional expenses as are created by the extra handling of the commodity by the dealer, additional deliveries, extra book-keeping, the provision of refrigeration facilities, the waste or the return of unsold milk, the collection of empty bottles.

"If the retail stores were to sell milk at a price lower than the delivered price of the dairies, the effect would be to interfere with the more economical method of distribution by wagon. The number of wagons could be reduced only slightly, since the whole territory would have to be covered in any case, and the result would be an increase in delivery charges per unit. The comparative few who bought milk at the stores might secure for a time the advantage of a one cent per quart reduction, but the cost of serving the direct customers would be increased.

"It should be noted further that if the retailer did reduce the price by one cent per quart his gross margin would be only one cent instead of the two he is at present allowed. In other words, the retailer who bought milk at 12 cents and sold at 13 cents would have a gross margin of only 8 per cent of selling price, a margin on which very few retailers can do business profitably. It must be remembered, besides, that a commodity such as milk cannot be handled as inexpensively as most other articles sold in a grocery store.

"These circumstances considered, I think no exception can be taken under the Combines Investigation Act to the arrangement which this individual dairy has made with its retail distributors to prevent them selling milk at 'cut prices,' having in mind that the delivery charges of the dairy are not unreasonably high. One of the reasons for the present high cost of selling milk is the large number of distributing agencies: it is surely not in the public interest to have that number increased by encouraging the retail stores to handle it, except as a special accommodation for their customers."

OTHER COMPLAINTS AND INQUIRIES

Resale price maintenance in one branch of the clothing industry formed the subject of another inquiry during the year. In this instance the application alleged that several manufacturers combined to fix the resale prices of their products and refused to sell to dealers who sold below those prices. Upon inquiry it was found that there was no agreement or collusion between the manufacturers, that all of them were not protecting the resale price, and that retailers were checked up by manufacturers only when the latter considered the price-cutting to be extreme. Certain of the manufacturers named in the complaint, each on his own initiative so far as could be discovered, had refused to sell to a dealer who had established a reputation for extreme price-cutting. The reasons for refusing to sell were not the same. One of them stated it was because of the generally inferior class of goods carried by the particular merchant. Another reasoned that if he sold to this one dealer, a large part of his trade with other retailers would be lost; without any necessity of combined action on the part of these retailers, they would naturally turn to some other nationally advertised brand in which the competition was less keen. The loss of business so sustained would not be compensated by the substitution of the single large account. Even though the one business were to buy more than all the independents put together, there could be no guarantee as to how long this trade would continue. In this particular case it was apparent that each manufacturer was determining his own trade policy, without collusion with other manufacturers, and without coercion from the distributors.

Another investigation into one of the necessities of life followed the announcement of a merger of all the manufacturers of this commodity in Canada, and a subsequent advance in the price to the public. Access was secured to the records of the Income Tax Department, by permission of the companies, and it was disclosed that for a period of seven years preceding the amalgamation all three companies had been doing business at a heavy loss owing to the keen price competition among them. The advance in prices was not regarded as unreasonable in the circumstances, nor as sufficient to recoup the new company for the losses sustained by the three concerns it had taken over. An outstanding feature of this case is that there is little likelihood of competition from foreign manufacturers since the owners of the Canadian company control the major portion of the trade of the world in this commodity. There is immediate prospect, however, of the establishment of a competitor in Canada, the capacity of whose plant would be about twenty per cent of the Canadian consumption. It has been represented to the amalgamated company that so long as they have a monopoly in Canada the enforcement of a resale price maintenance policy might render them liable to action under the Combines Investigation Act. Such a policy was followed by one of the three units prior to the amalgamation; but it was considered that the public was adequately protected by reason of the unprotected price of the other companies. At present, while the company is not considered as a combine against the public interest, the fact that it holds a monopoly of the manufacture of a commodity in Canada and is able to exercise the present measure of control over importation into this country, makes it desirable that from time to time inquiry should be made into its affairs under the Combines Investigation Act.

Another case which received attention under the Act related to an industry in which it became apparent that domestic competition had been all but eliminated through the control of patent rights, and that foreign competition had been substantially restricted through agreements reached with foreign producers looking to a division of world markets. Governmental control of such a situation obviously could not be exercised by means of tariff adjustments; reductions in customs duties would have little or no effect in encouraging external competition. The inquiries made in this field were not extensive, but such investigation as was made disclosed that, whether in spite of the monopoly or because of it, prices had been reduced rather than increased following the advent of monopoly control. Representations were later made that in one important respect the quality of the product was not sustained. Upon inquiry it was shown that the public was protected in this respect by the continuance of competition in quality between the different companies sharing the monopoly control. The existence, however, of such a monopoly makes it desirable that under the Combines Investigation Act an active interest should be taken in its activities. The same tendency toward monopoly, more frequently than not associated with some form of international combination, has become apparent in certain other Canadian industries, some of which are at present the subject of inquiries under the Act.

Evidences are many of a growing activity in the formation of trade associations, and of a widening of the scope of their operations. Care has been taken not to treat trade associations in themselves, apart from any evidence of illegal activities, as liable to investigation. Their usefulness in the interests of an industry or trade are admittedly apparent. Action under the Combines Investigation Act has been considered justified only when possibilities have arisen of injury to the public. Where opportunities of preventing such injury have presented themselves, they have been availed of. In a number of instances advice in advance has been asked as to the legality of certain proposed operations looking to the establishment of common prices, resale prices, uniform cost accounting systems and other trade practices and policies. Where the illegality of the proposal was obvious, inquirers have been so advised; but for the most part it has had to be explained that the Department cannot take upon itself responsibility for advising business interests in advance as to the course they should take. The Act sets forth that industrial and trade combinations must refrain from action which operates or is likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public. It must be for the members of any combination to determine their own course in the light of this requirement.

An increase has been noted in the number of inquiries received from individual distributors, both wholesale and retail, as to their rights in demanding that manufacturers or others should sell to them. In dealing with many of these cases it has been explained that, normally, where an individual manufacturer, in pursuance of a sales policy determined independently and without collusion with or coercion or influence by other manufacturers or distributors, declines to sell to any dealer, he is within his legal rights in so declining, provided, of course, he does not hold a monopoly. Where the element of collusion or coercion or influence appears, it has still to be shown that the arrangement is operating or is likely to operate against the public interest, before any contravention of the Combines Investigation Act can be established. Where both combination and detriment to the public are apparent, the Act plainly applies; but in some instances it has been possible, by means of negotiations, to secure the abandonment of the practice alleged to be in unreasonable restraint of trade.

It may be added that the usefulness of the Combines Investigation Act has been not a little hampered by reason of the doubt which has existed, and which has been emphasized in some quarters, concerning its validity. A final decision on this point should do much to increase the effectiveness of the statute as a measure of protection to the Canadian public.

XII. CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES

The Government Annuities Act, formerly chapter 5 of the Statutes of 1908, with amendments, has been incorporated in chapter 7 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and is the enabling legislation under which the Canadian Government Annuities System is operated.

The purpose of the statute is to encourage and aid the people of Canada in the formation of habits of thrift, so that provision may be made for old age, and the Canadian Government Annuities System was carefully designed with this object in view.

The cost of administration is borne by the Dominion Government and there is no charge made on this account against the annuitant. There is, of course, no loading of the rates for profits, and the annuitant, therefore, receives full benefit for every dollar paid in.

The minimum amount of annuity purchasable on the life of one person or on the lives of two persons jointly, is \$10 a year, and the maximum amount, \$5,000 a year.

A Canadian Government Annuity, which is a fixed yearly income paid by the Government of Canada, is generally purchased to be payable in quarterly or monthly instalments for life, but contracts are also issued under which the annuity is payable for a specified number of years if the annuitant should so long live.

Although in the vast majority of cases annuities issued on the lives of individuals are purchased by themselves, provision is also made in the Act whereby employers may contract for the purchase of annuities on behalf of their employees, or associations on behalf of their members.

There are two distinct classes of annuities, under both of which several plans of contract are available:—

(1) *Deferred Annuities*, designed to meet the requirements of young persons who desire to provide for old age by securing for themselves a safe, steady, and dependable income to begin when their earnings days are over. Deferred Annuities may be purchased by making a single cash payment, but in practically all cases they are secured by younger persons by making annual, semi-annual, quarterly, monthly or weekly premium deposits.

(2) *Immediate Annuities*, planned to meet the needs of older persons who have accumulated savings and who desire to retire from active employment. Immediate Annuities are purchased by paying in a lump sum and the annuity commences three months or one month from the date the purchase money is received.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1928, several forms of advertising were used in an endeavour to acquaint the people of Canada with the advantages of this system of making provision for old age. Representatives who had undergone a period of special training in annuities work were appointed in a number of cities so that persons becoming interested in the system through advertisements in newspapers, periodicals, etc., or through hearing the explanatory talks given over the coast-to-coast chain of Canadian National Railway radio broadcasting stations, would have the privilege of securing the advice and assistance of a trained annuities representative in selecting the most suitable plan of purchase. Representatives who devote full time to the sale of Canadian Government Annuities are now located in the following cities: Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, and Victoria.

The full-time special representatives for the sale of Canadian Government Annuities referred to in the foregoing are only appointed in places where the postmasters are employed on a salary basis. Postmasters in charge of money order offices who are not employed on a city office basis are allowed a commission on all applications secured or payments received for the purchase of Canadian Government Annuities. During the year special steps were taken to secure increased co-operation from these postmasters, who are, generally speaking, located in smaller centres of population. With this object in view, the various District Superintendents of Postal Services were approached, and the necessary information, instruction, and literature were made available to all postmasters who had not been actively engaged in annuities work. The Superintendent of Annuities also attended and gave addresses at the conventions of several of the Provincial Postmasters' Associations.

During recent years a steady increase has been noted in the interest displayed by the Canadian people in the Government system of making provision for old age, and rapid strides are being made in increasing the sale of Canadian Government Annuities. This is indicated by both the number of contracts issued and the amount of purchase money received during the fiscal year, the number of contracts issued being 1,328, and the amount of purchase money received, \$4,272,418.87.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

From September 1, 1908, the date of the inception of the Annuities Branch, up to and inclusive of March 31, 1929, the total number of annuity contracts issued was 10,264. Of these contracts, 1,178 have been cancelled, leaving in force on March 31, 1929, 9,095 contracts. The total amount of purchase money received during the same period was \$21,703,612.71. The following statement gives the details:—

Sept. 1, 1908 to March 31, 1909,	66 contracts	\$	50,391 31
March 31, 1909 " 31, 1910,	566 "		434,490 89
" 31, 1910 " 31, 1911,	1,069 "		393,441 40
" 31, 1911 " 31, 1912,	1,032 "		441,600 60
" 31, 1912 " 31, 1913,	373 "		417,135 50
" 31, 1913 " 31, 1914,	318 "		390,886 72
" 31, 1914 " 31, 1915,	264 "		314,765 29
" 31, 1915 " 31, 1916,	325 "		441,696 09
" 31, 1916 " 31, 1917,	285 "		432,272 40
" 31, 1917 " 31, 1918,	187 "		332,792 01
" 31, 1918 " 31, 1919,	147 "		322,154 23
" 31, 1919 " 31, 1920,	204 "		408,718 78
" 31, 1920 " 31, 1921,	195 "		531,800 45
" 31, 1921 " 31, 1922,	277 "		748,159 73
" 31, 1922 " 31, 1923,	339 "		1,028,353 07
" 31, 1923 " 31, 1924,	409 "		1,458,818 92
" 31, 1924 " 31, 1925,	486 "		1,606,822 03
" 31, 1925 " 31, 1926,	668 "		1,938,921 17
" 31, 1926 " 31, 1927,	503 "		1,894,885 29
" 31, 1927 " 31, 1928,	1,223 "		3,843,087 96
" 31, 1928 " 31, 1929,	1,328 "		4,272,418 87
Total.....	10,264 "		\$21,703,612 71

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929, 630 immediate annuities and 698 deferred annuities, a total of 1,328, were purchased, amounting in the aggregate to \$660,095.15, an average of about \$517 per annuitant.

The amount of purchase money received during the same period was \$4,272,418.87.

The number of annuities in force on March 31, 1929, was as follows: immediate, 3,529; deferred, 5,566, or a total of 9,095, and the amount of such annuities was \$3,399,202.75. The amount received on account of the purchase of annuities from September 1, 1908, to March 31, 1929, exclusive of amounts returned to purchasers, was \$21,703,612.71.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES FUND STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1929

ASSETS

Fund on March 31, 1928.....	\$14,719,484 26
Receipts, 1928-29, less payments.....	3,649,615 62
Fund on March 31, 1929.....	\$18,369,099 88

LIABILITIES

Net value of all outstanding contracts.....	\$18,335,193 00
Assets over liabilities.....	33,906 88
Total.....	\$18,369,099 88

RECEIPTS

For Immediate Annuities.....	\$ 3,607,110 15
For Deferred Annuities.....	673,273 62
For Refunds, 1928-29.....	593 36
For Refunds, 1929-30.....	462 69
For Interest on Fund at 4 p.c.....	638,889 47
For amount transferred to maintain reserve.....	132,844 13
Total.....	5,053,173 42

PAYMENTS

Payments under Immediate Contracts.....	\$ 1,368,541 82
Return of Premiums with interest.....	27,051 08
Return of Premiums without interest.....	7,964 90
Balance, March 31, 1929.....	3,649,615 62
Total.....	\$ 5,053,173 42

VALUATION ON MARCH 31, 1929, OF ANNUITY CONTRACTS ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT

—	Number	Amount of Annuities		Total value on March 31, 1929, of Annuities Purchased
		\$	cts.	
Immediate annuities.....	2,201	1,021,174	58	8,198,716 00
Immediate, guaranteed.....	892	301,211	75	3,186,510 00
Immediate, last survivor.....	436	233,884	45	2,617,759 00
Deferred annuities.....	5,566	1,842,931	97	4,332,208 00
Totals.....	9,095	3,399,202	75	18,335,193 00

XIII. OLD AGE PENSIONS

This chapter constitutes the third annual report of the administration of old age pensions in Canada under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, chapter 156, R.S.C., 1927, being for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929.

During the fiscal year the provinces of Alberta and Ontario adopted the Dominion old age pension scheme by provincial legislation. Old age pensions were also made payable in the Northwest Territories by order of the Governor in Council under the provisions of section 6 of the Dominion Act. By Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan the Old Age Pension Act of that province was brought into force and an agreement was entered into between the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, representing the Dominion of Canada, and the Hon. C. M. Hamilton, representing the province of Saskatchewan, under the provisions of which old age pensions are payable in that province from and after the first day of May, 1928. The Manitoba Old Age Pensions Act was brought into effect on September 1, 1928, by Proclamation, and an agreement whereby old age pensions are payable in Manitoba from and after that date was made by the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, representing the Dominion Government, and the Hon. W. J. Major, Attorney-General, representing Manitoba.

By Order in Council (P.C. 766) dated May 8, 1928, the scheme for the administration of old age pensions in Saskatchewan was approved, and by further order of the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council (P.C. 1643) made on November 3, 1928, approval was given to the scheme for the administration of old age pensions in Manitoba.

An Interprovincial Board under the provisions of section 19 (*r*) of the federal Act was appointed by Order of the Governor in Council (P.C. 1806) on October 3, 1928, the membership of which is as follows: J. D. O'Neill, Departmental Solicitor, Department of Labour, Ottawa; E. S. H. Winn, K.C., Chairman of the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board, Vancouver, B.C.; F. J. Reynolds, Saskatchewan Commission of Old Age Pensions, Regina, Sask.; and Major C. K. Newcombe, Chairman of the Manitoba Old Age Pensions Board, Winnipeg, Man. This Board met at Ottawa on October 22, 1928, and recommended the following three amendments to the Dominion regulations:—

1. That regulation No. 13 be amended to read as follows:—

If an applicant was employed and paid by the Dominion of Canada, the Imperial Government with the concurrence of the Dominion of Canada or any province for services performed without Canada, or if his travelling expenses out of Canada were paid by Canada, the Imperial Government, or by any province or municipality, he shall, when he was so employed or while his travelling expenses were paid, be presumed to have continued to lodge in that province of Canada in which he was resident immediately before entering such employment or proceeding on the journey in respect of which his travelling expenses were paid.

2. That there be inserted after regulation No. 18 the following:—

The pension authority may, however, adopt such other methods as may be deemed equitable in determining the income of the pensioner.

3. That there be inserted after regulation No. 21 the following:—

In the event of the incapacity of any pensioner, or if the pension authority considers that the pensioner is using or is likely to use his pension otherwise than for his own benefit, the pension authority may pay the pension of such pensioner to a trustee or trustees approved by such pension authority to be expended for the benefit of the pensioner.

By Order in Council (P.C. 119/2298) dated December 21, 1928, and published in the *Canada Gazette* on December 29, 1928, these recommendations of the Board were approved and all the regulations heretofore made under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act were consolidated. The consolidated regulations approved by this order are appended as schedule "A" hereto.

In the financial year ending March 31, 1929, the total amount paid for old age pensions in Canada was \$1,669,548.92. The provincial pension authorities recovered from the estates of deceased pensioners under the provisions of section 9 (3) of the Act the sum of \$33.02. There was also refunded to the pension authorities \$4,142.36 on account of amounts improperly paid under the provisions of regulation 28, leaving the net amount paid for old age pensions at \$1,665,373.54. The Dominion Government paid one-half of this amount to the provinces of British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba as follows:—

BRITISH COLUMBIA

For the quarter ending June 30, 1928.....	\$ 89,109 46
For the quarter ending September 30, 1928.....	93,965 10
For the quarter ending December 31, 1928.....	108,579 26
For the quarter ending March 31, 1929.....	107,687 13
	<hr/> \$ 399,340 95

SASKATCHEWAN

For the quarter ending September 30, 1928.....	\$ 18,516 43
For the quarter ending December 31, 1928.....	57,901 19
For the quarter ending March 31, 1929.....	114,624 35
	<hr/> \$ 191,041 97

MANITOBA

For the quarter ending September 30, 1928.....	\$ 22,671 55
For the quarter ending December 31, 1928.....	99,660 88
For the quarter ending March 31, 1929.....	119,971 43
	<hr/> \$ 242,303 86

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Old age pensions have been paid in British Columbia since September 1, 1927. Up to March 31, 1928, the total net amount paid for pensions in that province was \$262,904.04. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929, the amounts paid were as follows:—

1928			
April.....	\$ 57,557 67	November.....	\$ 76,799 91
May.....	59,169 54	December.....	73,183 08
June.....	61,607 59		
July.....	62,703 98		
August.....	62,213 76	1929	
September.....	63,045 43	January.....	72,037 48
October.....	67,265 74	February.....	71,839 82
		March.....	71,572 95
			<hr/> \$ 798,997 00

In September, 1928, there was recovered from the estates of deceased pensioners under the provisions of section 9 of the Act the sum of \$33.02, and under regulation 28 the pension authorities recovered as improperly paid the following sums:—

April, 1928.....	\$115 87
November, 1928.....	90 21
January, 1929.....	76 00
	<hr/> \$282 08

The total net amount therefore paid by the province of British Columbia for old age pensions during the last fiscal year amounts to \$798,681.90, one-half of which was repaid to the province by the federal Government. The following

information with reference to pensioners in British Columbia is taken from the quarterly returns made by that province:—

BRITISH COLUMBIA

	March 31, 1928	June 30, 1928	Sept. 30, 1928	Dec. 31, 1928	March 31, 1929					
Total number of pensioners.....	2,712	3,150	3,442	3,726	3,867					
Percentage of total population.....	·47%	·54%	·49%	·64%	·66%					
Percentage of population over seventy years of age.....	22·6 %	22·3 %	28·3 %	34·6 %	36·0 %					
Total amount paid for pensions during quarter..	\$153,103 03	\$178,218 93	\$187,930 20	\$217,158 52	\$215,374 25					
Average monthly pension.....	\$17 43	\$17 47	\$17 43	\$18 00	\$18 00					
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
Conjugal Condition—										
Married.....	599	267	676	314	756	343	820	383	865	408
Single.....	385	104	491	124	557	127	594	131	601	131
Widowed.....	487	741	569	809	599	875	638	955	653	999
Separated.....	108	21	135	32	151	34	162	43	163	47
	1,579	1,133	1,871	1,279	2,063	1,379	2,214	1,512	2,282	1,585
Classification of British Subjects—										
Birth.....	2,514		2,894		3,153		3,400		3,522	
Naturalized.....	161		218		246		275		291	
Marriage.....	37		38		43		51		54	
	2,712		3,150		3,442		3,726		3,867	
Country of Origin—										
Canada.....	1,182		1,393		1,494		1,652		1,722	
England.....	866		953		1,046		1,098		1,138	
Scotland.....	269		327		358		382		393	
Ireland.....	128		156		174		188		191	
United States.....	101		117		138		155		157	
Iceland.....	1		3		3		3		4	
Poland.....	5		6		7		7		7	
Austria.....	26		39		44		46		49	
Sweden.....	1		1		2		3		3	
Russia.....	25		34		36		40		42	
Germany.....	9		12		14		19		17	
Norway.....	6		7		7		8		7	
France.....	24		21		27		28		28	
Newfoundland.....	6		6		11		12		13	
Belgium.....	1		1		1		1		1	
Hungary.....	12		16		18		21		24	
Italy.....	9		13		15		12		16	
Finland.....	6		5		6		7		9	
Denmark.....	1		1		1		1		1	
Wales.....	4		4		4		4		5	
Holland.....	7		7		7		7		7	
Australia.....	6		5		5		4		5	
British West Indies.....	4		4		3		4		4	
India.....	1		1		1		1		1	
Czecho-Slovakia.....	2		2		2		2		2	
Channel Islands.....	1		2		2		2		2	
South Africa.....	2		2		2		2		3	
Peru.....	2		2		2		2		2	
Isle of Man.....	1		1		1		1		1	
Bahamas.....	1		1		1		1		1	
British East Indies.....	1		1		1		1		1	
British Guiana.....	1		1		1		1		1	
Canary Islands.....	1		1		1		1		1	
Chile.....	1		1		1		1		1	
Gibraltar.....	1		1		1		1		1	
Japan.....	1		1		1		1		1	
Labrador.....	1		1		1		1		1	
Madeira.....	1		1		1		1		1	
New Zealand.....	1		1		1		1		1	
Turkey.....	1		1		1		1		1	
	2,712		3,150		3,442		3,726		3,867	
Number of pensioners with residence in other provinces during past twenty years—										
Ontario.....	244		271		289		313		322	
Alberta.....	212		257		282		314		329	
Manitoba.....	160		179		191		207		207	
Saskatchewan.....	130		157		179		202		208	
Nova Scotia.....	71		75		78		85		89	
Quebec.....	40		45		51		54		58	
New Brunswick.....	28		37		40		43		46	
Yukon.....	17		18		20		22		22	
Prince Edward Island.....	10		10		10		12		13	
Northwest Territories.....									1	
	912		1,049		1,140		1,252		1,295	

SASKATCHEWAN

The Legislature of Saskatchewan during its 1928 session enacted old age pension legislation, the text of which Act was published in the last annual report of this department. By Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor the Act was brought into force on May 1, 1928, and an agreement was entered into between the Dominion Government and the Government of the province of Saskatchewan whereby pensions are payable in that province from May 1, 1928. The text of this agreement is appended hereto as schedule "B". By order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council provincial regulations were brought into effect and were approved as the scheme of administration for old age pensions in Saskatchewan by order of the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor in Council (P.C. 766) dated May 8, 1928. The text of the provincial regulations are appended hereto as schedule "C".

At the 1929 session of the Saskatchewan Legislature the Old Age Pension Act, 1928, was amended by inserting therein the following as section 5 (a):—

5a. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act, in case of the death of a pensioner the proportion of the monthly pension in respect of the part of the month up to and including the date of death shall be paid to such person as the pension authority may direct.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act where a cheque issued to or on behalf of a pensioner remains undorsed at the date of his death, and has been returned to the Provincial Treasurer, another cheque for the same amount shall be issued to such person as the pension authority may direct.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929, the following amounts were paid for pensions:—

	1928	
July.....	\$ 5,086 97	
August.....	6,747 40	
September.....	25,198 49	
October.....	20,214 02	
November.....	47,407 07	
December.....	48,774 61	
	1929	
January.....	90,587 09	
February.....	57,581 71	
March.....	84,241 44	
		\$ 385,838 80

Under regulation 28 the pension authorities recovered as improperly paid the following amounts:—

	1928	
October.....	\$ 147 66	
November.....	142 09	
December.....	303 57	
	1929	
January.....	1,179 35	
February.....	1,376 68	
March.....	605 51	
		\$ 3,754 86

The total net amount paid by this province up to March 31, 1929, is therefore \$382,083.94, one-half of which was repaid by the Dominion Government to the province.

The following table is compiled from returns made to the federal Government each quarter:—

SASKATCHEWAN

	September 30, 1928	December 31, 1928	March 31, 1929
Total number of pensioners.....	927	1,828	2,768
Percentage of total population.....	·11%	·21%	·32%
Percentage of population over seventy years of age.....	7·5 %	18·44%	27·9 %
Total amount paid for pensions during quarter.....	\$37,032 86	\$115,802 38	\$229,248 70
Average monthly pension.....	17 98	18 10	18 50

	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
Conjugal Condition—						
Married.....	293	140	590	256	890	393
Single.....	61	16	107	27	157	39
Widowed.....	180	235	364	475	541	727
Separated.....	2	—	7	2	17	4
	536	391	1,068	760	1,605	1,163
Classification of British Subjects—						
Birth.....	748		1,378		1,942	
Naturalized.....	168		433		797	
Marriage.....	11		17		29	
	927		1,828		2,768	
Country of Origin—						
Canada.....	489		922		1,323	
England.....	165		289		381	
Scotland.....	64		114		163	
Ireland.....	24		41		62	
United States.....	43		87		135	
Iceland.....	2		13		27	
Poland.....	19		53		116	
Austria.....	40		95		181	
Sweden.....	11		23		46	
Russia.....	11		48		94	
Germany.....	11		24		43	
Norway.....	15		40		65	
France.....	4		10		18	
Roumania.....	6		21		38	
Newfoundland.....	2		2		2	
Belgium.....	1		2		7	
Hungary.....	8		19		31	
Finland.....	1		2		4	
Denmark.....	3		4		5	
Wales.....	1		3		5	
Holland.....	1		2		2	
India.....	1		1		1	
Jugo Slavia.....	1		6		7	
Czecho-Slovakia.....	1		1		1	
Channel Islands.....	1		1		1	
Isle of Man.....	1		1		1	
Switzerland.....	1		1		1	
Luxemburg.....	1		1		1	
Persia.....	1		1		1	
Syria.....	1		1		1	
	927		1,828		2,768	
Number of pensioners with residence in other provinces during past twenty years—						
Ontario.....	125		233		319	
Alberta.....	17		36		49	
British Columbia.....	12		25		34	
Manitoba.....	72		154		239	
Nova Scotia.....	9		17		20	
Quebec.....	23		35		46	
New Brunswick.....	4		9		12	
Prince Edward Island.....	3		3		3	
	265		512		722	

MANITOBA

The Manitoba Old Age Pensions Act was passed at the 1928 session of the Provincial Legislature and was brought into force by Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor on September 1, 1928. An agreement was entered into between the Dominion Government and the Government of the province of Manitoba, the text of which is appended hereto as schedule "D", whereby it was agreed that pensions were to be paid in that province from September 1, 1928. Regulations were duly passed by the Provincial Government and approved as the Manitoba scheme of administration by His Excellency the Governor in Council (P.C. 1643) on November 3, 1928. The text of these regulations is appended hereto as schedule "E".

During the 1929 session of the Manitoba Legislature the Act was amended as follows:—

1. Paragraph (a) of section 2 of "The Old Age Pensions Act", being chapter 44 of the statutes of Manitoba, 1928, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

(a) "Board" means such department or branch of the Government or board or other body of persons as may be appointed or designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to administer "The Old Age Pensions Act".

2. Subsection (1) of section 6 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

6. (1) Notwithstanding any law or statute to the contrary, the board in addition to the duties assigned to it under any other Act shall, under the direction of the Minister, be charged with the administration of "The Old Age Pensions Act", including the consideration of applications for old age pensions and the payment of old age pensions.

3. Section 6 of the said Act is further amended by adding thereto immediately after subsection (4) thereof the following subsections:—

(5) Notwithstanding any law or statute to the contrary, in case of the death of a pensioner the proportion of the monthly pension in respect of the part of the month up to and including the date of death shall be paid to such person as the board may direct.

(6) Notwithstanding any law or statute to the contrary, where a cheque has issued to or on behalf of a pensioner and such pensioner is unable or refuses to endorse same or where a cheque remains unendorsed at the date of the death of such pensioner, upon return of such cheque to the board, another cheque for the same amount shall be issued to such person as the board may direct.

The Act was assented to on May 7, 1929.

The following amounts were paid on account of old age pensions:—

1928	
September.....	\$ 45,343 09
October.....	52,834 16
November.....	64,633 85
December.....	81,853 74
1929	
January.....	\$ 77,143 21
February.....	84,414 46
March.....	78,490 61
	<hr/>
	\$ 484,713 12

There was recovered in the month of March, 1929, under the provisions of regulation 28, the sum of \$105.42 which had been improperly paid, leaving the net amount paid by the province at \$484,607.70. The Dominion Government reimbursed the province fifty per cent of this amount. The information in the follow-

ing table is obtained from the quarterly returns made by the province to the federal Government:—

MANITOBA

	September 30, 1928	December 31, 1928	March 31, 1929
Total number of pensioners.....	2,451	3,448	3,953
Percentage of total population.....	·37%	·53%	·603%
Percentage of population over seventy years of age.....	22·1 %	31·19%	35·76 %
Total amount paid for pensions during quarter.....	\$45,343 09	\$199,321 75	\$239,942 86
Average monthly pension.....	\$18 49	\$18 84	\$18 79

	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
Conjugal Condition—						
Married.....	682	327	1,054	499	1,196	606
Single.....	129	54	188	75	203	86
Widowed.....	478	780	605	1,025	692	1,161
Separated.....	1	—	2	—	6	3
	1,290	1,161	1,849	1,599	2,097	1,856
Classification of British Subjects—						
Birth.....	1,912		2,598		2,928	
Naturalized.....	508		784		1,021	
Marriage.....	31		66		4	
	2,451		3,448		3,953	
Country of Origin—						
Canada.....	1,198		1,646		1,890	
England.....	443		585		622	
Scotland.....	172		234		257	
Ireland.....	84		105		119	
United States.....	27		44		58	
Iceland.....	159		250		275	
Poland.....	78		204		149	
Austria.....	128		121		275	
Sweden.....	36		51		62	
Russia.....	35		57		70	
Germany.....	15		27		30	
Norway.....	15		20		25	
France.....	23		31		36	
Roumania.....	7		12		12	
Newfoundland.....	1		1		1	
Belgium.....	8		17		24	
Hungary.....			7		8	
Italy.....	2		3		3	
Finland.....	3		3		3	
Denmark.....	3		4		6	
Wales.....	5		8		8	
Holland.....	2		4		4	
Australia.....	1		1		1	
British West Indies.....	2		3		2	
India.....			2		3	
Czecho-Slovakia.....	1		3		2	
Channel Islands.....	1		1		1	
South Africa.....	1		1		1	
Switzerland.....			1		2	
Algeria.....	1		1		1	
Bahamas.....					1	
Latvia.....			1		1	
Syria.....					1	
	2,451		3,448		3,953	
Number of pensioners with residence in other provinces during the past twenty years—						
Ontario.....	135		178		197	
Alberta.....	18		27		32	
British Columbia.....	37		48		52	
Saskatchewan.....	101		140		168	
Nova Scotia.....	11		16		16	
Quebec.....	17		19		26	
New Brunswick.....	5		8		8	
Prince Edward Island.....					2	
Northwest Territories.....	1		2		4	
	325		438		505	

ALBERTA

The Legislature of Alberta passed "The Old Age Pensions Act, Alberta", during its 1929 session. The Act was assented to on March 20, 1929, and now appears as chapter 24 of the 1929 Statutes of Alberta. Its text is appended hereto as schedule "F". Negotiations are taking place between the Minister of Labour and the Premier of Alberta with a view to entering into an agreement for the payment of old age pensions in that province.

ONTARIO

Since the last annual report the Government of the province of Ontario caused a survey to be made of the province with a view of ascertaining the cost of old age pensions in that province. A report was duly made to the Government and during the 1929 session an old age pensions bill was introduced by the Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Prime Minister of Ontario. On March 28, 1929, "The Old Age Pensions Act, 1929" (Chapter 13, Ontario Statutes, 1929), received the Royal Assent. This Act differs somewhat from the legislation of the other provinces inasmuch as it provides for local pension authorities in each city, town, county and district. The local authorities are charged with the consideration of all applications for old age pensions. The Act also provides for an appeal from the local authorities to the central body at Toronto. The text of the Act is appended hereto as schedule "G". An agreement between the Dominion Government and the Government of the province of Ontario to provide for the payment of old age pensions in that province is now in course of preparation.

NOVA SCOTIA

On August 28, 1928, Harry Edmund Mahon, of Halifax, was appointed as a Royal Commissioner to inquire into and report on the subject of old age pensions for that province. On February 22, 1929, the Commission made an interim report. This report was published and contains a short history of old age pensions and a résumé of the Dominion Act. The third section of the report deals with statistical inquiries made by the commission. The commission thought that it was not necessary for reliable accuracy to take a complete census and further considered that this was impracticable by reason of expense, so recourse was made to the method of sampling. Six counties and the city of Halifax were selected for investigation. After the investigation in Hants county had been completed it was necessary to postpone further work in the rural districts during the winter season. The interim report, therefore, is based on the returns from Hants county only.

As a result of this investigation the commission estimated the number of persons seventy years of age or over in Nova Scotia on June 1, 1928, to be, in round numbers, 25,500, and stated this estimate was obtained by taking the percentage of 4.7 (the percentage in this age group according to the 1921 census) of 543,000, which was the total population for that date as given in the Canada Year Book, and that the last census disclosed that only 73 persons of seventy years of age and over in Nova Scotia would be disqualified for old age pensions on account of being aliens. Two hundred was subtracted from the total estimated number of persons over seventy years of age to provide for Indians, in addition to the aliens above mentioned, thus arriving at 25,300 as the number of persons who, subject to the means and residence qualifications, would be eligible for old age pensions in Nova Scotia. On the basis of distribution of incomes

similar to those in Hants county the report computed the present annual cost of paying old age pensions to the aged citizens of Nova Scotia as follows:—

10,803 pensioners with no income at \$240 each.....	\$ 2,592,720 00
3,391 pensioners with income less than \$100 at \$240 each.....	813,840 00
3,441 pensioners with average income \$150 at \$215 each.....	739,815 00
1,897 pensioners with average income \$250 at \$115 each.....	218,155 00
872 pensioners with average income \$330 at \$35 each.....	30,520 00
<hr/> 20,404	<hr/> \$ 4,395,050 00

The commission estimated that the cost of administration of old age pensions, if this administration were delegated to the Workmen's Compensation Board, should not exceed \$20,000 annually.

NEW BRUNSWICK

At the opening of the Fourth Session of the Ninth Legislative Assembly of the province of New Brunswick on February 1, 1929, the following statement was made in the Speech from the Throne:—

The subject of old age pensions has occupied the attention of my Government and in view of the uncertainty as to the probable cost of the administration of that measure it has been decided to appoint a Commission to investigate and report upon the subject:—

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

By Order in Council (P.C. 114) dated January 25, 1929, the Department of Labour was made the pension authority for the Northwest Territories. This order also set out the scheme of administration and its text is appended hereto as schedule "H".

SCHEDULE "A"

Regulations made on December 21, 1928, by Order of the Governor in Council (P.C. 119/2298), pursuant to the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, R.S.C. 1927, c. 156, s. 19.

THE OLD AGE PENSIONS REGULATIONS

Short Title

1. These regulations may be cited as The Old Age Pensions Regulations.

Interpretation

2. (a) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, "The Act" means the Old Age Pensions Act, 1927.

(b) The definition of expressions contained in the Old Age Pensions Act, 1927, shall apply to the said expressions whenever used in these Regulations.

(c) "To lodge" means to be present in person in circumstances consistent with an intention to reside.

Provision as to Notices

3. (a) Any notice or other document required or authorized to be sent or delivered for the purpose of these Regulations shall be in writing.

(b) Any notice or other document required or authorized to be sent or delivered to any person by the pension authority for the purpose of these Regulations shall be deemed to be duly sent or delivered at the time at which the notice or document is posted to that person at his ordinary address.

When Application May be Made

4. An application for a pension may be made at any time after the proposed pensioner has reached the age of sixty-nine years and nine months.

Method of Making Application

5. (a) Every person who desires to make application for pension under the Act shall complete the form of application prescribed by the pension authority; this application shall contain, *inter alia*, the full name of the applicant, his address, occupation, sex, conjugal state, age, date of birth, place of birth, nationality, date of naturalization, place of residence during the last twenty years, income (including income of spouse), other means of subsistence and description of any property transferred within the past five years with name of transferee.

(b) Every pension authority shall supply a form *gratis* to any person who desires to make an application and if so requested shall give all necessary information and assistance in completing the said form.

Investigation of Claims

6. As soon as may be after receiving any application the pension authority shall take all necessary steps to ascertain whether the applicant is entitled to a pension and if he is so entitled, what rate of pension should be paid.

Age

7. (1) For the purpose of determining the age of any person regard may be had to any of the following documents:—

- (a) Certificate of birth;
- (b) Certificate of baptism;
- (c) Entries in a family Bible or other genealogical record or memorandum of the family of the pensioner;
- (d) The returns of any census taken more than 30 years before the date of application for such pension, provided:
 - (i) That any request for census information by a pension authority be made with the consent in writing of the person regarding whom the information is required;
 - (ii) That the specific locality (city, town, village, township or rural municipality) in which the applicant resided at the date of the census aforesaid be stated;
 - (iii) That any information supplied by the Bureau shall be confidential and shall not be used for any other purpose than that of the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act; and
 - (iv) That a request for census information be made only in the event of failure to obtain information under the immediately preceding subsections;
- (e) And when better evidence cannot be obtained a statutory declaration setting forth that none of the certificates above referred to in this Regulation are obtainable, and a further statutory declaration as to the age of the pensioner by any person who has knowledge of the fact.

(2) The pension authority, however, shall not be bound to accept evidence mentioned in this clause and may accept other evidence not herein mentioned.

Nationality

8. (1) For the purpose of determining the nationality of any person regard may be had to any of the following documents:—

- (a) Certificate of birth;
- (b) Certificate of baptism;
- (c) Certificate of service in any of His Majesty's forces;
- (d) Certificate of naturalization; and
- (e) When better evidence cannot be obtained a statutory declaration or evidence under oath by any person who has knowledge of the fact.

(2) The pension authority, however, shall not be bound to accept evidence mentioned in this clause and may accept other evidence not herein mentioned.

9. Every pension authority shall be entitled to obtain without charge from the Department of the Secretary of State or any other Department any information available in such Department as to the nationality of any pensioner.

Residence

10. An applicant shall, in the absence of evidence to rebut such presumption, be presumed to have been resident in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of the pension if he (a) has actually lodged within Canada on at least 4,384 days within the said twenty years, and (b) has not within the said twenty years been absent from Canada for more than 731 consecutive days, but in no case shall a pensioner be deemed a resident of Canada for twenty years unless lodged within Canada some time at least twenty years prior to making application.

11. An applicant shall, in the absence of evidence to rebut such presumption, be presumed to have resided in the province in which the application for pension is made for the five years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension if he is then residing in the province, and if he has lodged therein on at least 1,095 days in the said five years, but in no case shall a pensioner be presumed to be a resident of such province for five years unless he lodged within said province some time at least five years prior to making application.

12. For the purpose of determining the province in which an applicant has resided, and subject to Regulations 10 and 11, if an applicant had left Canada and subsequently returned to Canada he shall, in the absence of evidence to rebut such presumption, be presumed to have continued to reside in the province which he left until the date of his return.

13. If an applicant was employed and paid by the Dominion of Canada, the Imperial Government with the concurrence of the Dominion of Canada, or any province for services performed without Canada, or if his travelling expenses out of Canada were paid by Canada, the Imperial Government, or by any province or municipality, he shall when he was so employed or while his travelling expenses were paid, be presumed to have continued to lodge in that province of Canada in which he was resident immediately before entering such employment or proceeding on the journey in respect of which his travelling expenses were paid.

14. An applicant who has been employed on a ship registered at or sailing regularly from any Canadian port shall be presumed to have lodged in Canada during the whole time he was employed on such ship, and in such province where he last resided previous to such employment.

15. An applicant who was employed by any railway company having its head office in Canada, on trains running out of Canada, or the wife of such pensioner, shall be presumed to have lodged in the province in which was situate the Canadian terminus to and from which such trains were operated during the whole time he was employed on such trains.

Income

16. In determining the income of a pensioner receivable in the form of periodic payments in the nature of an annuity to which he is entitled, his income shall (a) if he has a right to assign or charge the same, be taken as equal to 5 per cent of the present value of his right thereto, or (b) if he has no right to assign or charge the same, the full amount thereof.

17. The income of a pensioner derivable from real property shall be taken as equal to 5 per cent of the assessed value in excess of the encumbrances thereof, and the income of a pensioner derivable from personal property shall be taken as equal to 5 per cent of the cash value thereof.

18. Where a pensioner lives with his or her wife or husband, his or her income shall be taken to be equal to one-half of the sum of the incomes, calculated as in the Act and these Regulations provided, receivable by each of them separately.

19. The pension authority may, however, adopt such other methods as may be deemed equitable in determining the income of the pensioner.

Transfer of Property

20. A transfer of property made more than five years before the date of application for pension shall be deemed not to have been made for the purpose of qualifying for a pension.

When Pension Shall Commence

21. Every pension granted shall commence on the day after the application is received by the pension authority, or on the day when the pensioner first becomes entitled, whichever is the later.

Manner Pension Payable

22. Pensions shall be payable monthly in such manner as may be provided by provincial regulation.

23. In the event of the incapacity of any pensioner or if the pension authority considers that the pensioner is using or is likely to use his pension otherwise than for his own benefit, the pension authority may pay the pension of such pensioner to a trustee or trustees approved by such pension authority to be expended for the benefit of the pensioner.

Suspension of Pension

24. The payment of a pension shall be suspended during the lawful imprisonment of the pensioner for an offence.

Increase or Reduction of Pension

25. Every pensioner shall forthwith report to the pension authority any increase in his real or personal property of a total value of \$100 or more, occurring by devolution, bequest or gift or any other change in his financial condition.

26. Any pensioner who desires to make a claim for an increase of pension to which he may be entitled under the Act shall complete the form of claim provided, and deliver the form when completed to the proper pension authority, who shall investigate the claim as provided herein.

Management of Pensioner's Property

27. Any pension authority may, if so authorized by the law of the province, and with the consent of the pensioner, assume the management of any property belonging to the pensioner.

28. Every pension authority shall be entitled to recover from a pensioner any sum improperly paid by way of pension whether as the result of the non-disclosure of facts, innocent or false representations or any other cause.

Accounting

29. Any sums due by Canada to any province in settlement of Canada's half share of the net amount expended by any province in the payment of pensions shall be ascertained as of the last day of March, June, September and December, and shall be paid as soon thereafter as possible.

30. In calculating the amount due by Canada to any province no account shall be taken of any sums which, under the provisions of the Act, such province is liable to reimburse another province or to be reimbursed by another province in respect of a pension granted therein or in such other province, nor shall any account be taken of the cost of administering or paying pensions.

31. In calculating the amount in which any province is liable to be reimbursed by another province under the provisions of Section 10 of the Act, regard shall be had only to the net amount of the pension paid by the province to be reimbursed after deducting therefrom the amount payable by Canada on account of such pension.

32. Balances due by one province to another province under the provisions of the Act shall be settled quarterly as of the same date as the sums due by Canada are payable from time to time.

33. The Minister charged with the administration of the Act may at any time require the province to furnish information, detailed or otherwise, in connection with statements of account rendered by the province.

Interprovincial Board

34. An Interprovincial Board is authorized to be established with powers to interpret and recommend alterations in the Regulations, such board to be appointed by the Governor in Council.

SCHEDULE "B"

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made the ninth day of May, A.D., 1928,

BETWEEN: The Governor General of the Dominion of Canada in Council, represented by the Minister of Labour for Canada, hereinafter called "the Dominion,"

Of the First Part,

AND

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan in Council, represented by the Minister in charge of the administration of The Old Age Pension Act, 1928, hereinafter called "the Province,"

Of the Second Part.

Whereas by The Old Age Pension Act, 1928, of Saskatchewan, hereinafter called the Provincial Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is in effect authorized to enter into an agreement with the Governor General in Council as to a general scheme of old age pensions in the province, pursuant to the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act of Canada, and the regulations made thereunder, said Act and regulations together with such alterations in the regulations as may be made from time to time with the consent of the province being hereinafter called the Dominion Act, and for the payment by the Dominion to the province quarterly of an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the province for old age pensions pursuant to the provisions of the provincial Act and Order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council hereinafter referred to; and

Whereas section 3 of the provincial Act provides, in effect, that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by order authorize and provide for the payment of old age pensions to the persons and under the conditions specified in the Dominion Act; and

Whereas by Order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council dated the twenty-seventh day of April, A.D. 1928, provision has been made for payment of the said old age pensions pursuant to the terms of this agreement; and

Whereas under the provisions of the Dominion Act the Governor in Council is in effect authorized to enter into an agreement with the province for the payment to the province quarterly of an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the province for pensions pursuant to the provincial Act, and providing for the payment of such pensions under the conditions specified in the Dominion Act; and

Whereas the Governor in Council has by Order in Council of June 25, 1927 (P.C. 42/1232), made regulations under the powers conferred by the Old Age Pensions Act of Canada, which regulations have been amended by Order in Council of September 26, 1927 (P.C. 66/1882), and Order in Council of January 16, 1928 (P.C. 66/81); and

Whereas the Governor in Council has approved the scheme for the administration of pensions proposed to be adopted by the province and which scheme of administration is set out in the Order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council hereinbefore mentioned; and

Whereas the Minister of Labour for Canada, and the Minister in charge of the administration of The Old Age Pension Act, 1928, of Saskatchewan, have been respectively authorized by the parties hereto to enter into an agreement in the terms hereinafter set forth.

Now, in consideration of the premises and the respective agreements by and on behalf of the parties hereto, hereinafter set forth, this memorandum of agreement witnesseth:

1. On, from and after the first day of May, 1928, the province agrees to pay to each person who, upon application by such person, is found by the pension authority to be entitled to receive a pension under the provisions of the Dominion Act, the sum of two hundred and forty dollars yearly, each of such payments to be subject to reduction as provided by the Dominion Act, and all of such payments, whether as to amount or otherwise, to be subject to and governed by the provisions of the Dominion Act.

2. The province further agrees on its part to comply with all the provisions, stipulations, provisos and conditions contained in the Dominion Act.

3. The Dominion agrees to pay to the province quarterly in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the said Dominion Act an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the province, pursuant to the provisions of this agreement.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

V. A. CATHRO,
W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

PETER HEENAN,
Minister of Labour for Canada.
C. M. HAMILTON,
Minister in charge of the administration of The Old Age Pension Act, 1928, of Saskatchewan.

SCHEDULE "C"

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE PAYMENT OF OLD AGE PENSIONS

Interpretation.

1. In these regulations, the expression:

(1) "Act" means The Old Age Pension Act, 1928, chapter 75 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1928;

(2) "Minister" means the minister from time to time in charge of the administration of the Old Age Pension Act, 1928;

(3) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Old Age Pensions.

Duties of commissioner.

2. The commissioner shall:

(a) keep such books and records as may be necessary;

(b) do all such other acts and things as are incidental, conducive or necessary to the proper administration of the Act and the Old Age Pensions Act, chapter 156 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and the regulations made thereunder, and to the operation of the pension scheme therein contained.

Applications for pensions.

3. (1) Every applicant for a pension shall complete such forms and furnish such evidence and proofs of his claim as the minister may from time to time prescribe.

(2) No application shall be deemed to have been received by the commissioner unless it is made on the prescribed form.

Commissioner's report.

4. The commissioner shall inquire into the merits of all applications for pensions and advise the minister as to the expediency of granting, continuing, altering or withdrawing the same.

Minister's approval.

5. No pension shall be paid, altered or withdrawn unless with the approval of the minister.

Requisition to treasury.

6. (1) The payment of any pension, or of any expense incurred in administration, shall be made upon a requisition in writing signed by the commissioner, directing the issue of a cheque by the Provincial Treasurer for the amount named in the requisition. Such direction shall be final and conclusive.

(2) Cheques shall be signed by the Deputy Provincial Treasurer and the Provincial Auditor or by such other officials as may be designated for the purpose by the Treasury Board.

7. The payment of pensions shall be made at the end of each month. Date of Payment.

8. In the event of a pension commencing on a day other than the first day of the month the first payment shall be such proportion of the monthly pension as the balance of the month bears to the whole month. Amount of first payment.

9. (1) Every cheque issued in payment of a pension shall be indorsed by the payee in the presence and over the signature of the manager or the accountant of a bank, a doctor, clergyman, justice of the peace, postmaster or the secretary-treasurer of any town, village or rural municipality, who shall sign a certificate which shall appear on the back of the cheque in the following form: Evidence of signature of pensioner.

"I hereby certify that the person by whom this cheque is indorsed is the payee and that he resides in the Province of Saskatchewan at (name of place)."

(2) The Provincial Treasurer may, in any exceptional case, designate a person other than those mentioned in subsection (1), who may sign the said certificate.

10. Every pensioner shall from time to time, when so required by the commissioner, on a form to be provided by him, furnish a statutory declaration or a witnessed certificate that he is the person to whom the pension is payable, and shall give such other information as the commissioner may from time to time require. Statutory declaration of pensioner.

11. The commissioner shall be entitled to obtain without charge from any department of the Government of Saskatchewan any available information which he may deem necessary in the administration of the Act or the Old Age Pensions Act, chapter 156 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927. Duty of departments to supply information.

SCHEDULE " D "

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made the first day of September, A.D., 1928,

BETWEEN: The Governor General of the Dominion of Canada in Council, represented by the Minister of Labour for Canada, hereinafter called "the Dominion,"

Of the First Part,

AND

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba in Council, represented by the Attorney-General of Manitoba, hereinafter called "the Province",

Of the Second Part.

Whereas by the "Old Age Pensions Act" being chapter 44 of the Statutes of Manitoba, 1928, hereinafter called the "Provincial Act," the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is in effect authorized to enter into an agreement with the Governor General in Council as to a general scheme of old age pensions in the

province, pursuant to the provisions of the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act, being chapter 156 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and the regulations made thereunder, said Act and regulations together with such alterations in the regulations as may be made from time to time with the consent of the province being hereinafter called the "Dominion Act," and for the payment by the Dominion to the province quarterly of an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the province for old age pensions pursuant to the provisions of the provincial Act; and

Whereas section 4 of the provincial Act provides, in effect, that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by order authorize and provide for the payment of old age pensions to the persons and under the conditions specified in the Dominion Act; and

Whereas by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council dated the..... day of....., 19..., provision has been made for payment of the said old age pensions pursuant to the terms of this agreement; and

Whereas under the provisions of the Dominion Act the Governor in Council is in effect authorized to enter into an agreement with the province for the payment to the province quarterly of an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the province for pensions pursuant to the provincial Act, and providing for the payment of such pensions under the conditions specified in the Dominion Act; and

Whereas the Minister of Labour for Canada and the Attorney-General of Manitoba have been respectively authorized by the parties hereto to enter into an agreement in the terms hereinafter set forth.

Now, in consideration of the premises and the respective agreements by and on behalf of the parties hereto, hereinafter set forth, this memorandum of agreement witnesseth:

1. From and after the first day of September, 1928, the province agrees to pay to each person who, upon application by such person, is found by the pension authority to be entitled to receive a pension under the provisions of the Dominion Act, the sum of two hundred and forty dollars yearly, each of such payments to be subject to reduction as provided by the Dominion Act, and all of such payments, whether as to amount or otherwise, to be subject to and governed by the provisions of the Dominion Act.

2. The province further agrees on its part to comply with all the provisions, stipulations, provisos and conditions contained in the Dominion Act.

3. The Dominion agrees to pay to the province quarterly in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the said Dominion Act an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the province, pursuant to the provisions of this agreement.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the
presence of

RAMSAY MACDONALD,
Member of the Privy Council.

JOHN BRACKEN,
Premier of Manitoba.

PETER HEENAN, (Seal)
Minister of Labour for Canada.

W. J. MAJOR, (Seal)
Attorney-General of Manitoba.

SCHEDULE "E"

P.C. 1643

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

SATURDAY, the 3rd Day of November, 1928.

PRESENT:

The Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council:

Whereas under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, chapter 156, R.S.C. 1927, (hereinafter referred to as the Dominion Act) it is provided that the Governor in Council may make an agreement with the Lieutenant-Governor of any province for the payment to such province, quarterly, of an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by such province for pensions, pursuant to the provincial statute authorizing and providing for the payment of such pensions to the persons and under the conditions specified in the said Act and the Regulations made thereunder;

And whereas under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, chapter 44 of the Statutes of Manitoba, 1928 (hereinafter referred to as the provincial Act), the Lieutenant-Governor was authorized to enter into an agreement with the Governor General in Council as to a general scheme of old age pensions in the province, pursuant to the provisions of any Act of the Dominion relating to old age pensions and the regulations made thereunder;

And whereas the Minister of Labour reports that on the 1st day of September, 1928, an agreement was entered into under the provisions of the Dominion Act with the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba in Council for the payment to the province of an amount to be computed in accordance with the provisions of the said Dominion Act;

That section 5 of the Dominion Act provides that before any agreement, made pursuant to that Act, comes into operation the Governor in Council shall approve the scheme for the administration of pensions proposed by the province and no change in such scheme shall be made by the province without the consent of the Governor in Council; and

That the scheme for the administration of old age pensions in the province of Manitoba provided for by the provincial Act, is that the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board shall be charged with the administration of the provincial Act, including the consideration of applications for and the payment of old age pensions;

Therefore the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, is pleased to approve and doth hereby approve the scheme of administration provided by the provincial Act above set out.

E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE "F"

1929

CHAPTER 24

An Act respecting Old Age Pensions

(Assented to March 20, 1929.)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Alberta, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Old Age Pensions Act, Alberta."

Municipality.

2. "Municipality" shall mean city, town, village, or municipal district.

Power of Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into agreement with Governor in Council.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall have power to enter into an agreement with the Governor in Council of the character contemplated in The Old Age Pensions Act, 1927, of the Dominion of Canada (hereinafter called "the Dominion Act"), for the provision of pensions in accordance with sections 3, 8 and 9 of the Dominion Act, as set out in schedule A to this Act.

Payment of pensions.

4. (1) All old age pensions payable under the provisions of this Act, or of the scheme hereinafter referred to, and the expenses of administering this Act, shall be paid out of any moneys that may be appropriated by the Legislature for such purpose and in default of any such appropriation, shall be a charge and paid out of the General Revenue Fund.

Power to borrow money.

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall have power to raise by way of loan any sum or sums of money that may be necessary to discharge the obligations of the province under this Act or any agreement that may be entered into under the provisions thereof.

Payment into General Revenue Fund.

5. All sums paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada to the province under the provisions of the Dominion Act shall form part of the General Revenue Fund.

Liability of municipalities.

6. (1) Within one month after the end of every year every municipality, within whose area a pensioner is resident, shall out of its general revenue pay to the Provincial Treasurer ten per cent of the amount paid during the previous year to persons resident within such municipality.

(2) Without any further or other authority than is provided by this Act, every such municipality shall have power to borrow any amount that may be required under the provisions of the previous section and to give security upon its property and the land within its area for the payment thereof.

(3) In the case of residents in an improvement district, the Minister of Municipal Affairs shall direct the Minister of Public Works to pay out of the proper improvement district fund the said percentage, and shall have power to borrow any required amount and to charge the land in the improvement district with the payment thereof.

(4) Any person having been granted a pension whilst resident in a municipality or an improvement district shall be deemed to continue to be resident therein as long as he continues to reside in the province.

(5) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall have power by regulation to define the facts or circumstances constituting a *bona fide* residence within the meaning of this Act.

(6) In the event of a dispute arising as to whether any pensioner is resident within a municipality or improvement district or not, the pension authority shall decide such question, and his decision shall be final.

7. (1) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint a Board of Review consisting of such number of persons as may seem proper. Board of Review.

(2) The pension authority may refer to such board the case of any person who by reason of the existence of a legal liability on the part of any other person to support him and the ability of such person to do so, or for any other good reason does not appear to the pension authority to be in actual need of or fairly entitled to such pension.

(3) The Board of Review upon any such reference being made to it shall in its uncontrolled discretion, have power to determine that such person is not entitled to a pension under the provisions of this Act, and thereupon the pension authority shall refuse the grant of a pension to such person or cease to make payment thereof to such person, as the case may be.

8. (1) In the event of a pension being granted to any person for whose maintenance any other person (being a taxpayer within the meaning of The Income War Tax Act, 1917, of the Dominion of Canada, and amendments thereto) is liable under the provisions of The Maintenance Order Act, then the pension authority may apply for a maintenance order under the provisions of that Act or such of them as are applicable, and such order shall direct payment of the sum granted by way of maintenance in equal quarterly payments to the pension authority. Maintenance orders.

(2) In estimating the ability of any person to maintain himself, the judge shall not take into account any sum payable by way of pension under the provisions of this Act.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall have power

- (a) to appoint a pension authority to consider applications for old age pensions made in accordance with the provisions of the Dominion Act, and any regulations that may be made thereunder, and to pay the same; which pension authority may be a minister of the Crown, a person or persons, or a corporation, to be created by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for that purpose;
- (b) to appoint all such officers as may be necessary for the proper administration of this Act;
- (c) to draw up a scheme for the administration of pensions and to alter the same with the consent of the Governor in Council, or in accordance with regulations made under the Dominion Act and agreed to by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council;
- (d) to make regulations as to the times and mode of payment by the Provincial Treasurer to the pension authority of the sums necessary for the administration of this Act, and otherwise howsoever with respect to such payment;
- (e) to make regulations as to the audit of the accounts of the pension authority;

Powers of
Lieutenant
Governor
in Council.

- (f) to make regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, that are necessary or convenient for the administration thereof, and for regulating expenditures to be made thereunder.

Report of
pension
authority.

10. (1) The pension authority shall submit annually to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and at such time as may be prescribed by him, a report on the administration of this Act, and shall include therein such information as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may require.

(2) The report shall be forthwith laid before the Legislative Assembly if then in session, and if not then in session, within fifteen days after the opening of the next session.

Coming into
force of Act.

11. This Act shall come into force upon proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, who may except from the effect of such proclamation any section or sections thereof.

Schedule.

Schedule

Old Age Pensions Act, 1927, of the Dominion of Canada

"Section 3. The Governor in Council may make an agreement with the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any province for the payment to such province quarterly of an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by such province for pensions pursuant to a provincial statute authorizing and providing for the payment of such pensions to the persons and under the conditions specified in this Act, and the regulations made hereunder.

"Section 8 (1) Provision shall be made for the payment of a pension to every person who, at the date of the proposed commencement of the pension

- " (a) is a British subject, or, being a widow, who is not a British subject, was such before her marriage;
- " (b) has attained the age of seventy years;
- " (c) has resided in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date aforesaid;
- " (d) has resided in the province in which the application for a pension is made for the five years immediately preceding the said date;
- " (e) is not an Indian as defined by The Indian Act;
- " (f) is not in receipt of an income of as much as three hundred and sixty-five dollars a year; and
- " (g) has not made any voluntary assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension.

" (2) The receipt of a pension shall not by itself constitute a disqualification from voting at any provincial or municipal election.

"Section 9 (1) The maximum pension payable shall be two hundred and forty dollars yearly, which shall be subject to reduction by the amount of the income of the pensioner in excess of one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year.

" (2) Where a pensioner is the owner of an interest in a dwelling house in which he resides and the pension authority accepts a transfer to it of such interest, the pension payable to the pensioner shall not be subject to any reduction in respect of the annual value of such

interest, but the pension authority, shall, on the death of the pensioner or upon his ceasing to use such dwelling house as his place of residence, be entitled to sell the pensioner's interest therein, and to retain out of the proceeds of such sale the amount of all payments made to the pensioner by way of pension in excess of the amount he would have received if such interest had not been transferred to the pension authority, together with interest on the said payments at the rate of five per cent per annum, compounded annually.

"(3) A pension authority shall be entitled to recover out of the estate of any deceased pensioner, as a debt due by the pensioner to such authority, the sum of the pension payments made to such pensioner from time to time, together with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum compounded annually, but no claim shall be made by a pension authority for the recovery of such debt directly or indirectly out of any part of the pensioner's estate which passes by will or on an intestacy to any other pensioner or to any person who has, since the grant of such pension or for the last three years during which such pension has continued to be paid, regularly contributed to the support of the pensioner by the payment of money or otherwise to an extent which, having regard to the means of the person so having contributed, is considered by the pension authority to be reasonable."

SCHEDULE "G"

OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT, ONTARIO

Chapter 73 of the Statutes of Ontario, 1929

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as The Old Age Pensions Act, 1929. Short title.

2. In this Act,—

- (a) "Commission" shall mean such department or branch of the Government or commission or other body of persons as may be appointed or designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to administer this Act; Interpretation. "Commission."
- (b) "Local authority" shall mean and include the council of a county, city or town separated from the county for municipal purposes, or a board or commission appointed for the purposes of this Act by the council of such county, city or separated town, and in provisional judicial districts a board or commission appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for any defined territory for the purposes of this Act; "Local authority."
- (c) "Minister" shall mean that member of the Executive Council designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to have charge of the administration of this Act; "Minister."
- (d) "Provisional judicial district" shall include the provisional county of Haliburton.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may enter into an agreement with the Governor General in Council as to a general scheme of old age pensions in the province pursuant to the provisions of any Agreement with Dominion Government authorized.

Act of the Dominion heretofore or hereafter passed relating to old age pensions, and the regulations made thereunder, and for the payment by the Dominion to the province quarterly of an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the province for old age pensions pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

Payment of
pensions.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by Order in Council authorize and provide for the payment of old age pensions to the persons and under the conditions specified in any Act of the Dominion heretofore or hereafter passed relating to old age pensions, and the regulations made thereunder.

Application
for
pension.

5. An application for a pension under this Act shall be made in the first instance to the local authority in such manner and accompanied by such proofs as the regulations may require, and the local authority shall give its decision in writing upon each application, but the granting or refusal of a pension in any case shall be subject to appeal to the commission and the commission may disallow, modify or alter any order or ruling of the local authority and the decision of the commission shall be final and binding, but the commission may reconsider any decision and may rescind, alter or amend any order, direction or ruling previously made by it under the authority of this Act.

Payments
out of
appropria-
tions.

6. Every pension granted under this Act and the expenses incurred in the administration of this Act shall be paid out of such moneys as may be voted by the Legislature and appropriated for those purposes and shall be paid by the Treasurer of Ontario upon the direction in writing of the chairman or other head of the commission, countersigned by the minister, and every such direction shall be final and conclusive and shall not be subject to further examination or audit by any provincial authority, and the Treasurer upon receiving the direction shall issue the cheque and the Provincial Auditor shall countersign same.

Contribu-
tions by
county,
city or
town.

7. (1) Every direction for payment of a pension under this Act shall name the county, city or separated town or provisional judicial district, of which the person to whom the pension is payable shall be deemed a resident for the purposes of this Act.

Notice to
municipality.

(2) Notice in writing, signed by the chairman or other head of the commission, that such pension has been granted with the name and place of residence of the person to whom the same is payable and stating that the municipal corporation of the county, city or town will be required to contribute to such pension as hereinafter provided, shall be sent by registered post to the clerk of the corporation of the county, city, or town in which such person is resident.

Amount of
judicial
contribution.

(3) Every municipal corporation named by the commission as a contributor under this section shall at such intervals and upon such dates as may be fixed by the regulations pay to the Treasurer of Ontario an amount equal to twenty per centum of the pension, and every such amount shall be a debt due to the Crown from the corporation and recoverable with costs by action at the suit of the Treasurer of Ontario.

Provisional
judicial
districts.

(4) Where the person to whom a pension is payable under this Act is a resident of some place in a provisional judicial district, other than a city or a town of 10,000 or more population, contributions shall not be required under this section.

8. Every pension granted under this Act shall be exempt from provincial and municipal taxes and shall not be subject to garnishment or seizure or any legal process and shall be unassailable. Pension not liable to taxation, attachment, etc.

9. If under the authority of the Parliament of Canada, or for any other reason whatsoever, the Government of Canada shall cease to make the contributions provided for under the Old Age Pensions Act of the Dominion of Canada, or fails to carry out the agreement entered into under the authority of this Act, the right to the granting or continuance of any pension under this Act shall thereupon cease and determine and no further payment of pensions shall be made under this Act. Right to pension to cease on Dominion's failure to contribute. R.S.C., c. 156.

10. (1) Where a pensioner is the owner of an interest in a dwelling house in which he resides and the commission accepts a transfer to it of such interest, the pension payable to the pensioner shall not be subject to any reduction in respect of the annual value of such interest, but the commission shall, on the death of the pensioner or upon his ceasing to use such dwelling house as his place of residence, be entitled to sell the pensioner's interest therein and to retain out of the proceeds of such sale the amount of all payments made to the pensioner by way of pension in excess of the amount he would have received if such interest had not been transferred to the commission, together with interest on the said payments at the rate of five per centum per annum compounded annually. When annual value of pensioner's residence not to affect pension.

(2) The commission shall be entitled to recover out of the estate of any deceased pensioner, as a debt due by the pensioner to the commission, the sum of the pension payments made to such pensioner from time to time, together with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum compounded annually. Recovery of pension payments out of deceased pensioner's estate.

No claim shall be made by the commission for the recovery of such debt directly or indirectly out of any part of the pensioner's estate which passes by will or on an intestacy to any other pensioner or to any person who has, since the grant of such pension or for the last three years during which such pension has continued to be paid, regularly contributed to the support of the pensioner by the payment of money or otherwise to the extent which, having regard to the means of the person so having contributed, is considered by the commission to be reasonable. Right not to extend to property passing to another pensioner or to person maintaining.

11. In the event of the incapacity of any pensioner or if the commission considers that the pensioner is using, or is likely to use his pension otherwise than for his own benefit, the commission may direct the payment of the pension to a trustee or trustees approved by the commission to be expended for the benefit of the pensioner. When pension to be paid to trustee.

12. The commission may, with the consent of the pensioner, assume the management of any property, real or personal, belonging to the pensioner. Management of property by Commission.

13. The receipt of a pension shall not by itself disqualify any person from voting at any provincial or municipal election. Pensioners not disqualified from voting.

Regulations.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations,—

- (a) designating or establishing the commission and for providing for the appointment of a chairman, vice-chairman and other officers, and the appointment of clerical and other assistance in the office of the commission.
- (b) providing for the payment of salaries or other remuneration and expenses of the members of the commission and of the officers, clerks and servants thereof, and generally respecting the keeping of accounts and expenditures;
- (c) for the appointment of boards or commissions to act as a local authority in any defined territory in a provisional judicial district;
- (d) prescribing the form of application for pensions and the proofs to be furnished therewith;
- (e) respecting the procedure of the local authority upon the hearing of applications for pensions and the procedure on appeals to the commission;
- (f) regulating the times at which pensions granted under this Act shall be payable;
- (g) providing for the payment of any pension or part thereof granted under this Act to any statutory or other committee or trustee of the estate of the person to whom the pension is granted, or with the consent of the pensioner to any person or trust or corporate body undertaking or liable for the maintenance and care of any person to whom a pension is granted under this Act,

but no regulation by reference to which any agreement with the Governor General in Council shall be made shall be altered, nor shall any change be made in any scheme for old age pensions approved by the Governor General in Council except with the consent of the Governor General in Council or in accordance with the provisions of the regulations to which he has agreed.

**Payment
out of
consolidated
revenue.**

15. In the absence of any special appropriation of the Legislature available for the purposes of this Act, all moneys necessary to meet the old age pensions payable under this Act and the salaries and expenses necessarily incurred in the administration of this Act, shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

**Commence-
ment of Act.**

16. This Act shall come into force on a day to be named by the Lieutenant-Governor by his proclamation.

SCHEDULE "H"

P.C. 114

Privy Council, Canada

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 25th day of January, 1929.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council

Whereas by Section 6 of the Old Age Pensions Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156, it is provided that:

As soon as agreements under this Act have been made with two of the provinces adjoining the Northwest Territories, the Commissioner of the said territories may submit to the Governor in Council for approval a scheme for the administration and payment of pensions therein, and upon the approval of such a scheme, the same shall stand, in all respects other than its duration, in the same position as an agreement with a province.

And whereas agreements under the said Act have been made with the provinces of British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba;

And whereas the Minister of the Interior recommends, on the advice of the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, approval of the following scheme for the administration and payment of pensions in the said Northwest Territories:—

1. The Department of Labour is authorized and directed to pay pensions monthly by bank cheque to persons of the Northwest Territories who qualify therefor under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act and Regulations made thereunder; to keep such records and books of accounts of receipts and expenditures as may be necessary and to do all such other acts and things as are incidental, conducive or necessary to the proper administration of old age pensions in the Northwest Territories under the provisions of the said Act.

2. Every person of the Northwest Territories who makes application for a pension shall complete such forms and furnish such evidence and proofs of claim from time to time as may be required by the Department of Labour.

3. All sums required for the payment of such pensions shall be advanced from time to time on the certificate of the Minister of Finance out of such moneys belonging to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada not otherwise appropriated.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to approve the said scheme and it is hereby approved accordingly.

E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable

The Minister of Labour.

XIV. EMPLOYMENT OFFICES CO-ORDINATION ACT

The present statement is the eleventh annual report of the Employment Service Branch, being for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1929.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BRANCH

The primary function of the Employment Service Branch is administrative—that of administering the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (chapter 57, R.S.C., 1927). This Act empowers the Minister of Labour

- (a) to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them;
- (b) to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters;
- (c) to compile and distribute information received from employment offices, and from other sources, regarding prevailing conditions of employment.

The employment offices whose co-ordination and uniformity of methods are sought are the employment offices of the various Provincial Governments. The desired co-operation of the provinces, one with the other and all with the Department of Labour, is obtained by the device of federal subventions for employment service work provided for in the Act. In view of the close co-ordination of effort which is attained, the employment offices of the several provinces and the federal clearing houses, though each unit retains its individual identity, are commonly considered as a single organization known as "The Employment Service of Canada."

Emanating from the administration of the Act is the supplementary function recited in (c) above—that of collecting, compiling and publishing information which sheds light on the currently prevailing trend of the volume of employment. To fulfil this mission two classes of statistics are regularly prepared: (1) administrative statistics—those showing the volume of work performed by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada; and (2) trade union statistics—those compiled on the basis of monthly returns forwarded voluntarily by over 1,700 local trade unions, showing the percentages of their memberships unemployed. These statistics are all published monthly in the *Labour Gazette*.

AGREEMENTS WITH THE PROVINCES

The Employment Offices Co-ordination Act provides in section 6 that,—

The payments hereinbefore authorized shall, as to each province, be conditional upon agreement between the Minister and the Government of the province as to the terms, conditions and purposes within the meaning of this Act upon and for which the payments are to be made and applied, and upon such agreement being approved by the Governor in Council.

Accordingly, during the fiscal year 1928-29, uniform agreements were concluded with all the Provincial Governments except that of Prince Edward Island. The sum of money which was mentioned in the agreement as being available for payment by the Department of Labour to the provinces was \$150,000, the sum provided by statute. The amount of \$150,000, when distributed among the provinces in proportion to their expenditures on employment office administration

and operation, enabled a repayment to them of 33.5 per centum of their gross expenditures. Due to a slight increase in their gross expenditures, the provinces benefited to the extent of 0.6 per cent less than in the preceding fiscal year. Table No. 1 on page 143 shows in detail the amounts paid to the various provinces, dividing the totals under the different items which are considered legitimate expenditures under the Act. Moreover, on its part the Department of Labour undertook to, and did, furnish the provinces with the different forms utilized in the employment offices. The terms and conditions under which the moneys were to be paid to the Provincial Governments, as set forth in the agreement, were the same as during the previous fiscal year. That feature of the agreements of previous years providing specifically for special employment work on behalf of veterans of the Great War who were partially disabled as a result of war services, was again preserved.

LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Every office of the Employment Service offers facilities for both men and women who are seeking work in any occupation, and for employers seeking any sort of help. Obviously, it is neither practicable nor advisable to segregate the various functions of the offices at all centres, but when the volume of work warrants it, and where the population to be served is of sufficient magnitude, such division of functions is made, and men's and women's, skilled and unskilled, farm, factory, and domestic, etc., divisions are separately operated. In Western Canada, where seasonal workers, such as farm labourers, are regularly hired in large numbers, it is common custom, particularly in Saskatchewan and British Columbia, to operate temporary offices. These are not included, however, in the list below.

During the year the number of centres at which offices are conducted remained at 64. The list of centres where offices are located follows:—

Nova Scotia (three centres).—Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney.

New Brunswick (three centres).—Chatham, Moncton, St. John.

Quebec (five centres).—Hull, Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers.

Ontario (twenty-five centres).—Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Cobalt, Fort William, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Oshawa, Ottawa, Pembroke, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sudbury, Timmins, Toronto, Windsor.

Manitoba (three centres).—Brandon, Dauphin, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan (nine centres).—Estevan, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Weyburn, Yorkton.

Alberta (five centres).—Calgary, Drumheller, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat.

British Columbia (eleven centres).—Cranbrook, Kamloops, Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Penticton, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Vancouver, Victoria.

For the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of the various local offices, and to enable the transfer of any kind of labour from districts over-supplied to those where a dearth exists, eight clearing houses have been established throughout Canada. Those for provincial clearance, operated by the provincial Governments as part of the Employment Service of Canada, are situated at Montreal,

Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver. Those for interprovincial clearance, operated by the Department of Labour, in the interests of the Employment Service of Canada, are: Eastern Clearing House, Ottawa; Western Clearing House, Winnipeg.

STAFF

On March 31, 1928, the personnel of the Employment Service totalled 268. This number was distributed among the various component authorities as follows:—

(a) Provincial Governments.—Nova Scotia, 6; New Brunswick, 7; Quebec, 29; Ontario, 104; Manitoba, 20; Saskatchewan, 26; Alberta, 20; and British Columbia, 26; and

(b) Federal Government.—Department of Labour, Ottawa, 17; Western Clearing House, Winnipeg, 2; local employment offices at Halifax, 1; at Ottawa, 1; at Toronto, 3; at Winnipeg, 2; at Vancouver, 3; and at Victoria, 1.

At the close of the fiscal year under review, the total number of employees stood at 271, thirty-two of whom were employed by the federal Government and 239 of whom were provincial employees. The detailed distribution of staff was as follows:—

(a) Provincial Governments.—Nova Scotia, 6; New Brunswick, 7; Quebec, 29; Ontario, 104; Manitoba, 20; Saskatchewan, 27; Alberta, 20; British Columbia, 26, and

(b) Federal Government.—Department of Labour, Ottawa, 17; Western Clearing House, Winnipeg, 2; local employment offices, at Halifax, 1; at Ottawa, 1; at Toronto, 5; at Winnipeg, 2; at Vancouver, 3; and at Victoria, 1.

The explanation of the location of federal employees in local employment offices is that these employees have been placed in the employment offices at the centres mentioned to engage in specialized employment work on behalf of handicapped veterans of the war, in pursuance of the agreements between the Federal and Provincial Governments.

SPECIALIZED EMPLOYMENT WORK ON BEHALF OF HANDICAPPED EX-SERVICE MEN

In previous annual reports of the department there has been given some account of the taking over by the Employment Service of Canada from the Department of Pensions and National Health (formerly the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment) of the duty of endeavouring to place in suitable employment men having physical handicaps due to service in the late war. During the fiscal year 1928-29, the Department of Labour again enlisted the co-operation of the provinces with respect to this task, this being the fifth fiscal year in which a special clause of the annual agreements covered the matter.

The agreements continued the terms and conditions for the carrying on of this work on the same basis as in previous years. The provinces agreed to undertake in all their employment offices to register and to endeavour to place in employment employable handicapped ex-service men; the Department of Labour undertook to appoint and pay in full any additional employees who might be necessary for the providing of adequate facilities at the more important points. Such federal employees were maintained in the provincial employment offices as follows: Halifax, 1; Ottawa, 1; Toronto, 5; Winnipeg, 2; Vancouver,

3; and Victoria, 1. Due to an expansion of operations in the handicap section at Toronto, the federal staff in the office at that point was increased by 2 to a total of 5.

What has been said concerning this phase of the work of the Employment Service of Canada in recent annual reports may well be repeated in the present report. Employment work on behalf of handicapped ex-service men deserves attention for two chief reasons: first, the work accomplished reflects most favourably upon Canada in respect of her discharge of her obligations to those wounded in her service during the Great War; and second, federal-provincial co-operation, which is the watchword of the Employment Service, in this branch of the work is most advantageously exemplified. The provincial authorities assisted the Department of Labour in every way to make this work most successful. In earlier fiscal years, since the work was first taken over during 1923-24, it might have been considered that it was somewhat in the nature of an experiment, but the steady progress made indicates that the experimental stage has passed and that this phase of the work of the Employment Service of Canada has now been placed upon a rather permanent footing.

The work is difficult of satisfactory accomplishment. Certain classes of war disabilities practically preclude the possibility of those unfortunate enough to be afflicted with them being placed in employment, for positions suitable to the needs of such men are not sufficiently numerous to care for the substantial number of applications received. This means that casual employment has to be relied upon to a considerable extent to meet the requirements of such workers, and it is felt by those in close association with this work that the percentage of handicapped ex-service men who desire to secure employment and who can only secure casual work is increasing. Thus, while during the fiscal year 1928-29 there were 8,959 placements of handicapped ex-service men made by the different employment offices, 6,208, or over two-thirds, were in casual employment. However, of the remaining 2,751 placements in regular employment, a substantial number were permanently established and may be considered as removed from the employment office field indefinitely. In connection with employment for partially disabled men the employers throughout the country have continued to show a commendable spirit of co-operation with the employment offices; the idea that to secure 100 per cent efficiency in any occupation a man must be 100 per cent physically fit, has largely been overcome, and employers, generally speaking, are willing to give a disabled man a chance to fit in, where the nature of his disability is not such that it interferes with his efficiency.

The centres where the federal employees are doing this specialized employment office work were chosen not only because they are among the largest centres in Canada, but also because they are, owing to greater opportunities in industry, more favourable climatic conditions, etc., the places of residence of a very large proportion of all handicapped ex-service men. While the department has been petitioned on a couple of occasions to establish special handicap sections in other centres, in each case it has been found, on joint investigation with the provincial authorities, that the need was not sufficiently great to require such action.

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

As previously stated, certain statistical information covering the field of employment is regularly collected and compiled by the Employment Service Branch and published in the *Labour Gazette*. These statistics are of two classes:

(a) administrative statistics, showing the work performed by the employment offices, based on daily reports received from the offices of the Employment Service; and (b) statistics based on monthly reports on unemployment, received from local trade unions. In addition, the *Labour Gazette* publishes each month index numbers of employment in industry and reports on building permits issued, which are collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in accordance with the Statistics Act. These statistics are all closely followed by large numbers of persons throughout Canada, and the numerous inquiries concerning them received in the department testify to their value.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

The tables on page 144 show (table No. 2) applications, (table No. 3) vacancies, and (table No. 4) placements in regular and casual employment as reported by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces during the fiscal year; an analysis of the vacancies and placements by industrial groups for the same period is also given (table No. 7) on pages 146 and 147.

As may be seen in the tables, during the year 1928-29 there were registered at the public employment offices a total of 600,628 applications for employment, 456,261 being from men and 144,367 from women. The total for the previous fiscal year was 556,754.

Opportunities for employment of which the offices were notified numbered 510,122, of which 377,448 were for men, and 132,674 for women. The corresponding total for the fiscal year 1927-28 was 456,569. Placements effected by the service show a total of 472,977, 362,268 having been men and 110,709 women. Considered on the basis of the duration of the prospective work, the figures are further subdivided into "casual," i.e., where the duration of employment does not exceed seven days, and "regular," i.e., where the duration of employment is in excess of seven days. From this angle the placements of men show 78,482 to have been casual and 283,786 to have been regular. Of the placements of women 59,458 were casual and 51,251 were regular. It might be added that the statistics for the preceding fiscal year recorded placements of 322,108 men and 96,198 women, or a total of 418,306.

STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG TRADE UNION MEMBERS

From reports received from local trade unions, a figure is compiled monthly showing the percentage of the membership covered which is unemployed on the last day of the month. These statistics are worked out in considerable detail, being published in such form that each province as a whole, each industry as a whole, and each main division of each industry, for the whole of Canada, are shown separately. When referring to trade union members as unemployed, the term "unemployment" has reference only to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Members who are engaged at work in other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness are not considered for statistical purposes as unemployed. Workers who are involved in strikes or lockouts are excluded from the tabulation. While the greater number of the reporting unions report regularly each month, slight fluctuations are inevitable, but ordinarily over 1,600 local unions, having a total membership of about 170,000 persons, co-operate with the branch by reporting. Thus, about sixty per cent of the organized workers in Canada are regularly covered in this tabulation.

Table No. 6 on page 145 gives the percentages of unemployment among the membership of reporting trade unions from June, 1916, to August, 1929. Up to January, 1919, the figures are given for the last day of each quarter, but subsequent to that date, due to their more frequent collection, the percentage at the close of each month is given. The figure in each case is that for all Canada, for all industries.

LABOUR MOBILITY

While the offices of the service are located at the points of chief industrial activity, the facilities afforded are not only utilized locally, but each office supplies a considerable number of workers to the contiguous districts. Out of the total of 472,977 placements effected, 226,837 were made outside of the centres in which the offices are situated.

Since 1919 the railways have accorded to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service, who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally, a concession involving a reduced fare. This privilege is effective on the following railroads: Canadian National, Canadian Pacific, Dominion Atlantic, Kettle Valley, Michigan Central, Pacific Great Eastern, Quebec Central, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, and the Wabash. The reduced rate is for a second-class fare at 2·70 cents per mile, obtainable on the surrender of a certificate secured at the employment office. A minimum fare of four dollars is stipulated, so that a person travelling to employment at a distance where the reduced rate does not amount to the minimum is not able to derive the benefit therefrom. In table No. 5 on page 145, which gives details regarding the use of this certificate, it will be seen that 34,927 persons were by this means aided in securing employment.

Workers wishing to proceed from British Columbia to the Prairie Provinces to engage in harvest work were also accorded a substantially reduced fare by the railway companies. This excursion rate, which obtained from August 15 to September 7, was only available to persons whose services were necessary for harvesting operations at their proposed destination. It was good as far east as Regina and Saskatoon in Saskatchewan, being granted on the surrender of special certificates secured at the employment offices. Of these certificates the Employment Service in British Columbia issued 9,032.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE COUNCIL OF CANADA

Under Orders in Council, P.C. 3111 and P.C. 2262, passed in pursuance of the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act, there has been established a body advisory to the Minister of Labour in respect of the administration of the Act, known as the Employment Service Council of Canada. This council is composed of representatives of the various parties to the agreements, as well as representatives of the railways, organized labour, employers, returned soldiers, and the agricultural community. With one exception the council has met every year since its inception in 1919, the 1928 meeting being held in Ottawa on April 19 and 20. At this meeting the council devoted its attention to a consideration of the following matters: immigration, as affecting the Employment Service of Canada; the placement of handicapped workers; the harvest labour problem; the procedure of employment offices; the mobility of labour in its relation to unemployment; seasonal unemployment; and private, fee-charging employment

agencies. Two executive meetings were held, in order to present the Council's views on employment matters to the minister, these being on July 26, 1928, and January 24, 1929.

CONFERENCE

The sixteenth annual meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on September 18 to 21, 1928. This association is composed of a great many of the officials of the various governments of the United States and Canada, who are actively engaged in the operation of free public employment offices, conventions being held in either country. The Department of Labour, since it is vitally interested in the proper functioning of public employment offices in Canada, was duly represented at the association's meeting. Many matters of common interest to employment services in the two countries were discussed at length, so that the experiences of each member were made available to all.

TABLE No. 1.—Federal Subventions to each Province during the Fiscal Year 1928-29, giving Distribution of Payments among the Different Items of Expense accepted as Proper Maintenance Expenditures under the Agreements.

—	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	2,656 19	3,053 60	13,674 31	47,120 55	9,780 07	12,611 09	9,376 19	14,611 04	112,883 04
Travelling expenses.....	82 06	22 64	524 48	1,489 29	127 63	607 10	311 73	154 72	3,319 65
Rental and janitors.....	765 75	665 26	1,187 23	7,201 01	1,492 43	3,541 45	1,983 42	3,670 99	20,507 54
Heat.....	17 61	22 05	262 65	327 37	42 21	55 34	80 41	38 99	846 63
Light.....	26 59	20 03	68 88	235 77	68 44	96 97	26 36	73 02	616 06
Water.....	2 51	2 01	9 06	19 10	4 02	8 70	17 44	3 09	65 93
Office supplies and expenses.....	80 95	53 66	278 60	1,637 13	464 55	428 02	159 99	203 47	3,306 37
Telephones.....	155 64	105 17	250 74	2,262 87	533 83	573 58	691 48	718 68	5,291 99
Telegrams.....	7 59	5 61	25 34	345 14	53 17	113 27	177 89	167 49	895 50
Freight, express, cartage and postage.....	18 95	20 81	78 95	437 65	149 03	304 58	97 39	137 00	1,244 36
Repairs and alterations.....	.....	12 90	.....	37 60	.....	61 62	6 21	.....	118 33
Advertising.....	31 42	9 16	51 68	267 60	.....	484 58	3 69	56 47	904 60
Totals.....	3,845 26	3,992 90	16,411 92	61,381 08	12,715 38	18,886 30	12,932 20	19,834 96	150,000 00

TABLE No. 2.—Applications for Employment as Reported by the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various Provinces during the Year April, 1928—March, 1929 (Inclusive).

Province	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	4,386	4,262	8,648
New Brunswick.....	5,113	4,863	9,976
Quebec.....	41,947	9,692	51,639
Ontario.....	152,198	61,597	213,795
Manitoba.....	45,717	27,888	73,605
Saskatchewan.....	76,517	13,565	90,082
Alberta.....	65,971	10,243	76,214
British Columbia.....	64,412	12,257	76,669
Canada.....	456,261	144,367	600,628

TABLE No. 3.—Vacancies in Regular and Casual Employment as Reported by the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various Provinces during the Year April, 1928—March, 1929 (Inclusive).

Province	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	4,348	4,296	8,644
New Brunswick.....	4,690	4,910	9,600
Quebec.....	20,668	8,386	29,054
Ontario.....	127,162	53,464	180,626
Manitoba.....	34,799	26,603	61,402
Saskatchewan.....	85,179	14,158	99,337
Alberta.....	63,933	11,230	75,163
British Columbia.....	36,669	9,627	46,296
Canada.....	377,448	132,674	510,122

TABLE No. 4.—Placements in Regular and Casual Employment as Reported by the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various Provinces during the Year April, 1928—March, 1929 (Inclusive).

Province	Regular Placements			Casual Placements			Total Placements		
	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	1,698	739	2,437	2,460	2,902	5,362	4,158	3,641	7,799
New Brunswick.....	2,281	1,040	3,321	2,303	3,804	6,107	4,584	4,844	9,428
Quebec.....	20,018	6,259	26,277	488	51	539	20,506	6,310	26,816
Ontario.....	83,910	17,938	101,848	35,031	21,833	56,864	118,941	39,771	158,712
Manitoba.....	29,007	7,350	36,357	6,785	17,938	24,723	35,792	25,288	61,080
Saskatchewan.....	65,828	7,358	73,186	8,668	4,871	13,539	74,496	12,229	86,725
Alberta.....	51,450	4,687	56,137	7,593	4,377	11,970	59,043	9,064	68,107
British Columbia.....	29,594	5,880	35,474	15,154	3,682	18,836	44,748	9,562	54,310
Canada.....	283,786	51,251	335,037	78,482	59,458	137,940	362,268	110,709	472,977

TABLE No. 5.—Certificates for Special Transportation Rate issued in each Province by the Employment Service of Canada during the Year April, 1928—March, 1929 (Inclusive).

Issuing Province	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
Nova Scotia.....									
New Brunswick.....									
Quebec.....			1,304	1,691					2,995
Ontario.....			65	5,285	658	42	8	2	6,060
Manitoba.....			2	2,056	6,155	3,328	500	6	12,047
Saskatchewan.....				14	80	2,747	76	2	2,919
Alberta.....				1	1	511	5,069	26	5,608
British Columbia.....				2	16	299	1,344	1,913	3,574
Total.....			1,371	9,049	6,910	6,927	6,997	1,949	*33,203

*In addition, there were 9,032 certificates issued in British Columbia for a special harvest rate to Alberta and Saskatchewan.

TABLE No. 6.—Percentage of their Membership reported by Trade Unions as Unemployed on Specified Dates.

Month	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
January 31.....				3.9	4.0	13.1	13.9	7.8	7.5	10.2	8.1	6.4	6.8	6.3
February 28 (29).....				5.2	4.0	16.1	10.6	6.4	7.8	9.5	8.1	6.5	7.0	6.8
March 31.....		2.1	1.4	5.0	3.1	16.5	9.6	6.8	6.7	8.5	7.3	5.7	6.5	6.0
April 30.....				4.4	2.5	16.3	10.4	4.6	5.1	8.7	7.3	6.0	5.2	.....
May 31.....				3.6	2.4	15.5	8.7	4.5	7.3	7.0	4.9	5.2	3.7	.....
June 30.....	2.1	1.2	0.4	2.6	2.1	13.2	5.3	3.4	5.8	6.1	4.1	3.2	3.2	.....
July 31.....				2.4	2.3	9.1	4.1	2.9	5.4	5.2	2.3	3.3	2.5	.....
August 31.....				2.2	3.3	8.7	3.6	2.2	6.5	4.4	2.5	3.7	2.4	.....
September 30.....	1.5	1.7	0.7	1.8	3.3	8.5	2.8	2.0	5.9	5.7	3.3	3.1	2.2	.....
October 31.....				2.0	6.1	7.4	3.9	4.8	6.8	5.1	2.6	3.9	3.1	.....
November 30.....				3.6	10.2	11.1	6.2	6.2	9.7	5.7	4.7	5.2	4.2	.....
December 31.....	2.0	2.5	2.5	4.3	13.0	15.1	6.4	7.2	11.6	7.9	5.9	6.6	6.6	.....

N.B.—Figures given include union membership distributed throughout all provinces and all industries; usually over 1,600 local trade unions, with a combined membership of about 170,000 workers, report.

TABLE No. 7.—Positions Offered and Placements Effected,
During the Year April 1,

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	978	485	462	413	147	250	2,159	1,797	50	27,461	18,371	7,479
Animal products edible.....	139	17	120	13	5	7	38	35	.....	672	338	284
Fur and its products.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	20	17	2
Leather and its products.....	191	128	52	99	60	35	31	24	.....	322	198	93
Lumber and its products.....	17	1	16	.....	.....	.....	31	24	.....	60	32	26
Musical instruments.....	22	2	19	37	16	21	356	251	27	2,284	1,382	783
Pulp and paper products.....	2	2	.....	10	1	9	40	31	.....	1,004	776	206
Rubber products.....	1	.....	.....	6	2	4	433	398	2	2,258	1,243	508
Textile products.....	38	6	27	51	30	19	142	123	2	3,031	1,997	940
Plant products edible.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	33	27	2
Wood distillates, etc.....	28	7	21	7	4	3	45	38	.....	970	726	185
Chemical and allied products.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	105	97	.....	859	592	227
Clay, glass and stone.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	34	.....	969	798	58
Electric current.....	6	3	3	30	1	28	12	8	1	1,199	775	381
Electric apparatus.....	521	316	196	104	17	84	382	286	9	7,647	5,781	1,594
Iron and steel products.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	1	15	12	.....	456	317	121
Non-ferrous metal products.....	7	1	4	16	.....	16	87	89	.....	1,153	642	511
Mineral products.....	1	.....	1	27	6	21	99	85	1	1,433	844	522
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Logging	597	480	44	491	469	21	5,229	6,645	.....	21,914	15,791	115
Fishing and Hunting.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	23	10
Farming	254	200	27	189	146	34	928	878	3	12,059	10,513	1,555
Mining	29	4	3	65	59	8	124	73	.....	1,293	1,099	147
Coal.....	24	2	2	46	38	8	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....
Metallic ores.....	5	2	1	3	2	.....	19	1	.....	843	833	8
Non-metallic ores.....	.....	.....	.....	19	19	.....	105	72	.....	446	262	139
Communication	50	7	41	4	1	3	8	7	.....	453	355	99
Transportation	418	93	325	323	204	119	622	520	56	6,660	2,308	4,257
Forwarding and storage.....	276	14	263	80	20	60	180	165	4	3,696	974	2,681
Railway.....	19	2	17	23	21	2	6	6	.....	392	196	185
Shipping and stevedoring.....	123	77	45	220	163	57	436	349	52	2,572	1,138	1,391
Construction and Maintenance	726	364	311	1,469	1,111	274	9,662	8,668	152	37,550	31,523	5,097
Railway.....	6	.....	6	586	477	47	758	696	.....	12,527	11,643	219
Highway.....	133	118	12	64	64	.....	397	327	40	6,753	5,269	1,457
Building and other.....	587	246	293	819	570	227	8,507	7,645	112	18,270	14,611	3,421
Services	4,696	733	3,329	6,318	1,053	5,175	9,464	7,090	184	65,012	19,126	32,867
Governmental.....	63	2	60	22	12	10	91	83	1	2,256	1,067	1,147
Hotel and restaurant.....	214	82	102	155	122	27	1,386	1,092	17	5,473	3,368	681
Professional.....	412	58	301	89	49	36	547	463	2	3,774	1,958	1,128
Recreational.....	52	5	43	24	3	21	108	93	9	2,797	892	1,513
Personal.....	326	13	311	1,348	32	1,314	736	564	103	10,455	1,541	8,881
Household.....	3,629	573	2,512	4,677	862	3,767	6,575	4,779	52	39,995	10,220	19,514
Farm household.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	21	16	.....	262	80	3
Trade	768	68	696	308	82	216	813	568	94	7,658	2,511	4,962
Retail.....	647	57	581	300	81	209	521	358	61	6,629	2,112	4,350
Wholesale.....	121	11	115	8	1	7	292	210	33	1,029	399	612
Finance	128	3	124	12	5	7	45	31	.....	532	228	276
All Industries	8,644	2,437	5,362	9,600	3,321	6,107	29,054	26,277	539	180,628	101,848	56,864
Men.....	4,348	1,698	2,460	4,690	2,281	2,303	20,668	20,018	488	127,162	83,910	35,031
Women.....	4,296	739	2,902	4,910	1,040	3,804	8,386	6,259	51	53,464	17,938	21,833

1928, to March 31, 1929.

through Offices of the Employment Service, in each Industry

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
1,941	527	1,287	1,728	632	997	3,662	2,198	1,439	6,491	2,968	3,277	44,833	27,125	15,241
103	9	84	336	80	238	43	19	24	473	195	264	1,817	698	1,021
23	4	19	8	1	6	48	2	46	6	.....	3	107	26	76
60	20	31	40	5	35	180	6	169	40	11	30	676	264	361
161	134	56	296	147	111	1,397	1,216	179	2,059	1,554	337	7,633	5,409	1,814
.....
170	45	117	41	5	34	43	20	19	558	165	388	3,511	1,886	1,408
6	1	5	17	1	17	2	.....	2	13	4	7	1,094	816	246
189	38	146	21	11	8	58	21	35	61	24	33	3,027	1,737	736
177	35	136	97	34	54	308	158	143	441	250	193	4,285	2,633	1,514
30	.....	.....	8	.....	8	61	54	7	52	22	30	187	105	47
193	27	162	12	2	10	85	60	22	73	28	45	1,413	892	448
98	22	60	134	85	35	197	180	18	334	195	141	1,729	1,171	483
38	36	.....	42	27	14	92	44	47	84	66	19	1,259	1,007	138
71	7	58	63	11	52	30	12	18	34	10	22	1,445	827	563
439	100	285	476	174	298	801	259	545	1,685	507	1,366	12,055	7,240	4,377
25	7	21	7	.....	.....	6	1	1	119	53	34	637	393	178
65	14	45	69	43	25	211	120	91	200	26	171	1,808	935	863
93	28	62	61	6	52	97	26	70	257	58	192	2,068	1,053	921
1,097	2,887	4	1,231	1,185	2	3,080	3,097	425	5,882	5,368	102	39,521	35,922	713
60	43	.....	9	9	.....	32	28	4	42	41	4	191	158	18
21,298	20,375	851	67,307	56,973	503	42,014	36,003	834	5,953	14,634	406	149,993	139,722	4,213
170	170	3	183	151	12	1,300	1,259	35	1,363	1,212	59	4,539	4,027	267
.....	8	.....	149	127	2	1,045	1,019	29	67	41	26	1,335	1,239	67
165	139	3	9	4	8	24	12	.....	1,162	1,068	3	2,230	2,061	23
5	23	.....	25	20	2	231	228	6	134	103	30	965	727	177
61	21	21	177	139	31	160	127	35	34	14	20	947	671	250
632	253	362	1,111	249	865	814	287	524	2,368	321	2,010	12,948	4,235	8,518
523	161	343	964	116	848	747	244	500	1,093	161	915	7,559	1,855	5,614
93	82	12	147	133	17	60	36	24	72	32	40	812	508	297
16	10	7	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	1,203	128	1,055	4,577	1,872	2,607
5,795	4,219	1,212	7,726	6,139	958	8,727	7,769	833	9,643	5,661	3,803	81,298	65,454	12,640
2,805	2,717	2	4,006	3,453	147	2,882	2,729	69	2,714	2,544	105	26,284	24,259	595
663	545	38	812	690	63	1,024	949	72	1,912	862	1,055	11,758	8,824	2,737
2,327	957	1,172	2,908	1,996	748	4,821	4,091	692	5,017	2,255	2,643	43,256	32,371	9,308
27,232	7,307	18,554	17,092	7,523	7,633	13,150	5,039	5,960	12,187	4,922	7,188	155,151	52,823	80,890
153	89	45	326	73	250	145	91	52	324	134	150	3,380	1,551	1,715
2,413	1,861	570	1,440	928	298	1,219	968	60	988	708	236	13,288	9,129	1,991
602	222	376	1,687	1,415	210	310	171	124	357	186	149	7,778	4,522	2,326
418	109	306	235	22	212	286	87	199	258	97	152	4,178	1,308	2,455
2,148	77	2,033	2,792	120	2,653	1,494	163	1,332	3,425	218	3,195	22,724	2,728	19,822
20,129	3,894	15,219	6,803	2,311	4,003	7,123	2,193	4,187	6,794	2,568	3,306	95,725	27,400	52,560
1,869	1,055	5	3,809	2,654	7	2,573	1,366	6	41	1,011	.....	8,078	6,185	21
3,011	538	2,342	2,746	181	2,516	2,186	326	1,847	2,242	305	1,906	19,732	4,579	14,579
1,348	330	942	1,785	117	1,648	1,009	225	770	1,477	209	1,244	13,716	3,489	9,805
1,663	208	1,400	961	64	868	1,177	101	1,077	765	96	662	6,016	1,090	4,774
105	17	87	27	5	22	38	4	34	91	28	61	978	321	611
61,402	36,357	24,723	99,337	73,186	13,539	75,163	56,137	11,970	46,296	35,474	18,836	510,122	335,037	137,940
34,799	29,007	6,785	85,179	65,828	8,668	63,933	51,450	7,593	36,669	29,594	15,154	377,448	283,786	78,482
26,603	7,350	17,938	14,158	7,358	4,871	11,230	4,687	4,377	9,627	5,880	3,682	132,674	51,251	59,459

XV. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

As this report comes at the close of the ten-year period of developments under the provisions of the Technical Education Act and is the final report in which all provinces will be participating, it might very properly include a general review of the results obtained with the aid of federal funds, but as such a review would of necessity be rather voluminous in character, it has been decided to publish a separate bulletin, containing an extended and detailed account of federal co-operation with the provinces during the existence of the Act. The present report will, therefore, be similar to those of former years and will cover activities for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929.

EXTENSION OF ACT

As indicated above, the ten-year period during which federal grants were available to the provinces under the provisions of the Technical Education Act terminated March 31, 1929. Owing, however, to the fact that eight of the nine provinces were unable to earn their full appropriations during the ten years contemplated by the statute, the Act was amended at the 1929 session of Parliament in order to extend the period of time during which those eight provinces might earn the balance of the funds to which they were entitled under the provisions of the Act. Ontario is the only province which has received its entire appropriation and payments thereto have ceased.

The following amendment to the Act was incorporated in a bill introduced in the House of Commons by the Honourable Mr. Heenan, Minister of Labour:—

“That the Technical Education Act be amended to provide that any balance of the ten million dollars appropriated under this Act, unexpended on the 31st of March, 1929, should remain available during any one or more of the five succeeding fiscal years but no portion shall be paid to any province after the 31st of March, 1934”.

The purpose of the amendment as indicated above and as explained by Mr. Heenan in the House of Commons on February 15, 1929, is to extend the Act for a period of five years in order that all provinces which have not earned their full appropriations may have a further opportunity of doing so. The bill was passed by both Houses of Parliament, and received Royal Assent on April 30, 1929.

Table IV shows the amounts which are still available for distribution to the various provinces.

GENERAL PROGRESS

The past year has shown most gratifying and substantial progress. Returns for 1928-29 indicate that enrolments generally have continued to increase and that a constantly increasing number of persons are taking advantage of the opportunities extended to them to secure vocational instruction. The grants paid to the provinces for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1929, amounted to \$1,152,165.26, an increase of \$186,209.94 over the previous year. As indicated above, the province of Ontario has earned and received its entire appropriation and payments thereto have ceased. Under the amendment, cited above, all other provinces have an additional five years in which to earn the balance of their allotments.

PURPOSE OF ACT

The purpose of the Technical Education Act is to assist any form of vocational, technical or industrial education or instruction deemed necessary or desirable in promoting industry and the mechanical trades or increasing the earning capacity, efficiency and productive power of those employed therein.

ADMINISTRATION OF GRANTS BY DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

The Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour has devoted its energies to spreading information about developments in each part of the Dominion, assisting local and provincial boards when requested, and confining federal grants to work which is designed to educate people for industrial life. Money is not given to the provinces to expend, but each provincial Government is reimbursed within the limit of its appropriation to the extent of one-half of approved expenditures on work which comes within the scope of the Act and the annual agreements.

PUBLICATIONS

During the past year the following publications were completed, printed and distributed:—

1. *List of Textbooks and References on Home Economics*. This bulletin (No. 27) contains a list of textbooks and references on home economic subjects and was prepared at the request of officials of the different provinces. The list was issued as a guide to teachers and school librarians in selecting textbooks and references for Canadian vocational schools. It was hoped that its publication would encourage those in charge of the schools to build up small reference libraries for the use of teachers and pupils. In order to assist teachers in selecting the most suitable books for local requirements, a brief review of each book was included. In preparing the list the Technical Education Branch co-operated with the provinces and had the advice and assistance of a committee of representative teachers named by the provincial officials.

2. *History of Vocational Education in Canada*. This bulletin (No. 28), as the title indicates, contains a general review of the developments of vocational education in Canada.

3. *Three Papers Read at the Third Annual Convention of the Technical Section of the Ontario Education Association*. This bulletin (No. 29) consists of three papers read at the third annual convention of the Technical Section of the Ontario Education Association at its meeting held at Toronto in April, 1928. These papers deal with the following subjects: "The Technical School as a Preliminary to Hospital Training" by Miss O'Donahue, of the Windsor-Walker-ville Technical School; "The Influence of Art on Home Economics", by Mr. S. S. Finlay, of the Riverdale Branch of the Technical School, Toronto; and "What Technical Schools have done to meet the Recommendations of the Royal Commission on Technical Education", by Mr. F. S. Rutherford, Assistant Director of Technical Education for the province of Ontario.

4. Four bulletins on *Studies in Occupations* were published. Two of these deal with the building trades, one being on "Bricklaying" and the other on "Carpentry". The other two bulletins deal with Office Work. These studies were intended to inform young Canadians regarding the nature and requirements of occupations open to boys and girls leaving school during the 'teen age. The immediate purpose was to create an interest in the study of occupations and to accustom young people to a way of thinking about their work so that they will

know how to make a decision in selecting a vocation and how to fit themselves into the work they choose. It was also hoped that the studies might be of value to teachers and counsellors in giving information about the occupational groups or as supplementary reading for interested individuals.

The bulletins on the building trades deal with the place and importance of each trade, emphasizing the nature of the work, the materials and tools used and the operations performed by the workers. The conditions under which the work is done are also described. This includes a discussion of such topics as hours of labour, wages, unemployment, health conditions, industrial accidents, etc. Another section deals with the requirements for entering the trade and a final section describes the opportunities for advancement.

One of the bulletins on office work deals with general office conditions. The other gives occupational information covering the positions of secretary, stenographer, dictaphone operator and typist. The description of each position includes an account of the conditions of employment, the duties of the employee, the education and training required, the physical and personal qualities which will ensure success and the most probable methods of securing a promotion. The booklets are attractively printed and well illustrated.

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS

The extent of the work in each province and the trend of developments during the past year are indicated by the following brief summaries for each province and by the more detailed reports and statistical tables submitted by the provinces as required by section 6 (d) of the Technical Education Act.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Edward Island reports very substantial gains in day classes, the total enrolment being 1,160, an increase of 223 over the previous year. Owing to the promotion of study groups by the inspectorial staff of the public schools, the organization of evening classes was somewhat reduced.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Very satisfactory progress is being made in New Brunswick. A noteworthy development of the year was the opening of a class in pulp and paper making at Edmundston, with an enrolment of 24.

The total enrolment in day classes throughout the province was 1,034 and in evening classes 2,038, a decrease of 67 in day classes and an increase of 164 in evening classes.

NOVA SCOTIA

Interest in vocational education in the province of Nova Scotia continues to grow and there is evidence of progress in all phases of the work. There has been increased enrolment in nearly all departments during the year 1928-29.

QUEBEC

The total enrolment in all vocational classes on which federal grants are paid increased from 16,330 to 18,030; and progress in all branches of the work was very satisfactory.

Among the outstanding achievements in Quebec is to be noted the extensive placement of technical students in suitable occupations. The provincial director reports that the demand for graduates is greater than the supply.

ONTARIO

The work in Ontario continues to grow in a steady and encouraging manner. During the year under review there was an enrolment of 23,177 full-time, 2,411 part-time and 1,142 special day pupils, an increase of 2,204 over the enrolment for the previous year. The enrolment in evening classes was 41,593, an increase of 2,497 over the preceding year. The advance is attributable to the opening of several new technical and commercial schools and also the taking over of certain commercial departments in high schools.

MANITOBA

The outstanding achievement for the year was the decision to open a technical school at Brandon. The school is to open on October 1 and, for a time, instruction will be limited to the automobile industry and mechanical drawing.

The total enrolment in day classes throughout the province was 2,516 and in evening classes 1,475, an increase of 438 in day classes and a decrease of 21 in evening classes.

SASKATCHEWAN

The demand for technical training in Regina has increased to such an extent that the citizens have felt justified in sanctioning the erection of a technical school. This is now under construction and will be ready for occupancy by the opening of the fall term of 1930. It is expected that Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, and other cities will find it necessary to establish similar schools in the near future.

ALBERTA

The work in Alberta continues to expand, one of the most interesting developments being the growth of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art in Calgary. The total enrolment in all classes at this institution shows an increase of 298 over the previous year. Considerable new equipment has been added, particularly in the welding department, where two large electric welding machines have been installed. The radio equipment has also been greatly augmented.

Another interesting development of the year has been the erection of a new technical high school in Calgary at a cost of \$135,000.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia reports substantial gains in both day and evening classes and continued development in every phase of the work. Enrolments in day classes increased from 3,591 to 4,432 and in evening classes from 5,444 to 7,629.

TABLE I.—MONEY AVAILABLE AND MONEY PAID TO THE PROVINCES UNDER THE TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1929

Province	Annual appropriation	Balance from past years	Total amount available	Amount paid to provinces	Total amount carried forward	Amount lapsed
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
British Columbia.....	70,374 35	135,065 80	205,440 15	169,637 42	35,802 73	.....
Alberta.....	77,725 40	35,596 30	113,321 70	92,222 30	21,099 40	.....
Saskatchewan.....	97,165 78	225,350 38	322,516 16	25,159 90	249,641 82	47,714 44
Manitoba.....	80,218 72	193,765 98	273,984 70	28,527 44	213,820 66	31,636 60
Ontario.....	347,636 30	.....	347,636 30	347,636 30	.....	.....
Quebec.....	281,751 31	91,139 49	372,890 80	372,890 80	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	54,640 80	21,673 20	76,314 00	48,637 81	27,676 19	.....
Nova Scotia.....	70,288 60	186,828 97	257,117 57	47,083 50	204,401 12	5,632 95
Prince Edward Island.....	20,198 74	57,969 76	78,168 50	20,369 79	57,798 71	.....
Totals.....	1,100,000 00	947,389 88	2,047,389 88	1,152,165 26	810,240 63	84,983 99

TABLE IV.—AMOUNTS OF MONEY WHICH MAY BE EARNED BY VARIOUS PROVINCES UNDER AMENDMENT TO ACT

British Columbia.....	\$ 68,563 73
Alberta.....	21,779 82
Saskatchewan.....	695,054 99
Manitoba.....	528,340 07
Quebec.....	125,302 35
New Brunswick.....	106,768 60
Nova Scotia.....	363,067 89
Prince Edward Island.....	126,522 07
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,035,399 52

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

J. W. Boulter

During the year ending June 30, 1929, the following courses were offered in connection with the Technical Education Act:—

1. Short term courses in home economics, including millinery, dressmaking, laundry, home nursing, household administration, accounts and English reading.
2. Short term courses in motor mechanics, woodworking, blacksmithing, civics, commercial arithmetic, English reading and drawing.
3. Special short course for cheese and butter makers, followed by visits of instructors to factories for inspection, observation and demonstration.
4. Commercial course of two years to students having completed two years of high school work.
5. Night school courses for day workers, to fit them for advancement.
6. Special courses through schools relating to agriculture.

ENROLMENT

The total enrolment for the school year was 1,240, and the numbers registered by courses were as follows:—

Course 1, 163; Course 2, 122; Course 3, 39 (individual instruction at factories); Course 4, 13; Course 5, 80; Course 6, 823.

As in the previous year, emphasis has been laid on the work of the inspectorial staff of the public schools. Their duties are largely those of itinerant teachers endeavouring to relate as far as possible the program of the rural school with the interests and activities of the community. Besides their work in the school they conduct study groups with the teachers and others in regular classes conducted in evenings or on Saturdays. To better fit them for this work several inspectors and teachers took advantage of the summer courses offered by the different universities in this line of work.

The course of study in woodworking is made as practical as possible and many articles for use in the home are made during the term and afford a splendid display at the close of the course.

Owing to the promotion of study groups by the inspectors the organization of night classes was somewhat reduced.

The promotion of Women's Institutes and the course in home economics are productive of immediate effects in the improvement of conditions in the schools and homes of rural communities.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND
NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES**

For Period July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929

Municipality and School	Department	Full-time Classes		Short Term and Special Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers				
		Total enrolment	Average attendance	Total enrolment	Student hours	Male	Female	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	Total
Charlottetown.....	Commercial.....	13	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3	2	5
	Industrial.....	.....	.....	122	4,429	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
	Home Economics.....	.....	.....	163	2,891	.....	163	163	.....	6	.....	6	6
	Agricultural.....	.....	.....	823	.....	204	619	823	9	1	9	1	10
	Dairy Course.....	.....	.....	39	.....	39	.....	39	1	.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	.....	13	13	1,160	7,320	243	782	1,025	11	12	14	9	23

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND
NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS**

For Period July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929

Municipality or School	Total Number of Subjects	Total Number of Classes	Total Enrolment all Classes	Total Student Hours (by Clock)	Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers		
					Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
St. Peters.....	6	1	25	1,022	23	2	25	1	.....	1
St. Edward.....	6	1	19	767	13	6	19	1	.....	1
St. Nicholas.....	6	1	18	82	18	.....	18	1	.....	1
St. Ignatius.....	6	1	18	623	18	.....	18	1	.....	1
Totals.....	.....	4	80	2,494	72	8	80	4	.....	4

NOVA SCOTIA

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Dr. F. H. Sexton

It is pleasing to record the fact that the number of people registered in nearly all branches of technical education is greater than in the previous year. The pupils in evening technical schools increased slightly from 2,010 to 2,033, while in the coal-mining schools the corresponding movement was from 630 to 709. The number of individuals enrolled for correspondence study this year was 311, as against 261 in the previous period. There is an apparent decrease in the total number of active correspondence students from last year, but this is due to the new policy of striking off a certain proportion of those enrolled if they have not sent in lessons to be corrected within a definite time. The total registration of individuals in various kinds of secondary vocational training rose from 4,142 to 4,829. This was chiefly due to increased opportunities for instruction in home economics provided by the Women's Institute Division of

the Department of Natural Resources. In addition to holding two sets of short courses in the winter at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, a series of such courses was carried out at ten different places in the province, and definite instruction was also given through girls' clubs and women's institutes.

The work of technical education has not yet been expanded into the field of day vocational schools. This is a matter of local initiative and no town or city in the province has been financially able to more than meet the pressing needs of school accommodation for common and high schools in general education. Not until the last year may it be said that the principal towns and cities have provided adequate seating capacity for all the children and youths that have presented themselves for regular instruction. This was due to prolonged industrial depression and the large increase in high school registration which has been a phenomenon of recent years all over North America.

Now the decks are just cleared for the municipalities to take action as fast as possible in promoting technical education to meet their local needs. There is a fair measure of prosperity throughout the whole province except in fishing districts; taxes are being well collected and the authorities are in a position to consider extension of services. Of course, there are all the other branches of activity besides education which are clamouring for improvement, and advance in any direction will be a measure of what the public in various localities consider the most desirable.

NOVA SCOTIA COLLEGE OF ART

This institution continued to provide facilities in art instruction for the whole province. All of its work consists in training those with artistic ability so that they may apply it in a practical manner in the many vocations which are now open for people with this gift. The work is all of less than university grade and is concerned with art alone. Not only is instruction given to those who spend the whole or part of their time in developing their artistic aptitudes, but evening classes are held for adults who are working in the day-time and special training is undertaken for public-school teachers. Every year the number of persons seeking education in the various branches of industrial art increases and the limited facilities of the college is taxed far beyond its capacity. Those who have completed courses there often go to special institutions elsewhere and secure a uniformly high rating. Every year there results also, from the work of the college, some growing appreciation of art in the general public which is evinced by an increased regard for the institution and a larger demand for the products of its graduates. Plans were being formulated for a campaign for funds wherewith to erect a suitable building and provide adequate facilities for the provincial centre of art instruction.

CORRESPONDENCE STUDY DIVISION

The student enrolment for 1929 shows an increase over that of 1928 of 50 and the course enrolment 32, the figures being 311 and 434 respectively. Classes in plumbing which were begun in 1923 are still being carried on successfully, eleven students having obtained their journeyman plumbers licenses from the city of Halifax this year. In response to a request from former plumbing students a class in heating and ventilating was formed, which was well attended, and the students had the benefit of having lectures and demonstrations by a representative of a well known firm of heating engineers. The combination of recitation and correspondence study has proved so effective that the method has been offered to correspondence students in centres where there is a minimum enrolment of fifteen.

An interesting development is the provision, at the request of the Council of Public Instruction of the province, of free courses for acting teachers who wish to raise their professional status. The work of enrolling, recording, preparation of courses and criticism of students' work is carried out by the staff of the Correspondence Division.

Immediately on the completion of a course a teacher may apply for an examination which will be set by the Department of Education and held, under competent supervision, at a time and place convenient to him. Credits gained at these examinations will rank equally with those obtained at the provincial examinations held annually in June. These correspondence classes, together with the summer school, provide a means of teacher-training with a minimum amount of disturbance of the existing body of teachers and also at a minimum expense to the province. As the professional status of the teachers is raised through these courses, the standard of instruction in the summer school will also be raised, and, by the elimination of classes in work of elementary grade, its scope broadened to the benefit of the teachers and the scholars in their charge, which, after all, is the objective of all plans for teacher-training.

The extension of the correspondence study method to the children of school age living in remote districts has been under consideration during the year and a survey of such districts is now being made by the inspectors.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

This year there was made an outstanding bequest to the Department of Education for vocational education. It was remarkable in a number of different aspects. The late Dr. John B. Hall, who had given his life to teaching both in the public school and at the Nova Scotia Normal College, left his whole estate to be applied to the founding of a vocational school for his native county, Annapolis. When one considers the meagre salaries of teachers during the period of his active life, it is interesting to note that, by diligent thrift and wise investment, he amassed a little fortune of \$60,000 by his own efforts. During his career general secondary education was mainly under the domination of the scholastic and classical ideals, and it is a great tribute to his judgment and foresight that he decided to help establish facilities in technical education as the most pressing need of education for youth under modern living conditions.

A condition of his bequest is that the estate shall not be applied immediately, but shall be allowed to accumulate until its value has reached a certain amount and then be used as his administrators see fit. It is estimated that this period will be from six to eight years. Thus ample time is allowed to thoroughly survey the conditions of youth and industry in the county, select the proper site, determine the aims and scope of the school, secure adequate local assistance for buildings, equipment, and maintenance, and establish an institution which will be adequate for the needs of the locality. This action on the part of Dr. Hall has stimulated consideration for secondary vocational education throughout the province because his opinions have always commanded respect wherever he was known.

No new branches of effort have been undertaken in technical education during the past year nor new buildings erected for purposes of vocational training. Active endeavour has been maintained in attempts to improve and extend all the services of the technical education branch that had previously been pro-

vided. The results have been fairly gratifying in that the numbers of people who are striving for self-development along the lines of their occupations continue to increase slowly, but faster than the population. The field in which facilities are most sorely needed is that of the day vocational school, and it is hoped that very shortly Nova Scotia may make an advance in this direction and thus follow the wise lead of the other provinces.

NOVA SCOTIA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND TEACHERS IN
DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES

For Period July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929

Municipality and School	Department	Full- time Classes		Part- time Classes		Short Term and Special Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers			
		Total enrolment	Average attendance	Total enrolment	Student hours	Total enrolment	Student Hours	Male	Female	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female
Nova Scotia Techni- cal College.....						20	9,424	20	.....	20	2	4	6	.. 6
Nova Scotia College of Art.....	Art.....	17	.....	83	5,670	71	1,612	44	127	171	2	3	1	4 5
Nova Scotia Agri- cultural College...	Home Economics...					1,188	78,495	3	1,185	1,188	3	..	3	.. 3
Totals.....		17	.....	83	5,670	1,279	89,531	67	1,312	1,379	7	7	10	4 14

Teacher Training Classes—Enrolment, 31; Teachers, 2.

Correspondence Department—Enrolment, Teachers, 16; New Students, July 1 to June 30, 1929, 311; Active Students on June 30, 1929, 708.

NOVA SCOTIA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND TEACHERS IN EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

For Period June 30, 1928, to June 30, 1929

Municipality or School	Total Number of Subjects	Total Number of Classes	Total Enrol- ment all Classes	Total Student Hours (by Clock)	Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers		
					Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
TECHNICAL										
Glace Bay.....	6	10	259	14,620	53	204	257	2	7	9
Halifax.....	15	44	836	43,727	442	394	836	28	11	39
New Glasgow.....	8	10	173	10,170	97	75	172	4	4	8
North Sydney.....	1	1	24	1,924	.....	24	24	.....	1	1
Shelburne.....	1	1	11	* 604	11	.....	11	1	.....	1
Springhill.....	2	2	46	3,588	.....	46	46	.....	2	2
Stellarton.....	2	3	86	4,628	6	80	86	.....	3	3
Sydney.....	11	16	297	19,363	144	150	294	8	9	17
Sydney Mines.....	2	3	66	3,604	.....	66	66	.....	3	3
Westville.....	2	3	60	4,284	.....	60	60	.....	3	3
Windsor.....	4	5	71	4,814	54	16	70	3	1	4
Yarmouth.....	5	6	105	5,857	38	67	105	3	2	5
COAL MINING										
Cape Breton North—										
Florence.....	3	3	27	2,456	27	.....	27	3	.....	3
Sydney Mines.....	6	6	94	5,742	89	.....	89	6	.....	6
Little Bras d'Or....	3	3	28	1,678	28	.....	28	3	.....	3
Cape Breton South—										
Birch Grove.....	2	2	16	1,030	16	.....	16	2	.....	2
Dominion.....	1	1	27	962	27	.....	27	1	.....	1
Dominion No. 6....	1	1	13	1,240	13	.....	13	1	.....	1
Glace Bay.....	4	5	102	5,530	102	.....	102	5	.....	5
McKay's Corner....	1	1	14	440	14	.....	14	1	.....	1
New Waterford....	3	3	74	3,412	74	.....	74	3	.....	3
Port Morien.....	2	2	20	1,556	20	.....	20	2	.....	2
Reserve.....	1	1	18	1,490	18	.....	18	1	.....	1
Inverness—										
Inverness.....	3	3	31	2,128	31	.....	31	2	1	3
Cumberland County—										
Joggins.....	1	1	21	552	21	.....	21	1	.....	1
River Hebert.....	3	3	23	1,410	23	.....	23	3	.....	3
Springhill.....	5	6	89	4,026	89	.....	89	5	.....	5
Pictou County—										
Stellarton.....	4	4	84	2,928	84	.....	84	4	.....	4
Thorburn.....	1	1	8	* 276	8	.....	8	1	.....	1
Westville.....	3	3	20	2,210	20	.....	20	3	.....	3
Halifax—										
Nova Scotia Col- lege of Art.....	3	3	29	2,400	4	25	29	1	4	5
Totals.....	.....	156	2,772	158,649	1,553	1,207	2,760	97	51	148

NEW BRUNSWICK

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

W. K. Tibert

The course of vocational and technical education moved along the even tenor of its way during the year 1928-29. While no new work was undertaken there was some expansion in the schools already established, notably at Saint John and Edmundston.

A class in hairdressing and beauty culture was opened in the Saint John Vocational School during the year. This is a very popular class and only a small number of those applying could be accommodated.

A class in pulp and paper-making was opened at Edmundston in November with an enrolment of twenty-four. The students are all young men employed in the Pulp and Paper Mills of Fraser's Limited and classes have been arranged so that men may attend during their time off.

The total enrolment in day and evening classes shows an increase over the previous year. One encouraging fact is the ease with which our graduates secure employment and speaks well for the future of our work especially along industrial and commercial lines.

TEACHER TRAINING

In keeping with the policy of the New Brunswick Vocational Education Board to train as many of our teachers at home as possible, the Summer School was enlarged so as to include practically all of our teachers. We were very fortunate in securing outstanding teachers to head up the different departments.

The home economics department was under the supervision of Miss Mayme C. Kay, M.A., Instructor in Education, MacDonald Institute, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. She had as her assistants—Miss Grace M. Donelan, Everett Senior High School, Everett, Mass.; Miss Bernice Cameron, Revere High School, Revere, Mass.; and Miss Violet A. Gillett, Art Department, Saint John Vocational School, Saint John, N.B.

The commercial department was under the leadership of Mr. William Ward, B.A., B.Paed., Principal, Central High School of Commerce, Toronto, Ont. Mr. O. E. Beach, Commercial Department, Lowell High School, Lowell, Mass., was the instructor in shorthand, and Mr. C. I. Brown, Manager of the Gregg Publishing Company, Toronto, Ont., spent some time with us giving lectures. Miss Grace L. Caughlin, of the staff of the Carleton County Vocational School, Woodstock, N.B., was the instructor in English.

The industrial teachers were under the leadership of Mr. E. A. Roberts, Director of Practical Arts, Board of Education, Rochester, N.Y.

The enrolment was larger than any of our previous summer schools, being 60. According to departments—Prevocational, 9; Industrial, 9; Commercial, 15; Home Economics, 27.

It was by far the best summer school that we have had and I feel that the money was well expended.

Notwithstanding the large Summer School held in the province, a number of our teachers attended outside institutions during the year.

SHORT COURSES

The Provincial Board operated but one Short Course during the year, classes being held in automotive electricity in Fredericton under the leadership of Mr. F. W. Gunter. It is hoped that during the coming winter this work may be expanded.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

NEW BRUNSWICK—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES
For Period July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929

Municipality and School	Department	Full-time Classes		Short Term and Special Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers				
		Total enrolment	Average attendance	Total enrolment	Student hours	Male	Female	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	Total
Campbellton Composite High.....	Prevocational.....	25	19.54	.....	.....	39	42	81	6	.....	3	3	6
.....	Commercial.....	56	41.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton County Vocational.....	Agriculture.....	13	13.0	.....	.....	16	46	62	5	.....	2	3	5
.....	Home Economics.....	15	12.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Commercial.....	34	26.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edmundston Composite High.....	Prevocational.....	29	23.6	.....	.....	73	35	108	8	.....	5	3	8
.....	Industrial.....	10	8.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Home Economics.....	4	3.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Commercial.....	41	30.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Pulp and Paper Making.....	24	22.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fredericton Composite High.....	Prevocational.....	41	35.0	.....	.....	64	84	148	8	.....	2	6	8
.....	Technical.....	9	7.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Home Economics.....	10	9.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Commercial.....	88	63.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Prevocational.....	17	16.4	.....	.....	20	24	44	4	.....	2	2	4
McAdam Composite High.....	Industrial.....	6	5.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Home Economics.....	3	1.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Commercial.....	18	15.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milltown Composite High.....	Commercial.....	17	14.4	.....	.....	8	9	17	1	.....	.....	1	1
Newcastle Composite High.....	Prevocational.....	27	24.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Industrial.....	5	4.5	.....	.....	38	29	67	5	.....	2	3	5
.....	Home Economics.....	12	10.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Commercial.....	23	21.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saint John Vocational.....	Prevocational.....	142	102.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Industrial.....	108	77.7	.....	.....	260	233	493	25	.....	15	10	25
.....	Technical.....	39	34.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Home Economics.....	56	36.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Art.....	8	6.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fredericton Winter Course.....	Commercial.....	140	103.5	.....	.....	14	.....	14	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	Automotive.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Electricity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	1,020	739.59	14	4,445	532	502	1,034	62	1	32	31	63

Teacher-Training Classes—Enrolment, 70; Teachers, 9.

NEW BRUNSWICK—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF
TEACHERS IN EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

For Period July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929

Municipality or School	Total Number of Subjects	Total Number of Classes	Total Enrol- ment all Classes	Total Student Hours (by Clock)	Number of Indi- viduals Enrolled			Teachers		
					Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Campbellton.....	10	15	197	5,670	40	133	173	5	6	11
Edmundston.....	7	14	197	5,378	29	87	116	2	5	7
Fredericton.....	12	26	381	12,176	113	241	354	6	9	15
Marysville.....	4	4	45	1,376	20	25	45	3	1	4
Milltown.....	4	8	103	2,922	18	64	82	.....	4	4
Moncton.....	7	26	274	8,188	86	142	228	4	12	16
McAdam.....	5	7	73	2,592	21	39	60	2	3	5
Newcastle.....	2	1	16	330	3	13	16	.....	1	1
Saint John.....	20	76	1,218	37,038	400	564	964	14	22	36
Totals.....	.....	177	2,504	75,670	730	1,308	2,038	36	63	99

QUEBEC

REPORT OF THE GENERAL DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Dr. A. Frigon

Although no very striking event has happened during the past year, we are fully justified in reporting progress. The number of students registering in our technical schools is steadily increasing. The demand for graduates is augmenting every year and is now much greater than the supply. The public is evidently showing a greater interest in everything pertaining to technical education.

This very promising popularity is due to various causes, probably the most important of which is the extraordinary prosperity of our province during the last few years. It may also be due to a certain amount of propaganda which has been carried on with the aid of our review *Technique* and some moving pictures which were specially made for this purpose.

We completed, this year, the program we started a few years ago concerning the reorganization of the shops of the Montreal Technical School, a program which was rendered necessary by the greatly increased activities at that school. Fairly large sums of money were spent on this work during the past three years, and we believe that we now have a thoroughly equipped, efficient and up-to-date school.

For pretty much the same reasons we have started a similar program at the Quebec school, and within a couple of years we expect to possess a better and more efficient plant at Quebec than we have now.

Among the new courses which have been organized we would like to mention the evening classes in aviation at the Montreal school, and also the evening classes on the use of Portland cement in the Montreal and Quebec schools. Both these courses have been well received by the public.

We have taken over some of the evening classes which had been held under the auspices of the Council of Arts and Manufactures during the past fifty-seven years. Under this new arrangement we now take care of the classes in mechanical drawing, carpentry, bricklaying, mathematics, freehand and architectural drawing, etc., in the following centres: St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Valleyfield, Lachine, Lévis, St. Romuald, Lauzon, Sorel, La Tuque, Chicoutimi and Beauceville. A total of 1,315 pupils have registered in this department

and a good many requests have come to us, during the year, for the organization of similar classes in other centres. This will be carried out during the coming year.

A new industrial course, similar to those of Grand'Mère and La Tuque, has been organized in Chicoutimi. These classes will open next fall. The Lake St. John district is becoming more important every year, and in all probability will be our new field of action. We have already started to organize different types of individual classes in Jonquière, Kenogami and Port Alfred.

A new wing was added to the Shawinigan Technical Institute, and plans are under way for the construction, during the year 1929-30, of another section which will practically double the present capacity of the school. This institute is well supported by local industry, and the cost of all this new construction was borne by the Shawinigan Water and Power Company and its president, Mr. Aldred. This company, the same as it did last year, distributed cash prizes to the pupils of the schools located in its district, namely, in Quebec, Shawinigan, Grand'Mère and Beauceville.

We continued our circulating system of industrial moving picture exhibitions with success, the same as last year. These representations have been greatly enjoyed by our pupils, who found them very interesting and instructive.

Our trade school courses, which we organized two years ago to take care of those boys who, for one reason or another, cannot follow the more advanced technical course, have been well attended, and, we are now convinced, fill real need in our technical school system. As expected, the boys who follow these shorter and more specialized courses do not command the same salaries as their comrades of the technical course, but, although there is a much greater demand for technicians than for ordinary mechanics, the boys who follow the trade school courses have been able to secure satisfactory jobs.

We have also devoted considerable time and spent quite a sum on the re-organization of our technical libraries in the Quebec and Montreal schools. One of the oldest and most qualified professors of the Montreal Technical School has been appointed director of the library and will endeavour to help the students, especially in their reading and the selection and use of the material which is now at their disposal. The director will give his full time to this work, and we hope that it will materially increase the quality of our teaching, particularly in the technical course.

Our efforts towards organizing apprenticeship courses for the building trades in Montreal and Quebec have been continued. For various reasons this question is in about the same state that it was a year ago. Very recent developments, however, lead us to believe that we are not far from a definite solution. When it is taken into consideration that we are endeavouring to organize these courses in full co-operation with the trades concerned, and that in doing so we have to deal with three distinct labour organizations and a more or less organized body of employers, it is not surprising that our progress in solving this problem is rather slow. We feel, however, that a basis has now been established for proper action.

QUEBEC—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND TEACHERS IN DAY AND EVENING SCHOOLS FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1928, TO JUNE 30, 1929

Municipality and School	Department	Enrolment and Attendance						Total Class Hours	Total Student Hours	Teachers		
		Day Classes		Evening Classes		All Classes				Day	Evening	Total
		Beginning of Period	End of Period	Beginning of Period	End of Period	Beginning of Period	End of Period					
<i>Montreal—</i>												
Ecole Polytechnique.....	Special.....	724	95	1,316	1,089	2,040	95	32,708	450,997	6	6	
Montreal Technical School.....	Industrial.....		631				1,720			35	35	
Montreal Technical Institute.....	Industrial and Home Economics.....			725	698	725	698	2,722	44,560		41	
Montreal School of Fine Arts.....	Art.....	671	529	223	146	894	675	7,930	201,654	13	7	
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales.....	Commercial.....	162	134	416	347	578	481	5,138	147,377	22	18	
Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste.....	Commercial and Industrial.....			944	944	944	944	438	18,159		23	
<i>Quebec—</i>												
Quebec Technical School.....	Industrial.....	238	174	553	384	791	558	16,495	177,703	11	15	
Quebec School of Fine Arts.....	Art.....	469	311			469	311	3,587	143,294	9		
Three-Rivers Technical School.....	Industrial, Pulp and Paper.....	76	60			76	60	9,769	57,627	11		
Grand'Mère—Sacred Heart Academy.....	Industrial.....	141	93			141	93	3,970	30,440	6	6	
Berthierville—Forest Rangers School.....	Forestry.....	94	80			94	80	1,061	17,680	5	5	
Sherbrooke Technical School.....	Industrial.....	7	5			7	5	420	2,080	4	4	
Shawinigan Technical Institute.....	Industrial.....	165	155	194	200	359	355	7,309	108,845	9	13	
Hull Technical School.....	Industrial.....	90	51	258	216	348	267	12,426	85,929	10	20	
Council of Arts and Manufactures (15 centres).....	Industrial and Home Economics.....			2,947	2,483	2,947	2,483	3,794	185,186		64	
Beauceville—Sacred Heart College.....	Industrial.....	224	211			224	211	345	23,935	6	6	
La Tuque College.....	Industrial.....	85	80	44	36	129	116	1,089	16,210	2	4	
Night schools (under control), Montreal.....	Commercial.....				5,084		5,084				183	
Night schools (independent), Montreal.....	Commercial.....				610		610				18	
Ecoles Ménagères Provinciales (Montreal).....	Home Economics.....		766				766					
Quebec Housekeeping School (Quebec City).....	Home Economics.....		1,507				1,507					
Quebec night schools.....	Commercial.....				911		911			30	30	
Totals (for schools under the Technical Education Act).....			4,882		13,148	10,766	18,030	109,201	1,711,676	149	459	
											608	

QUEBEC—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND TEACHERS IN DAY AND EVENING SCHOOLS FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1923,
TO JUNE 30, 1929—Continued

Municipality and School	Department	Enrolment and Attendance				Total Class Hours	Total Student Hours	Teachers	
		Day Classes		Evening Classes				Day	Evening
		Beginning of period	End of period	Beginning of period	End of period				
Quebec—Continued									
Ste-Anne de la Pocatière.....	Agriculture.....	350	311			311		24	24
Institut d'Oka.....	Agriculture.....	161	130			350		29	29
Macdonald College.....	Agriculture.....	401	396			161		39	39
Rimouski.....	Agriculture.....	160	156			401		9	9
St-Hyacinthe.....	Dairy.....	191	174			160		9	9
Roberval (Lac St-Jean).....	Domestic Science.....				230	174			
St-Pascal (Kamouraska).....	Domestic Science.....				281	230			
Montebello (Labelle).....	Domestic Science.....				177	281			
Sutton (Brome).....	Domestic Science.....				260	177			
Ste-Anne de Bellevue.....	Domestic Science.....				125	260			
Beauville, night school.....	Commercial.....				35	125			
Black Lake, night school.....	Commercial.....				25	35			1
Grande Baie, night school.....	Commercial.....				92	25			1
St-Jean, night school.....	Commercial.....				80	92			2
St-Pascal, night school.....	Commercial.....				31	80			3
Verdun, night school.....	Commercial.....				76	31			1
St-Georges (Beauce).....	Housekeeping.....				289	76			2
St-Damien.....	Housekeeping.....				105	289			
St-Martin.....	Housekeeping.....				153	105			
Gaspé.....	Housekeeping.....				100	153			
Ste-Ursule (Maskinongé).....	Housekeeping.....				104	100			
Chicoutimi (Hôtel-Dieu St-Valier).....	Housekeeping.....				100	104			
Neuville (Portneuf).....	Housekeeping.....				88	100			
St-François du Lac.....	Housekeeping.....				76	88			
Ste-Maurice de Beauce.....	Housekeeping.....				200	76			
Trois-Pistoles.....	Housekeeping.....				187	200			
Victoriaville.....	Housekeeping.....				289	187			
Rivière-du-Loup.....	Housekeeping.....				337	289			
Stanstead.....	Housekeeping.....				135	337			

Acton Vale.....	Housekeeping.....	195	195
Bonaventure.....	Housekeeping.....	99	99
Buckingham.....	Housekeeping.....	417	417
Drummondville.....	Housekeeping.....	217	217
Grande-Rivière.....	Housekeeping.....	62	62
Havre aux Maisons.....	Housekeeping.....	40	40
L'Islet.....	Housekeeping.....	113	113
Mariville.....	Housekeeping.....	130	130
Matane.....	Housekeeping.....	550	550
Mont-Joli.....	Housekeeping.....	266	266
Roxton Falls.....	Housekeeping.....	88	88
Ste-Croix.....	Housekeeping.....	124	124
St-Gervais.....	Housekeeping.....	76	76
St-Isidore.....	Housekeeping.....	70	70
St-Jouis.....	Housekeeping.....	32	32
St-Pierre.....	Housekeeping.....	140	140
Ville-Marie.....	Housekeeping.....	54	54
St-Alexis.....	Housekeeping.....	98	98
St-Laurent.....	Housekeeping.....	135	135
Champlain.....	Housekeeping.....	104	104
St-Aimé.....	Housekeeping.....	99	99
Ste-Anne des Monts.....	Housekeeping.....	107	107
St-Benoît.....	Housekeeping.....	113	113
St-François.....	Housekeeping.....	389	389
Ste-Thérèse.....	Housekeeping.....	97	97
Papineauville.....	Housekeeping.....	135	135
Pointe du Lac.....	Housekeeping.....	238	238
Farnham.....	Housekeeping.....	263	263
Loretteville.....	Housekeeping.....	56	56
Nominique.....	Housekeeping.....	87	87
St-Sylvestre.....	Housekeeping.....	76	76
Ste-Thèle.....	Housekeeping.....	46	46
Bécancour.....	Housekeeping.....	263	263
St-Romuald.....	Housekeeping.....	275	275
Asbestos.....	Housekeeping.....	242	242
Lauson.....	Housekeeping.....	70	70
Stanstead (Prot.).....	Housekeeping.....	119	119
Warwick.....	Housekeeping.....	256	256
Grand Mère.....	Housekeeping.....	242	242
Charlesburg.....	Housekeeping.....	100	100
St-Casimir.....	Housekeeping.....	63	63
Ste-Foy.....	Housekeeping.....	125	125
Therford Mines (St-Maurice).....	Housekeeping.....	178	178
Rawdon.....	Housekeeping.....	81	81
Beauceville.....	Housekeeping.....	78	78
Berthierville.....	Housekeeping.....	118	118
Lachute.....	Housekeeping.....	145	145
L'Assomption.....	Housekeeping.....	752	752
Sorel.....	Housekeeping.....		

QUEBEC—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND TEACHERS IN DAY AND EVENING SCHOOLS FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1928,
TO JUNE 30, 1929—Concluded

Municipality and School	Department	Enrolment and Attendance						Total Student Hours	Teachers	
		Day Classes		Evening Classes		All Classes			Day	Evening
		Beginning of period	End of period	Beginning of period	End of period	Beginning of period	End of period			
Quebec—Concluded										
St-Hughes	Housekeeping				67		67			
St-Hyacinthe	Housekeeping				149		149			
St-Pie	Housekeeping				39		39			
St-Proper	Housekeeping				67		67			
Verchères	Housekeeping				127		127			
Notre-Dame du Lac	Housekeeping				72		72			
St-Stanislas	Housekeeping				50		50			
St-Tite	Housekeeping				214		214			
Thetford Mines (St-Alphonse)	Housekeeping				358		358			
Yamachiche	Housekeeping				182		182			
Chicoutimi (Bon Pasteur)	Housekeeping				120		120			
Chicoutimi (Sacré-Coeur)	Housekeeping				608		608			
Coaticook	Housekeeping				193		193			
Granby	Housekeeping				469		469			
Hull	Housekeeping				1,288		1,288			
Notre-Dame des Laurentides	Housekeeping				81		81			
St-Alexandre	Housekeeping				83		83			
St-Césaire	Housekeeping				161		161			
St-Michel	Housekeeping				90		90			
Weedon Centre	Housekeeping				115		115			
Cap de la Madeleine	Housekeeping				193		193			
Frelighsburg	Housekeeping				63		63			
New Richmond	Housekeeping				52		52			
Picton	Housekeeping				272		272			
Ste-Elisabeth	Housekeeping				194		194			
St-Ours	Housekeeping				96		96			
Upton	Housekeeping				84		84			
Dorval	Housekeeping				150		150			

Magog.....	Housekeeping.....	.....	.....	.....	282	282	.....	.....	.....
Rivière Ouelle.....	Housekeeping.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....
St-David.....	Housekeeping.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St-Jean-Baptiste.....	Housekeeping.....	.....	.....	.....	78	78	.....	.....	.....
Tourville.....	Housekeeping.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....
Aylmer.....	Housekeeping.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	.....
Lanoraie.....	Housekeeping.....	.....	.....	.....	42	42	.....	.....	.....
Sweetsburg.....	Housekeeping.....	.....	.....	.....	63	63	.....	.....	.....
Danville.....	Housekeeping.....	.....	.....	.....	133	133	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	Housekeeping.....	.....	.....	.....	109	109	.....	.....	.....
St-Jean.....	Housekeeping.....	.....	.....	.....	455	455	.....	.....	.....
Notre-Dame de Liesse.....	Housekeeping.....	.....	.....	.....	186	186	.....	.....	.....
Joliette.....	Housekeeping.....	.....	.....	.....	201	201	.....	.....	.....
Sherbrooke.....	Housekeeping.....	.....	.....	.....	335	335	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	.....	1,167	.....	19,285	1,263	20,452	110	10
									120

NOTE.—Federal grants were paid on those schools and classes in the first section only. The agricultural and housekeeping classes shown in the second section are vocational in nature, but did not qualify for federal grants because they are controlled by the Department of Agriculture or religious and private organizations and are not regarded as part of the Provincial Government system of technical education.

ONTARIO

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

D. A. Campbell

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR

DAY SCHOOLS

Satisfactory progress may be reported again this year, as shown by the statistical tables. During the year 1928-29 there was an enrolment of 23,177 full-time, 2,411 part-time, and 1,142 special day pupils, an increase in enrolment over the previous year amounting to 2,204. The number of day teachers increased from 831 to 999, an increase of 19.98 per cent. The advance is attributable to the opening of several new technical and commercial schools and also the taking over of certain commercial departments in high schools.

The number of day schools or departments in operation during the year was 47, including the four agricultural schools of Renfrew, Beamsville, Ridgetown and St. Thomas; the three mining schools at Timmins, Haileybury and Sudbury, and, in addition, there were three navigation schools in Kingston, Midland, and Collingwood.

EVENING SCHOOLS

The number of evening schools in operation was 66. The enrolment was 41,593, as compared with 39,096 for the preceding year. With five more centres in operation, it was to be expected that the enrolment would also increase. The program of studies offered was similar to that of previous years, and results have been very satisfactory.

Two new evening centres, Mille Roche and Cornwall, have taken the initial steps in organizing classes for the teaching of subjects pertaining to the manufacture of pulp and paper. The school boards, the local paper mills, and the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association are co-operating in establishing the courses. In each centre, the instruction will be given by a foreman of the local paper mill, and by one of the teachers of the day school staff. With such co-operation, it is expected that the courses will be successful and prove of much benefit to those actively engaged in the pulp and paper industry.

The above is but one example of the manner in which school boards are co-operating with the local industries in making the evening classes of distinct benefit to industrial workers.

NEW SCHOOLS

The city of Toronto opened in September, 1928, a large building in the west of the city to take care of both technical and commercial work. The building provides about eighty rooms and is in charge of two principals and two staffs. The enrolment of full-time day students for the first year in this new school was: Technical, 786; Commercial, 911.

Toronto also completed in June, 1929, the replacement of a part of the old Jarvis Street Collegiate which is used for special industrial instruction to boys from auxiliary classes.

With the opening of the Bolton Avenue School for Girls in September, 1929, Toronto now has two special industrial schools for girls from auxiliary classes.

In September, 1928, classes were begun at the Belleville Collegiate and Vocational School, a fine, modern school of the composite type, which will take care of the complete secondary school program of that city.

The Port Arthur Technical and Commercial High School opened in April, 1929, with an official reception. The interest and support of the citizens of Port Arthur in this new school was evidenced by the large attendance on this occasion.

The new vocational additions at Brantford and Oshawa were completed and ready for use in September, 1929.

The local education authorities at Peterborough have made an addition to their Collegiate Institute to provide for industrial, commercial, and home-making courses, with assembly hall and gymnasium accommodation for the complete school.

The city of Hamilton has built two additions to the Technical Institute, one to provide for a girls' gymnasium, and the other as an extension to the shop wing. Plans have also been approved for the building of a composite school in the Westdale district of Hamilton, with provision for technical, commercial, and academic departments.

An addition has been made to the Glebe Collegiate Institute at Ottawa to provide a High School of Commerce for that city.

Buildings or additions are nearing completion at Chatham, Galt, Oshawa, Sault Ste. Marie, and Welland.

Vocational additions to the present Collegiate Institutes at Kingston and North Bay are under consideration. Haileybury is considering remodelling its present Mining School.

Owing to the success attending the Western Technical-Commercial School, the Toronto Board has had plans approved for a similar school in the northern section of the city.

The buildings and additions mentioned above have become necessary owing to the growing interest in vocational education, as indicated by the increased enrolment

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

The commercial departments at Kingston, Napanee, Perth, and Scarborough, having fulfilled the requirements, have been accepted by the Technical Education Branch. They will now function under the Vocational Education Act instead of under the High School Act as formerly.

IMPROVEMENT IN TEACHING

A significant advance in shop instruction has been noted recently in many technical schools of the province. This is due, in part, to the fact that the teachers are gaining experience in the professional side of their work, but in greater part the advance is due to the training they received in the art and practice of teaching at the Ontario Training College for Technical Teachers at Hamilton. The improvement is shown in the general attitude of the teacher towards his work, in his organization of the subject matter into units and sequences, in the adaptation of the course to the level of the pupils' understanding, and in adjustment of the work to the rate of progress of the pupils. Attention is given to class instruction in addition to the individual instruction which is always prominent in shop work. Improvement is therefore noted in time-saving devices, in organization of work, in class management, in procedure, and in the mechanics of teaching generally.

MATRICULATION COURSES FOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

In previous reports it was stated that the University of Toronto had established matriculation courses for students in technical schools who are candidates for admission to the Faculty of Applied Science or to the Faculty of Household Science.

Credits are given at the Ontario Agricultural College for work done in the vocational agricultural schools, and at Queen's University for work done at the mining schools. When work done at the commercial schools is similarly recognized, no door will remain closed upon vocational school students.

SUMMARY

The past ten-year period has seen the rapid rise of new vocational schools, with a very general distribution in the province covering instructional work for industry, for agriculture, for mining, for the home, and for business and commerce. Vocational instruction is no longer looked upon as a supplement to another form of education, but is regarded as a complete preparatory unit in itself, and has rapidly gained the approval of the communities where such schools have been established.

ONTARIO—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND TEACHERS IN DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES

For Period July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929

Municipality and School	Department	Full-time Classes		Part-time Classes		Short Term and Special Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers				
		Total enrollment	Average attendance	Total enrollment	Student hours	Total enrollment	Student hours	Male	Female	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	Total
Beamsville.....	Industrial, Technical, Art and Home-making, Agriculture.....	25	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	5	25	.....	.....	3	2	5
Belleville.....	Industrial, Technical, Art, Home-making.....	99	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	16	99	8	.....	8	8	16
Brantford.....	Commercial.....	127	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	97	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Industrial, Technical, Art, Home-making.....	153	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	14	153	9	.....	8	11	17
	Commercial.....	229	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	188	229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham.....	Industrial, Technical, Art and Home-making.....	71	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	9	71	8	.....	2	4	10
	Commercial.....	178	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	148	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collingwood.....	Navigation.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	34	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Fort William.....	Industrial, Technical, Art, Home-making.....	134	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	24	134	10	.....	8	7	18
	Commercial.....	280	236	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	230	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galt.....	Industrial, Technical, Art, Home-making.....	126	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	97	126	13	.....	7	8	20
	Commercial.....	186	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	161	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guelph.....	Industrial, Technical, Art, Home-making.....	140	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	27	140	12	.....	4	10	16
	Commercial.....	225	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	175	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haileybury.....	Industrial, Technical.....	74	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	13	74	3	.....	6	3	9
Hamilton.....	Industrial, Technical, Art.....	1,354	900	701	76,888	462	21,564	1,558	959	2,517	78	27	64	41	105
	Commercial.....	942	754	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	704	942	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston.....	Technical, Navigation.....	36	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	36	3	.....	.....	3	3
	Commercial.....	238	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	194	238	7	.....	3	4	7
Kitchener-Waterloo.....	Industrial, Technical, Art, Home-making.....	204	169	242	27,208	.....	.....	269	177	446	17	.....	7	16	24
	Commercial.....	334	279	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	240	334	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London.....	Industrial, Technical, Art, Home-making.....	628	442	96	8,094	.....	.....	535	189	724	41	2	29	14	43
	Commercial.....	509	418	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	404	509	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ONTARIO—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND TEACHERS IN DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES—*Concluded*

For Period July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929

Municipality and School	Department	Full-time Classes		Part-time Classes		Short Term and Special Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers					
		Total enrollment	Average attendance	Total enrollment	Student hours	Total enrollment	Student hours	Male	Female	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	Total	
Midland	Navigation, Industrial, Technical, Art, Home-making	44	44	..	44	2	..	2	..	2	2
		141	114	..	..	..	..	140	1	141	11	3	8	6	14
		150	125	..	..	..	..	10	140	150	..	..	..	..	..
		200	170	..	..	..	..	103	97	200	5	3	2	6	8
North Bay	Commercial	287	227	..	..	..	..	84	203	287	7	4	7	4	11
		
Oshawa	Industrial, Technical, Art, Home-making	355	270	33	4,336	199	7,291	293	294	587	36	2	21	17	38	
		693	578	..	..	..	..	190	503	693	..	..	..	..	..
Owen Sound	Industrial, Technical, Art, Home-making	72	65	..	..	18	360	56	34	90	10	5	7	8	15
		140	114	..	..	..	..	28	112	140	..	..	..	..	..
Peterborough	Industrial, Technical, Art, Home-making	63	61	..	..	..	..	53	10	63	11	7	8	10	18
		168	167	..	..	..	..	22	146	168	..	..	..	..	..
Perth	Commercial	95	86	..	..	..	..	8	87	95	1	8	3	6	9
		
Port Arthur	Industrial, Technical, Art, Home-making	280	217	..	..	..	..	245	35	280	16	4	12	8	20
		213	186	..	..	..	..	29	184	213	..	..	..	..	..
Renfrew	Commercial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		
Ridgetown	Industrial, Technical, Art, Agriculture, Home-making	40	35	..	..	..	..	23	17	40	4	6	3	7	10
		114	109	..	..	..	..	26	88	114	..	..	..	..	..
St. Catharines	Commercial	76	64	..	..	7	207	36	47	83	1	8	5	4	9
		
St. Thomas	Industrial, Technical, Art, Home-making	254	202	..	..	..	..	179	75	254	23	2	10	15	25
		328	273	..	..	..	..	68	260	328	..	..	..	..	..
St. Thomas	Commercial	196	163	..	..	..	..	150	46	196	19	0	11	8	19
		161	134	..	..	..	..	30	131	161	..	..	..	..	..

Sault Ste. Marie.....	Industrial, Technical, Art, Home-making.....	250	189	7	275	19	8,935	179	97	276	15	1	10	6	16
Sarnia.....	Commercial.....	208	177					27	181	208					
	Industrial, Technical, Art, Home-making.....	229	186			41	1,262	176	94	270	13	9	14	8	22
Scarborough.....	Commercial.....	173	145					20	153	173					
Stamford (Niagara Falls South).....	Commercial.....	118	92					31	87	118	3	3	2	4	6
Stratford.....	Commercial.....	90	82					10	80	90	4	2	3	3	6
Sudbury.....	Industrial, Technical, Art, Home-making.....	199	152					48	151	199	6		2	4	6
	Commercial.....	87	64			11	650	65	33	98	10	2	4	8	12
Timmins.....	Industrial, Technical, Art, Home-making.....	110	92					28	82	110					
	Commercial.....	51	38					44	7	51	8	2	5	5	10
Toronto—	Commercial.....	82	80					12	70	82					
Auxiliary, Girls.....	Industrial, Technical, Art, Home-making.....	348	172			21			369		13			13	13
Auxiliary, Boys.....	Industrial, Technical, Art, Home-making.....	518	209					518		518	16	9	24	1	25
Eastern High School of Commerce.....	Commercial.....	1,510	1,289	26	2,147			355	1,181	1,536	43		27	16	43
Central High School of Commerce.....	Commercial.....	2,107	1,764	51	3,840			563	1,595	2,158	58		41	17	58
Western High School of Commerce.....	Commercial.....	909	757	19	1,590	48	33,424	233	743	976	28	2	21	9	30
Central Technical.....	Industrial, Technical, Art, Home-making.....	2,126	1,652	692	132,109	219	44,036	1,770	1,267	3,037	921	14	68	38	106
Danforth Technical.....	Industrial, Technical, Art, Home-making.....	1,012	873	420	100,800	5	6,000	942	495	1,437	41	3	33	11	44
Western Technical.....	Industrial, Technical, Art, Home-making.....	752	515	93	5,232	1	177	607	239	846	28	3	22	9	31
College of Art.....	Art.....	184	132	23	7,837	91	5,832	89	209	298	1	14	9	6	15
Welland.....	Commercial.....	129	115					36	93	129	4	1	1	4	5
Weston.....	Industrial, Technical, Art, Home-making.....	145	96	8	345			96	57	153	13	2	7	8	15
	Commercial.....	142	110					18	124	142					
Windsor-Walkerville.....	Industrial, Technical, Art, Home-making.....	575	459					530	45	575	38	1	21	18	39
	Commercial.....	624	493					80	544	624					
Woodstock.....	Commercial.....	103	96					35	68	103	4	0	0	4	4
Totals.....		23,177	18,228	2,411	370,701	1,142	129,738	12,085	14,645	26,730	795	204	584	415	999

Teacher-Training Classes—Enrolment, 269; Teachers—Regular Teachers, 4; Critic Teachers, 15; Summer School Teachers, 15.

ONTARIO—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND TEACHERS IN
EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS—FOR PERIOD JULY, 1928, TO JUNE, 1929

Municipality or School	Total Number of Subjects	Total Number of Classes	Total Enrolment All Classes	Total Student Hours (by Clock)	Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers		
					Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Amherstburg.....	4	3	74	1,346	15	59	74	1	2	3
Barrie.....	12	6	83	5,336	45	35	80	5	2	7
Belleville.....	14	14	483	33,852	267	167	434	12	8	20
Brantford.....	15	15	1,059	23,420	298	257	555	10	6	16
Brockville.....	19	19	420	9,718	100	180	280	6	7	13
Burlington.....	6	3	71	2,532	20	34	54	1	3	4
Chatham.....	15	15	513	12,102	139	239	378	4	11	15
Collingwood.....	19	13	285	6,472	30	107	137	5	6	11
Dundas.....	9	8	171	3,558	55	79	134	4	3	7
Elmira.....	8	5	80	3,552	36	44	80	2	3	5
Ford.....	5	6	249	5,890	198	51	249	6	0	6
Fort Francis.....	7	14	533	12,435	266	162	428	4	8	12
Fort William.....	15	31	678	23,828	322	323	645	14	6	20
Galt.....	14	28	523	19,052	238	203	441	11	7	18
Goderich.....	4	1	21	870	11	10	21	0	1	1
Guelph.....	19	29	844	35,686	348	496	844	16	16	32
Hanover.....	11	11	168	5,500	76	92	168	2	6	8
Hamilton.....	42	80	3,954	142,822	2,352	1,045	3,397	73	53	126
Hespeler.....	11	6	111	5,170	47	64	111	1	5	6
Ingersoll.....	8	10	188	5,073	67	121	188	5	2	7
Iroquois Falls.....	11	15	228	10,086	128	100	228	5	8	13
Kapuskasing.....	9	10	313	10,267	210	47	257	5	5	10
Kenora.....	1	1	48	2,748	44	4	48	1	.....	1
Kirkland Lake.....	1	3	113	2,231	103	10	113	2	5	7
Kitchener-Waterloo..	22	41	1,018	33,572	621	397	1,018	21	7	28
Leamington.....	5	2	65	342	8	5	13	.....	1	1
London.....	30	56	1,428	39,874	673	609	1,282	30	11	41
Midland.....	3	4	117	4,450	7	110	117	1	3	4
Napanee.....	11	12	237	6,284	47	80	127	4	5	9
New Toronto.....	8	3	88	4,104	45	43	88	3	0	3
Niagara Falls.....	16	23	632	16,640	322	190	512	8	8	16
North Bay.....	14	17	539	13,450	177	202	379	7	10	17
Oshawa.....	10	14	433	36,206	233	200	433	12	5	17
Ottawa.....	34	216	3,552	115,423	959	2,180	3,139	34	42	76
Owen Sound.....	16	21	562	12,124	167	231	398	7	10	17
Pembroke.....	9	10	221	6,860	56	113	169	5	6	11
Perth.....	12	13	202	5,199	73	129	202	5	8	13
Peterborough.....	18	23	754	24,427	363	332	695	14	9	23
Petrolia.....	6	9	79	2,520	19	47	66	5	1	6
Port Arthur.....	35	48	997	29,537	445	230	675	21	10	31
Preston.....	8	9	210	10,816	88	119	207	2	7	9
Renfrew.....	8	9	95	4,326	27	68	95	1	5	6
St. Catharines.....	28	71	1,305	36,298	467	544	1,011	21	15	36
St. Thomas.....	21	24	834	24,130	255	325	580	10	7	17
Sarnia.....	19	29	586	17,156	265	171	436	15	5	20
Sault Ste. Marie.....	14	11	420	12,870	182	126	308	7	4	11
Scarborough.....	5	6	159	2,184	34	27	61	1	2	3
Smooth Rock Falls..	3	4	50	1,356	44	0	44	2	2	4
South Porcupine.....	1	1	14	842	14	0	14	0	1	1
Stratford.....	14	14	760	28,270	295	315	610	9	5	14
Sudbury.....	13	15	481	13,391	250	209	459	8	9	17
Tavistock.....	5	1	20	780	13	7	20	1	0	1
Timmins.....	25	16	313	13,642	264	49	313	6	7	13
Toronto—										
Central Technical..	69	319	12,250	316,066	3,449	3,300	6,749	142	56	198
Riverdale Technical	47	116	4,440	145,440	1,272	1,192	2,464	63	29	92
Western Technical..	44	65	1,322	46,408	475	546	1,021	30	19	49
Central High School of Commerce.....	20	166	7,594	94,716	1,071	1,630	2,701	49	11	60
Eastern High School of Commerce.....	13	78	3,598	59,037	699	900	1,599	26	6	32
Western High School of Commerce.....	15	55	2,280	25,806	327	582	909	16	7	23
Ontario College of Art.....	14	14	546	13,704	109	97	206	8	6	14
Wallaceburg.....	11	11	149	3,674	38	45	83	4	2	6
Welland.....	14	8	402	9,204	142	48	190	6	3	9
Weston.....	14	29	625	26,797	210	203	413	6	8	14
Whitby.....	7	8	85	2,230	28	27	55	2	3	5
Windsor-Walkerville.	28	64	2,388	87,852	1,588	800	2,388	44	20	64
.....		1,995	63,060	1,731,553	21,236	20,357	41,593	851	548	1,399

MANITOBA

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

S. T. Newton

The most outstanding development of the year was the decision to open a technical school at Brandon. At first instruction will be limited to the automobile industry and mechanical drawing. This school will be opened in the central fire hall building which was vacated when motor trucks took the place of horses in the fire department at Brandon. The building is centrally located and is in good state of repair. It is being remodelled and will provide good facilities for instructing the youth within a radius of twenty-five miles of Brandon who wish to enter the service branch of the automobile industry. The school will open on October 1.

Industrial arts work is provided by the Norwood School Board in Grades VII, VIII and IX, while the St. James School Board has decided to again provide shop work for boys of junior high school age and a start has already been made.

NEW WORK NEEDED FOR EVENING SCHOOLS

At the present time there is a considerable demand for instruction in oxy-acetylene welding from the plumbing, automobile and structural steel industries which it may be possible to meet. There appears also to be need for instruction in steam engineering for those in charge of buildings where high pressure steam plants have been installed.

HOME STUDY COURSES

There has been a steady increase in the enrolment in home study courses. There are now 282 students enrolled, 191 in the regular courses and 91 under the high school leaving plan. A total of 2,487 lesson papers were sent into the various schools with which the department has a co-operative arrangement and 213 parcels were passed through customs. Some of the students completed over 50 assignments during the year or an average of one a week.

There is a wide variety of courses to choose from and the subjects in which there is the largest enrolment are as follows:—

Steam Engineering..	69	Civil Engineering..	15
Electricity..	68	Architecture..	14
Auto Operation and Repair.. . .	25	Business Management.. . . .	10
Commercial Art..	23	Dressmaking..	18
Drafting and Design..	16		

The balance are scattered among radio, stenography, salesmanship, cookery, sign writing and railroad station management.

Nearly two-thirds of the correspondence students live outside of the city of Winnipeg and already more than a dozen have moved to other provinces, or to the United States, thus showing that technical education is not altogether a provincial proposition.

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS, HOME-MAKING, COMMERCIAL AND EVENING SCHOOL WORK

NUMBER OF SPECIAL TEACHERS AND ENROLMENT

Number of Special Teachers

	Industrial Arts or Vocational Education	Home-making	Commercial
Day Elementary and Junior High Schools.....	26	17	17
Day High Schools.....	15	12	15
Evening Schools.....	23	11	15

Enrolment in Shop Courses

Day Elementary and Junior High Schools.....	4,991	6,398	935
Day High Schools.....	3,207	1,800	973
Evening Schools.....	889	181	405

English for Non-English, 36 teachers, 1,182 pupils.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The figures given below show along what lines there was the greatest increase as compared with the past two years.

	1927	1928	1929
Number of day schools in which vocational instruction was given.....	12	12	12
Number of full-time teachers giving vocational instruction.....	41	43	67
Number of pupils in day vocational classes.....	1,944	2,078	2,516
Number of evening schools in which vocational instruction was given....	3	3	3
Number of evening school teachers (Technical).....	39	49	77
Number of evening school pupils (Technical).....	1,074	1,496	1,475
Number of schools, English for non-English.....	3	7	7
Number of teachers in schools, English for non-English.....	21	37	36
Number of students in schools, English for non-English.....	630	1,046	1,182
Correspondence enrolment.....	32	110	282
Teachers' training classes.....	14	16	14

THE WINNIPEG SCHOOL OF ART

The school session of 1928-29 showed a marked improvement in the various departments, particularly in the design section, as illustrated by the work exhibited during the month of May. The ambition of many of the students is to make their studies here the foundation of a future career in the business world, as commercial artists, illustrators, designers, and decorative artists. At the conclusion of the last session a number of students were successful in securing positions in the various commercial studios of the city, which is in itself a fine recommendation for the sound practical knowledge projected to the individual by the instruction in the school. At the same time that they are able to achieve sufficient practical knowledge to enable them to take their place in the commercial world, all the fundamentals of the art, such as drawing, design, colour, balance, etc., are stressed, with the idea of keeping a fine balance in their outlook, so that their future activities may be a combination of the practical and the aesthetic. In the final analysis the thought is to meet as far as possible the requirements of the individual student entering the school and to fit him in the finest way for his future position in the art world of the community, whatever his activities may be.

The evening classes enable many individuals who are employed in artistic pursuits during the day, to carry on their studies, which greatly assists them in their daily problems. At the same time a number join for the educational value, as well as to satisfy an ambition to express themselves plastically. Saturday morning sees a great influx of school children of all ages for the juvenile classes, and their work during the year is exceptionally interesting. Many of them graduate to the day and evening classes and some of the best students, later, have gone through these classes. Altogether the school is in a fine healthy condition, ever alert to the artistic demand of the community and with the ambition to be of the greatest service in the art world, which is so closely related to technical pursuits.

**MANITOBA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF
TEACHERS IN EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS**

For Period September 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929

Municipality or School	Total Number of Subjects	Total Number of Classes	Total Enrol- ment all Classes	Total Student Hours (by Clock)	Number of Indi- viduals Enrolled			Teachers		
					Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Winnipeg—										
St. John's.....	16	29	555	16,836	422	133	555	21	7	28
Kelvin.....	19	40	753	23,498	597	156	753	35	8	43
Daniel McIntyre...	6	7	249	14,086	94	151	249	4	4	8
School of Art.....	6	8	139	20,433	86	53	139	4	1	5
Alexandra.....	2	4	114	4,528	57	57	114	2	3	5
Gladstone.....	2	4	60	3,246	27	33	60	3	.....	3
H. J. MacDonald..	2	4	138	5,292	95	43	138	3	1	4
Norquay.....	2	5	201	9,262	127	74	201	4	2	6
Strathcona.....	2	14	591	27,025	295	296	591	10	6	16
Daniel McIntyre...	1	1	37	2,022	19	18	37	.....	1	1
Kelvin.....	1	1	41	1,568	9	32	41	.....	1	1
Totals.....	.....	117	2,878	127,796	1,828	1,046	2,878	86	34	120

SASKATCHEWAN

REPORT ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Dr. J. H. McKechnie, Chief Inspector

Vocational work in both day and evening classes was continued during the year under direction of the vocational committees in the collegiate institutes at Regina, Saskatoon, and Moose Jaw.

In Regina, day instruction in vocational work included commercial, motor mechanics, carpentry, sheet metal, electricity and household science. Evening class work included instruction in English, commercial work, aeronautics, electricity, chemistry for nurses, salesmanship, French, German, motor mechanics, machine shop, sheet metal, plumbing, drafting, carpentry and dressmaking.

Since the establishment in Regina of a plant of the General Motors and many allied industrial plants, the demand for vocational training has increased to such an extent that the citizens have felt justified in sanctioning the erection of a technical school. This is now under construction on College avenue and will be ready for class work by the opening of the fall term next year. It is estimated that the enrolment in day vocational classes in January, 1930, will reach at least 650, and in evening classes 1,000.

With the establishment of industries throughout the province it is expected that Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and other cities will find it necessary to establish similar schools in the near future.

In Saskatoon the day vocational instruction was limited chiefly to commercial work. In the evening classes instruction was given in commercial work, English, millinery, dressmaking, woodworking and mechanical drawing.

The College of Agriculture in connection with the provincial university situated at Saskatoon gave, as in the past, short courses in various phases of industrial work in addition to its regular courses in civil, mechanical and agricultural engineering, etc.

In Moose Jaw the commercial day classes were continued throughout the year. During the winter months instruction was given in English in evening classes.

SASKATCHEWAN—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES

For Period July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929

Municipality and School	Department	Full-time Classes		Short Term and Special Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers				
		Total enrolment	Average attendance	Total enrolment	Student hours	Male	Female	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	Total
Regina.....	Commercial.....	443	321.86	.....	.....	150	293	443	11	3	8	6	14
	Household Science.....	34	26.5	.....	.....	.....	34	34	1	.....	.....	1	1
	Wood Working.....	51	37.28	.....	.....	51	.....	51	2	.....	2	.....	2
	Motor Mechanics.....	28	21.6	61	22,800	89	.....	89	5	1	6	.....	6
Moose Jaw.....	Commercial.....	111	85.71	.....	.....	35	76	111	.....	11	6	5	11
	Commercial.....	300	263.37	.....	.....	92	208	300	5	8	10	3	13
	Wood Working, Carpentry, apprentices.....	.....	.....	12	7,807.2	12	.....	12	.....	5	5	.....	5
	Totals.....	967	765.99	73,30	607.2	429	611	1,040	24	28	37	15	52

SASKATCHEWAN—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND TEACHERS IN
EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

For Period July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929

Municipality or School	Total Number of Subjects	Total Number of Classes	Total Enrol- ment all Classes	Total Student Hours (by Clock)	Number of Indi- viduals Enrolled			Teachers		
					Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Regina.....	18	24	413	15,276	230	183	413	21	5	26
Moose Jaw.....	1	1	15	50	15	.....	15	1	.....	1
Saskatoon.....	10	13	422	11,509.3	162	260	422	6	4	10
Totals.....	.....	38	850	26,835.3	407	443	850	28	9	37

ALBERTA

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Dr. W. G. Carpenter

The statistical tables appended do not indicate any very remarkable change in the field of technical education in Alberta. There have been some interesting developments, however, during the year which have had a material effect upon the attitude of the public towards technical education. The harvested crop in the fall of 1928 was above average in yield and heavy to handle, due to the favourable season, and the farmers made heavy purchases in farm machinery. This caused a great demand among the rural population for instruction in farm mechanics, with particular reference to the tractor. The development of the Ghost River dam of the Calgary Power Company at the junction of the Bow river and the Ghost river has given a stimulus to the demand for instruction in electricity. Many towns and cities have sold the right to distribute electric power exclusively within their limits to the Calgary Power Company and Mid West Power Company, as a result of which many small steam plants are being replaced by electric transformers. This has thrown a number of steam engineers out of employment, but the interest and activity in prospecting for oil and in deep oil well drilling has taken up these men into good appointments. There has not been such a demand for certified steam engineers for many years. There has been a remarkable improvement in the condition of the building trades. Calgary will have a building program of approximately \$10,000,000 for the year 1929, and Edmonton is not far behind. The spirit of the people of the province is very optimistic and the prospects for much industrial development are bright.

The commercial classes in Calgary, Edmonton, and Lethbridge have continued to do good work. There has been a readiness to take up young people trained in stenography and typewriting in these schools, which is a material improvement upon the condition during the past few years. Medicine Hat gives her young people opportunity to get their commercial training by attending evening classes and a very good type of work is being done.

The evening class programs have not been extended to many more centres during the year. About the only places where evening class work of an industrial type may be successfully given, outside the larger cities, are at the larger mining camps. In these the demand has been for English for the non-English, mathematics for those desiring to qualify for higher certificates of competency either in steam engineering or in mining, and mining and steam engineering subjects. Inasmuch as these camps are all limited in size and in personnel, it is not possible in the majority of camps to carry the same class from year to year.

Drumheller is consistently able to carry such classes and some good work has been done during the year. In Calgary and Edmonton there is nothing special to record as to the night class program.

One of the most interesting developments of the year has been the interest of the citizens of Calgary through the Public School Board in organizing a new technical high school. In providing additional accommodation for the ever-increasing numbers entering the high schools, a new school was erected at a cost of about \$135,000 and excellently equipped. An appeal was made to the Department of Education to draft a new course of studies suitable for such a school and considerable care was taken in meeting this call. A two-year program was organized with differentiated courses for boys and girls. The curriculum in the first year consists of two units of English as in the regular high school; one unit of general mathematics; one unit of general science; one unit of drawing and drafting, and two units of shop work chosen by the boys from wood, metal, electricity, or internal combustion engines, while the girls have cooking and sewing. The second year is similarly organized in the main. The outlet from the school will be direct to industry as apprentices or into the Institute of Technology to follow some specialized vocational course. Some 144 students enrolled in the fall term, chiefly boys.

A new course of studies was organized during the year for the prevocational schools, in which the regular grade VII and VIII courses were modified to allow a liberal time allotment to practical shop subjects. A candidate successfully completing a grade VIII in such a school receives a certificate equivalent in all respects to a regular grade VIII.

An interesting development, indicating the drift of public opinion, was revealed when the Calgary School Board offered household science and manual arts in the new technical school to students in the regular academic high schools, instruction to be given on Saturday mornings. Over 400 applications were received, about five times as many as the room would accommodate. From all quarters there is a demand for more practical instruction in the schools.

The Provincial Institute of Technology and Art has had a busy year. The enrolment for the year in all departments was 2,043, as against 1,745 for the previous year and 1,273 for the year 1926-27. The new tractor wing was filled to capacity, accommodating during the year 352 students. The co-operation of the tractor distributing houses in Calgary was most helpful. At one time the Institute housed approximately \$100,000 worth of equipment on loan for instructional purposes. There was a large increase in the interest in the evening classes, 916 persons, chiefly men, enrolling for instruction. Some of the shop space was used from six o'clock to ten o'clock in the evening to meet this demand.

Considerable new equipment has been added during the year, particularly in the welding department where two large electric welding machines have been installed. The radio equipment has also been considerably augmented.

A very successful teacher training class was carried during the winter, in which 29 teachers in the Technical Institute devoted two hours on Wednesday evening and three hours on Saturday to the study of the teaching of their respective subjects. The work consisted of group discussions of the purpose and the organization of technical education, psychology, teaching methods in the classroom and in the shop, occupational and job analyses and practice teaching. The attendance was good and the interest well maintained and a worthwhile piece of work was done.

Several changes have taken place in the staff of the Institute, due chiefly to the organization of the new Calgary Technical High School. Four experienced men from the Institute staff were appointed to the new school staff, including Mr. J. H. Ross to the principalship.

The prospects for a good year in 1929-30 are very bright.

ALBERTA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES

For Period July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929

Municipality and School	Department	Full-time Classes		Part-time Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers				
		Total enrolment	Average attendance	Total enrolment	Student hours	Male	Female	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	Total
Edmonton S. D. No. 7— King Edward Commercial..... McDougall..... Technical High.....	Commercial..... Commercial..... Prevocational..... Senior Matriculation..... Industrial..... Dressmaking..... Nurses in Training..... Commercial.....	105 349 119 60 94 26 42	96.6 314.1 231.0	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 31	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 651	19 73 79 38 94 26 31	86 276 40 22 36	105 349 119 60 94 26 31	2 9 16 2	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 2	1 3 13	1 6 3 2	2 9 16 2
Edmonton Separate School..... Calgary S. D. No. 19, Prevocational School..... Calgary S. D. No. 19, Commercial School..... Lethbridge S. D. No. 51..... Institute of Technology, Calgary.....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	234 361 81 861	201.58 292.4 64.5 688.8	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	120 98 18 773	114 263 63 88	234 361 81 861	9 10 2 21	..... ..... ..... 14	5 5 1 33	4 5 1 2	9 10 2 35
Totals.....	Totals.....	2,332	1,927.58	31	651	1,318	1,045	2,363	71	14	61	24	85

Teacher-Training Classes—Enrolment, 29; Teachers, 6. Correspondence Department—Enrolment, 246; Teachers, 4.

ALBERTA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND TEACHERS
IN EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

For Period July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929

Municipality or School	Total Number of Subjects	Total Number of Classes	Total Enrol- ment all Classes	Total Student Hours (by Clock)	Number of Indi- viduals Enrolled			Teachers		
					Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Edmonton S.D. No. 7	24	34	1,051	26,509	630	421	1,051	23	6	29
Calgary S.D. No. 19.	25	21	550	26,038	249	301	550	16	4	20
Medicine Hat S.D. No. 76.....	7	4	135	7,782	40	95	135	2	4	6
Canmore S.D. No. 168.....	3	2	24	950	24	.....	24	2	.....	2
Coleman S.D. No. 1216.....	1	1	32	1,038	24	8	32	.....	1	1
Hillcrest Mines S.D. No. 1916.....	1	1	15	714	15	.....	15	1	.....	1
Drumheller S.D. No. 2472.....	4	4	104	2,646	104	.....	104	4	.....	4
Rosedale S.D. No. 3751.....	2	2	74	1,138	74	.....	74	2	.....	2
Provincial Institute of Technology.....	27	36	916	32,288	876	40	916	49	1	50
Totals.....	.....	105	2,901	99,103	2,036	865	2,901	99	16	115

BRITISH COLUMBIA

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ORGANIZER OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

John Kyle

DAY SCHOOLS

From the detailed statement attached it will be gathered that British Columbia continues to make slow but sure educational progress along technical lines.

A fine technical school has been built in Vancouver city, with workshops completely equipped for the following trades: Engineering (stationary), engineering (electrical), sheet-metal working, printing, automobile repair-work, cabinet-making, carpentry and joinery, plumbing, painting and decorating. The amalgamation of Vancouver city to South Vancouver and Point Grey has become an accomplished fact and from the increased area it may safely be predicted that the technical school will soon be overcrowded. It is fortunate that with over twenty acres of land there is ample room for expansion.

A fine group of well-equipped junior high schools throughout the city will serve to feed the technical school with students who have been initiated into industrial work. The future, therefore, of the Vancouver Technical School is bright and assured. Moreover, the Vancouver Apprenticeship Council is active and is taking advantage of the technical school for holding apprentice classes in carpentry and joinery, automobile mechanics, plumbing, sheet-metalworking and printing. Other trades are about to be added to the group.

There has been erected at New Westminster a new technical high school (T. J. Trapp Technical School). In addition to the technical course there are three-year courses in commercial subjects and in home economics.

The School of Decorative and Applied Art in Vancouver provides day and night courses in the following: Drawing and design, applied design, modelling, lettering and illumination, figure drawing and composition, architecture and

pottery. The work accomplished is of a high order and the good taste developed will gradually permeate the productions of Vancouver. As the present accommodation is quite inadequate a new school will be built before long.

HIGH SCHOOL COMMERCIAL COURSES

Commercial courses are gradually increasing in the province and it has been, in the past, rather hard to recommend proficient instructors. However, the situation is perceptibly improving and the teacher-training classes have been responsible for raising the standard of commercial teachers and of firmly establishing the commercial courses in many municipalities.

Associated with the School of Commerce at King Edward High School, Vancouver, is a remarkable class in wireless. The equipment is of the best and the instruction given is outstanding. The graduates from this class may be found in all parts of the world.

The amount spent by the department as grants in aid of teachers' salaries from July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929, amounted to \$64,704.70, and the grants in aid of buildings and equipment amounted to \$300,930.56.

NIGHT SCHOOLS

Night schools were conducted in sixty-nine cities, municipalities and rural districts in the province. There was a total attendance of 7,629 individual students, but as a number of these students attended more than one class the total enrolment in all evening classes was 7,680.

The undermentioned subjects were included in the night school courses: English, English for new Canadians, subjects for Civil Service examinations, subjects for pharmaceutical examinations, subjects for junior matriculation, citizenship and economics, mathematics, mechanics, physics, machine construction and drawing, pattern-making, forging, machinists' work, steam engineering, automotive ignition system, magnetism, and electricity, electrical engineering, chemistry, metallurgy, coal mining, building construction, carpentry and joinery, architectural design, estimating, navigation, forestry, paper-making, printing, commercial English, typewriting, stenography, accounting (elementary and advanced), commercial languages (i.e., Spanish, Russian, Japanese, Chinese, French), salesmanship, drawing and design, modelling, metal repousse, wood-carving, embroidery, pottery, china-painting, show-card writing, dressmaking, millinery, costume-designing, laundering, bread-making, canning, cookery, music (instrumental and choral), elocution and public speaking.

The total amount expended in grants in aid of teachers' salaries from July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929, amounted to \$37,785.10.

TEACHER-TRAINING CLASSES

(a) *Technical Teachers*

The training of technical teachers has been proceeding successfully for the past few years. The course includes one of 570 hours in pedagogics. The total training hours for a technical teacher amounts to 3,720, but this will be slightly adjusted during the coming year and we are confident that the course will ultimately be one of the best to be found in the Dominion.

(b) *Commercial Teachers*

Training classes for teachers of commercial subjects have also proved to be extremely opportune and very successful. All candidates hold first-class teach-

ing certificates of the province and some have university degrees. The certificates are of two kinds, Assistant Commercial Teacher's Certificate and Commercial Specialist's Certificate.

Number of students enrolled in the Teacher-Training Course for Commercial Subjects, 50.

Number enrolled in the Teacher Training Course for Technical Subjects, 28.

The total amount expended in Teacher-Training from July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929, amounted to \$5,828.36.

CORRESPONDENCE INSTRUCTION

Correspondence Lessons in Coal-Mining and Surveying

This work is conducted to prepare men for the examinations demanded by the Department of Mines in the interest of public safety. The course embraces the following:—

No. 1. Preparatory mining course for boys over fifteen years of age, who have left school.

No. 2. Course in arithmetic and mathematics.

No. 3. Course for fire-boss, shift-boss or shot-lighter's papers (Third Class).

No. 4. Course for overman's papers (Second Class).

No. 5. Course for mine manager's papers.

No. 6. Course in mine survey work.

The enrolment in the mining courses number two hundred and twenty-one and the lessons are so arranged that a boy on leaving school can continue his studies until he reaches the age of twenty-three, at which age he is permitted to compete for his provincial mining papers. Course No. 1 is divided into six separate sections of carefully graded work, and regular application will fit a young man thoroughly for the examinations held for shot-lighters. With a continuance of his studies his papers as overman will not be difficult to obtain, and following these two the aspiring coal-miner may rise to any height he desires.

When one considers that a young man, engaged in industrial work during the day, has the privilege of dividing his matriculation to university examinations into four sections and of trying one section each year, it will readily be seen with what comparative ease a mine-worker could step upward to work of an advanced character.

The total amount expended in correspondence instruction from July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929, amounted to \$3,415.17.

ADMINISTRATION

The total amount spent on administration of technical work from July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929, amounted to \$9,669.36, making a grand total of \$422,333.25 for the year:—

Day Schools.....	\$ 64,704 70
Night Schools.....	37,785 10
Teacher-Training.....	5,828 36
Teaching by Correspondence.....	3,415 17
Technical Equipment.....	300,930 56
Administration.....	9,669 36
	<u>\$422,333 25</u>

This amount was reduced by the grant from the Dominion Government of \$211,166.63.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND TEACHERS IN DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES

For Period July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929

Municipality and School	Department	Full-time Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers				
		Total Enrolment	Average Attendance	Male	Female	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	Total
Burnaby.....	Commercial.....	152	135.03	.....	.....	152	5	3	6	2	8
Delta.....	Commercial.....	16	16.0	.....	.....	16	1	.....	.....	1	1
Kamloops.....	Commercial.....	50	48.80	.....	.....	50	1	3	2	3	5
Nelson.....	Commercial.....	36	36.0	.....	.....	36	1	5	2	4	6
New Westminster.....	Commercial.....	120	115.04	.....	.....	120	13	1	10	3	13
.....	Technical.....	198	188.60	.....	.....	198	5	.....	4	1	5
.....	Home Economics.....	82	74.40	.....	.....	82	1	.....	.....	1	1
North Vancouver.....	Commercial.....	106	96.40	.....	.....	106	3	.....	1	2	3
.....	Commercial.....	22	22.0	.....	.....	22	2	.....	1	1	2
Oak Bay.....	Commercial.....	38	34.22	.....	.....	38	2	.....	.....	2	2
Prince Rupert.....	Commercial.....	31	28.0	.....	.....	31	1	.....	.....	1	1
Revelstoke.....	Commercial.....	18	15.0	.....	.....	18	1	.....	.....	1	1
Surrey.....	Technical.....	1,380	1,244.0	.....	.....	1,380	35	3	39	20	59
Vancouver.....	Commercial.....	911	896.24	.....	.....	911	30	24	43	1	44
.....	Technical.....	223	214.76	.....	.....	223	2	14	20	13	33
.....	Home Economics.....	421	.....	.....	.....	421	4	3	5	2	7
Art School.....	Commercial.....	395	.....	.....	.....	395	8	15	11	12	23
Victoria.....	Technical.....	202	.....	.....	.....	202	4	1	5	5	5
.....	Commercial.....	31	30.50	.....	.....	31	1	4	2	3	5
W. Vancouver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	Totals.....	4,432	.....	.....	.....	4,432	121	107	154	73	227

Teacher-Training Classes—Enrolment, 78; Teachers, 8. Correspondence Department—Enrolment, 211; Teachers, 3.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND TEACHERS
IN EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

For Period July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929

Municipality or School	Total Number of Subjects	Total Number of Classes	Total Enrol- ment all Classes	Total Student Hours (by Clock)	Number of Indi- viduals Enrolled			Teachers		
					Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Anyox and Granby Bay.....	8	13	184	12,019-25	155	29	184	9	3	12
Armstrong.....	1	1	11	88	11	11	11	1	1	1
Blakeburn.....	1	1	23	2,109	23	23	23	1	1	1
Boswell.....	1	1	38	75	3	35	38	1	1	1
Brackendale.....	1	1	13	148	13	13	13	1	1	1
Britannia Beach.....	4	5	70	945	57	13	70	3	1	4
Britannia Mines.....	6	20	377	11,441-5	355	20	375	4	2	6
Burnaby.....	12	29	346	21,214	157	176	333	14	11	25
Champion Creek.....	1	1	11	166	10	1	11	1	1	1
Chilliwack.....	2	3	59	2,223	32	27	59	1	1	2
Copper Mt.....	1	2	47	662	47	47	47	1	1	2
Coquitlam.....	1	1	19	334	19	19	19	1	1	1
Courtenay.....	5	6	141	6,875-4	92	37	129	3	2	5
Crawford Bay.....	1	1	18	108	18	18	18	1	1	1
Cumberland.....	1	2	35	2,406	24	11	35	2	2	2
Duthie Mines.....	3	1	16	394	16	16	16	1	1	1
Edgewood.....	1	1	49	98	1	48	49	1	1	1
Esquimalt.....	2	2	65	3,874	65	65	1	1	2	2
Field.....	1	1	17	336	17	17	17	1	1	1
Fruitvale.....	1	1	24	150	24	24	24	1	1	1
Greenslide.....	1	1	14	488	9	5	14	1	1	1
Grindrod.....	2	2	39	110	3	36	39	2	2	2
Hilliers.....	1	1	13	118	13	13	13	1	1	1
Horne Lake.....	1	1	11	422	11	11	11	1	1	1
Kaleva.....	1	1	14	328	9	5	14	1	1	1
Kaslo.....	1	1	17	802	17	17	17	1	1	1
Kelowna.....	3	3	63	2,932	38	25	63	2	2	2
Kent.....	2	1	13	964	5	8	13	1	1	1
Kettle Valley.....	1	2	46	570	39	7	46	2	2	2
Kimberley.....	3	3	100	990	100	100	100	3	3	3
Ladysmith.....	6	5	95	5,324	52	43	95	3	1	4
Langford.....	1	1	12	82	12	12	12	1	1	1
Langley Prairie.....	1	3	45	1,560	45	45	45	1	1	1
Lumby.....	1	1	10	80	10	10	10	1	1	1
Malcolm Island.....	1	1	21	970	8	13	21	1	1	1
Metchosin.....	1	1	19	86	19	19	19	1	1	1
Michel and Natal.....	4	4	53	5,407	53	53	3	3	3	3
Mission City.....	3	2	37	1,910	11	26	37	2	2	2
Nakusp.....	1	1	32	122	32	32	32	1	1	1
Nanaimo.....	4	3	48	738	37	11	48	2	1	3
Nelson.....	2	3	31	1,801	16	15	31	1	1	2
New Denver.....	1	1	49	94	1	48	49	1	1	1
New Westminster.....	20	27	517	16,791	369	148	517	13	7	20
North Vancouver M.....	4	2	23	580	12	11	23	1	1	2
Ocean Falls.....	6	6	83	6,266	71	12	83	4	1	5
Okanagan Falls.....	1	1	19	196	4	15	19	1	1	1
Oyama.....	1	1	19	150	12	7	19	1	1	1
Port Alice.....	1	1	27	882	27	27	1	1	1	1
Pt. Coquitlam.....	1	1	16	466	16	16	16	1	1	1
Powell River.....	4	3	64	6,360	44	20	64	2	1	3
Richmond.....	1	1	23	462	14	9	23	1	1	1
Rutland.....	1	1	13	100	13	13	13	1	1	1
Saanich.....	1	1	13	260	13	13	13	1	1	1
Sahtlam.....	1	1	15	56	15	15	15	1	1	1
Salmon Arm.....	2	5	140	520	17	123	140	2	2	2
Silver Creek.....	1	1	22	66	3	19	22	1	1	1
Vancouver, South.....	10	20	296	16,985	123	173	296	7	10	17
Squamish.....	1	1	13	160	13	13	13	1	1	1
Summerland.....	5	5	96	2,682	35	61	96	4	1	5
Surrey.....	1	1	12	272	12	12	12	1	1	1
Trail.....	2	2	29	1,744	19	10	29	1	1	1
Tsolum.....	2	2	35	1,048	24	11	35	1	1	2
Vancouver.....	75	111	2,929	137,957	1,952	971	2,923	57	12	69
Victoria.....	32	40	843	58,299	442	383	825	23	12	35
Westbank.....	1	1	10	60	10	10	10	1	1	1
West Vancouver.....	3	2	31	2,396	12	19	31	1	1	2
Willow Pt.....	1	1	16	80	16	16	16	1	1	1
Winfield.....	1	1	17	177	1	16	17	1	1	1
Ymir.....	1	1	14	84	14	14	14	1	1	1
Totals.....		375	7,680	346,663-154	5,662	3,067	7,629	178	107	285

XVI. LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The International Labour Organization of the League of Nations was formed under the authority of Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace with Germany and the corresponding part of the other peace treaties, to promote the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement. It comprises the International Labour Office in Geneva and the International Labour Conference, which meets annually. The latter is composed of four delegates from each member state, two of whom are Government delegates and two representative of employers and employed, respectively. Fifty-five countries are members of the International Labour Organization, including all of the industrial countries of the world excepting the United States.

The International Labour Office is under the control of a Governing Body consisting of twenty-four persons chosen by the International Labour Conference, twelve representing Governments, six representing employers, and six representing workers. The Governing Body is also charged with the preparation of the agenda of the annual conference.

The International Labour Conference, in its successive sessions since its inception in 1919, has adopted twenty-six draft conventions and thirty recommendations which have been communicated to the member states of the Organization. The latter are under obligation to bring these draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislative or other action. Most of the proposals which have emanated from the conference to date have dealt with subjects which fall within provincial legislative jurisdiction in Canada, and have accordingly been brought to the attention of the respective Provincial Governments. The draft conventions and recommendations have also been brought before the Federal Parliament.

The Department of Labour is entrusted with the duties arising out of the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization. These have entailed much correspondence, not only with the International Labour Office, but also with other departments of the Dominion Government, with the provinces and with employers' and workers' organizations. Replies have also been prepared in the Department of Labour to various questionnaires which were circulated on behalf of the International Labour Office. The performance of these duties has necessarily entailed a close study on the part of officers of the department of the various technical questions which have figured on the various conference agenda and meetings of the Governing Body and of questionnaires received from the International Labour Office.

A bulletin entitled "Canada and the International Labour Conference" was issued by the Department of Labour in February, 1922, for the purpose of furnishing information in reference to the International Labour Organization and the subjects which have received attention at the hands of this body.

In the month of December, 1924, in order to secure closer touch with the work of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Organization, the appointment was made by the Government of Canada of an Advisory Officer resident in Geneva. It was felt that this appointment would ensure greater permanency and continuity of representation at the meetings of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and that such an officer, acting as a substitute for and under the direction of the Minister of Labour, would improve

the present plan of Canada's representation. Dr. W. A. Riddell, former Deputy Minister of Labour of Ontario, who had held an important position on the staff of the International Labour Office since 1920, was entrusted with the duties of Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer, League of Nations, in Geneva.

LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION WITH REGARD TO THE QUESTIONS INVOLVED IN DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations at its successive sessions have been referred to the law officers of the Crown in Canada with a view to determining whether, and to what extent, the subject matters involved were within the competence of the Parliament of Canada or of the provincial legislatures, in order that these draft conventions and recommendations might be brought before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matters in each case lay, for the enactment of legislation or other action, in conformity with the requirements of Article 405 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany and the corresponding article of the other peace treaties. The law officers' reports on the subject matters in question have been submitted to the Privy Council by the Minister of Justice and Orders in Council passed confirming the same. The Orders in Council referred to have been brought before the Federal Parliament and have also been submitted to the respective Provincial Governments where it was found that the matters involved were within provincial jurisdiction.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, 1928

The eleventh session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations), constituted under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace, was held at Geneva, Switzerland, from May 30 to June 16, 1928. Of the fifty-five countries which are members of the International Labour Organization, forty-six sent delegations to the conference. In all but eleven cases these delegations were "complete" in that they consisted of representatives of organized employers and workers as well as of Governments. In ten cases the delegates consisted only of Government members. In addition, one state, namely, Norway, was represented by Government delegates and an employers' delegate. A list of the countries represented follows: Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chili, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Salvador, Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, Siam, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The total number of delegates in attendance at the conference was 148, including 81 Government delegates, 34 employers' delegates and 33 workers' delegates. There were also 190 technical advisers present, including 82 Government advisers, 52 employers' advisers and 56 workers' advisers. Thus, in all, 338 persons were officially accredited to participate in the work of the conference.

The Canadian delegation in attendance at the conference was as follows:—

Government Delegates.—The Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour of Canada, and Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Technical Advisers to Government Delegates.—Mr. T. J. Coughlin, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. O. Filion, Montreal, P.Q.; Mrs. R. A. Rogers, M.L.A., Winnipeg, Man.; and Mr. H. B. McKinnon, Kenora, Ont.

Employers' Delegate.—Mr. H. H. Champ, vice-president, Steel Company of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

Technical Adviser to Employers' Delegate.—Mr. E. Blake Robertson, Ottawa representative, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Ottawa, Ont.

Workers' Delegate.—Mr. Tom Moore, president, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

Technical Adviser to Workers' Delegate.—Mr. Robert J. Tallon, vice-president, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Montreal, P.Q.

OFFICERS OF THE CONFERENCE

The following were elected as officers of the conference:—

President.—Mr. Saavedra Lamas, ex-Minister of Justice and of Public Instruction of the Argentine Republic.

Vice-Presidents.—Mr. MacWhite (Irish Free State) from the Government group; Mr. Vogel (Germany) from the employers' group; Mr. Tom Moore (Canada) from the workers' group.

Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour of Canada, was elected chairman of the Selection Committee of the conference.

DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

The agenda of the eleventh session of the conference comprised two main items, namely: (1) Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery, and (2) Prevention of Industrial Accidents, including accidents due to coupling on railways. The first of these two subjects was under consideration by the conference last year and was presented on the present occasion for final action. The second subject, namely, the prevention of industrial accidents, was presented for general consideration with a view to the formulation of proposals which might be finally dealt with at the session of the conference which is to be held next year.

The decisions of the eleventh conference may be summarized as follows:—

Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery.—By 76 votes to 21 the conference adopted a draft convention concerning the creation or maintenance of minimum wage fixing machinery in trades, particularly home working trades, to be determined by each state.

By 81 votes to 18 the conference adopted a recommendation embodying general guiding principles for the application of such machinery.

Prevention of Industrial Accidents.—By unanimous votes the conference decided to place on the agenda of the 1929 session:

The General Prevention of Industrial Accidents; and

The Protection against Accidents of Workers Employed in Loading or Unloading Ships.

By 94 votes to 5 the conference adopted a draft questionnaire relating to the prevention of industrial accidents in general, to pave the way for next year's discussion.

By a unanimous vote the conference adopted a draft questionnaire concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships. By a unanimous vote, the conference decided that the opinion of the Joint Maritime Commission should be obtained on the maritime aspects of any proposed draft convention on this subject, and should be communicated to Governments.

By a unanimous vote, the conference adopted a resolution in favour of the appointment of a Joint Committee of Governments, Employers and Workers to study the question of coupling accidents on railways, with special reference to the use of automatic couplings.

By a unanimous vote, the conference adopted a resolution outlining the steps which should be taken to assist the "Safety First" movement.

By a unanimous vote, the conference recommended that the International Labour Office should be authorized to continue its comparative study of national safety legislation.

Application of Conventions.—The conference adopted unanimously the conclusions of the committee appointed to examine the annual reports of Governments on the measures taken to give effect to conventions ratified by them.

Standing Orders.—The conference adopted unanimously several amendments to its Standing Orders relating to substitute delegates, etc., and also a number of amendments to the "standing clauses" of draft conventions relating to registration of ratifications, date of application, etc. The Governing Body was requested further to consider the question of revision of conventions.

Resolutions.—The conference adopted, in most cases unanimously, resolutions in favour of enquiries into the causes which impede production, industrial relations, the effects of rationalization on conditions of employment, housing conditions, dangers to motor-vehicle drivers, risks attending one-man driving of locomotives, collective bargaining in agriculture, re-education and re-employment of disabled persons, and conditions of work in the textile industry. Resolutions were also adopted with regard to voluntary associations for the support of the Organization, freedom of association, calendar reform, the observance of article 405 of the Peace Treaty, and the establishment of national labour departments. Resolutions relating to official languages were referred to the Governing Body.

Election of the Governing Body.—The elections for the Governing Body for the next three years were held on the basis of article 393 of the Peace Treaty as it stands, the amendment adopted in 1922 not yet having received the requisite number of ratifications to make it operative.

DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED AT SUCCESSIVE SESSIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Following is a list of draft conventions and recommendations which have been adopted at the successive annual sessions of the International Labour Conference, 1919-1928:—

The draft conventions and recommendations adopted at the first session (1919) are as follows:—

Draft conventions (1) limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week; (2) concerning unemployment; (3) concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth; (4) concerning employment of women during the night; (5) fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment; (6) concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry.

Recommendations concerning (1) unemployment; (2) reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers; (3) the prevention of anthrax; (4) the protection of women and children against lead poisoning; (5) the establishment of government health services; (6) the application of the Berne Convention of 1906, on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

The agenda of the second session (1920) related exclusively to matters affecting seamen and the draft conventions and recommendations adopted are as follows:—

Draft conventions (a) fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea; (b) concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship; (c) for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen.

Recommendations concerning (a) the limitation of hours of work in the fishing industry; (b) the limitation of hours of work in inland navigation; (c) the establishment of national seamen's codes; (d) unemployment insurance for seamen.

The third session (1921) resulted in the adoption of the following draft conventions and recommendations:—

Draft conventions concerning (1) the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture; (2) the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers; (3) workmen's compensation in agriculture; (4) the use of white lead in painting; (5) the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings; (6) fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers; (7) the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea.

Recommendations concerning (a) the prevention of unemployment in agriculture; (b) the protection, before and after childbirth, of women wage-earners in agriculture; (c) night work of women in agriculture; (d) night work of children and young persons in agriculture (e) the development of technical agricultural education; (f) living-in conditions of agricultural workers; (g) social insurance in agriculture; (h) the application of the weekly rest in commercial establishments.

The fourth session (1922) resulted in the adoption of the following recommendation:—

Recommendation regarding the communication to the International Labour Office of statistical or other information regarding emigration, immigration and the repatriation and transit of emigrants.

The fifth session (1923) resulted in the adoption of the following recommendation:—

Recommendation concerning the general principles for the organization of systems of inspection to secure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the workers.

The sixth session (1924) resulted in the adoption of the following recommendation:—

Recommendation concerning the development of facilities for the utilization of workers' spare time.

The seventh session (1925) resulted in the adoption of the following draft conventions and recommendations:—

Draft convention concerning (1) equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation; (2) workmen's compensation for occupational diseases; (3) workmen's compensation for accidents; (4) night work in bakeries.

Recommendation concerning (1) equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation; (2) jurisdiction in disputes on workmen's compensation; (3) the minimum scale of workmen's compensation; (4) workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.

The eighth session (1926) resulted in the adoption of the following draft convention and recommendation:—

Draft convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship.

Recommendation concerning the protection of emigrant women and girls on board ship.

The ninth session (1926) resulted in the adoption of the following draft conventions and recommendations:—

Draft convention concerning (1) seamen's articles of agreement; (2) rights of repatriation of seamen.

Recommendation concerning (1) measures for repatriation of masters and apprentices; (2) general principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen.

The tenth session (1927) resulted in the adoption of the following draft conventions and recommendations:—

Draft conventions concerning (1) sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants; (2) sickness insurance for agricultural workers.

Recommendation concerning the general principles of social insurance.

The eleventh session (1928) resulted in the adoption of the following draft convention and recommendation:—

Draft convention concerning the creation or maintenance of minimum wage-fixing machinery in trades.

Recommendation embodying general guiding principles for the application of such machinery.

GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

During the past fiscal year six meetings of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office were held as follows: April 25 to 29, 1928, at Geneva; May 28 to June 6, 1928, at Geneva; June 14, 1928, at Geneva; October 5 to 10, 1928, at Warsaw; March 11 to 13, 1929, at Geneva; and March 14 to 16, 1929, at Geneva. The Governing Body is charged with the general oversight of the International Labour Office and also prepares the agenda of the annual conference. The Minister of Labour of Canada, who is the Canadian Government representative on the Governing Body, was able to attend the meeting of June 14 only, but Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations, acted as substitute for him at the other sessions.

The Governing Body is composed at present as follows:—

Government Group.—Argentina, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, Poland, Spain and Sweden.

Employers' Group.—Mr. Forbes Watson (Great Britain); Mr. Gemmill (South Africa); Mr. Hodac (Czechoslovakia); Mr. Lambert-Ribot (France); Mr. Olivetti (Italy); and Mr. Vogel (Germany).

Workers' Group.—Mr. Jouhaux (France); Mr. Mertens (Belgium); Mr. Moore (Canada); Mr. Müller (Germany); Mr. Poulton (Great Britain); and Mr. Thorberg (Sweden).

ACTION TAKEN IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

The following figures summarize the results attained in the execution of the draft conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference up to April 1, 1929, from which it will be seen that there have been 342 ratifications to date:—

First Conference (Washington, 1919).—Ratifications registered, 106 (Hours Convention, 14, including 5 conditional; Unemployment Convention, 23; Child-birth Convention, 11; Night Work of Women, 19; Minimum Age in Industry, 18; Night Work of Young Persons, 21).

Second Conference (Genoa, 1920).—Ratifications registered, 49 (Minimum Age at Sea, 21; Unemployment Indemnity, 12, including 1 conditional; Employment for Seamen, 16).

Third Conference (Geneva, 1921).—Ratifications registered, 113 (Minimum Age in Agriculture, 12; Rights of Association in Agriculture, 17; Workmen's

Compensation in Agriculture, 12; White Lead, 16, including 1 conditional; Weekly Rest in Industry, 16; Minimum Age for Trimmers and Stokers, 20; Medical Examination for Young Persons at Sea, 20).

Seventh Conference (Geneva, 1925).—Ratifications registered, 48 (Workmen's Compensation for Accidents, 9; Workmen's Compensation for Diseases, 14; Equality of Treatment for Accidents, 22; Night Work in Bakeries, 3).

Eighth Conference (Geneva, 1926).—Ratifications registered, 8 (Inspection of Emigrants on Board Ship, including 1 conditional).

Ninth Conference (Geneva, 1926).—Ratifications registered, 9 (Seamen's Articles of Agreement, 4; Repatriation of Seamen, 5).

Tenth Conference (Geneva, 1927).—Ratifications registered, 9 (Sickness Insurance in Industry, 5; Sickness Insurance in Agriculture, 4).

It will be observed that there were no draft conventions adopted at the fourth, fifth and sixth sessions of the conference.



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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930

1929/30



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1931

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DOMINION OF CANADA

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OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1931

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief
of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930, all of which is respectfully submitted.

G. D. ROBERTSON,
Minister of Labour.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930

To the Hon. Senator G. D. ROBERTSON, LL.D.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Business activity, which moved steadily forward during the first few months of the fiscal period, slackened as it became evident that the western crops would, owing to the drought, be much smaller than in any of the four preceding years. Other retarding conditions then developed. Not only was the volume of grain harvested in Western Canada substantially less than in 1928, but an unprecedentedly large percentage of what was produced remained unsold in Canadian elevators. The smaller crop, coupled with the increased use of farm machinery, resulted in no demand being made upon Eastern Canada for harvest workers for the Prairie Provinces: consequently, for the first time in a quarter century, no harvest trains were run to the West.

This crop condition instantly resulted in a reduction of purchasing power, the rise of doubt concerning trade stability, and the reduction of employment opportunities for railway workers. Following sharply upon this situation came the stock market crash, in which was registered the effects of the unfavourable world-wide economic conditions which have continued to the present time to depress industry and create an unhealthy state of employment.

Statistics compiled by the department reflect the unfavourable influence which the existing trade depression has exercised upon employment opportunities. During the preceding fiscal year the offices of the Employment Service of Canada found employment for 472,977 workpeople, while the total placements made during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930, were only 401,509. Unemployment among trade unionists as reported by labour organizations to the Department of Labour, as at March 31, 1929, was 6 per cent, while the percentage as at March 31, 1930, was 10·8.

The cost of living as computed by the Department of Labour was slightly higher during the winter of 1929-30 than at any time since 1925. This advance was largely due to the influence exerted upon prices by the decline in the current crop yield, the index for the food group reflecting the greatest seasonal increase over the preceding years.

Wage rates showed an upward tendency in all trades concerning which the department compiles index numbers, with the exception of coal mining, which was stationary, and reached a point exceeded only in 1920 and, in the case of common factory labour, 1921. The most general and pronounced advance was in the building trades. Increases secured in the steam railway industry were by shop employees and maintenance-of-way men, and some classes of train crews on certain lines. Substantial increases took place in the wages paid the metal, printing, and electric railway trades, while slight increases occurred in logging, saw-milling, miscellaneous factory trades and common factory labour.

The record as to strikes and lockouts in Canada measured by time loss during 1929 showed a marked improvement, the time loss in the ninety disputes in existence amounting to but 154,936 working days, the lowest figure recorded since 1915. The numbers of employers and workers involved were also much lower than in any year since 1915, while the disputes which did occur were of brief duration, over 71 per cent lasting less than fifteen days.

The value of the conciliation service of the department was evidenced during the year in successful mediation in a large number of industrial controversies which had threatened to assume grave proportions. A list of the more important labour troubles in which mediatorial service was rendered will be found in the chapter on Conciliation Work. Much of the real negotiations must necessarily remain unrecorded, however, as publicity is apt to retard the work of the department's representatives and often affects adversely the relationship of those concerned even after the differences have been adjusted.

FAIR WAGES POLICY

Fair wages conditions were prepared or sanctioned by the Department of Labour during the fiscal year 1929-30 for insertion in 434 contracts for Dominion public works executed by various departments of the Government, and in 14 contracts awarded by certain harbour commissioners for works aided by Dominion public funds. These conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed were prepared in accordance with the terms of the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada as set forth in an Order in Council adopted on June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

Fair wages conditions in water-power development were made the subject of an Order in Council adopted on December 3, 1929, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior. This order requires the insertion in the regulations governing the mode of granting and administering Dominion water-power rights in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta and in the Northwest Territories, of conditions for the protection of labour employed in the construction, alteration, extension, maintenance and operation of works authorized by licence. The conditions in question are similar in terms to the fair wages conditions which apply to contracts for the construction of Dominion public buildings and other works, the Minister of Labour being named as the authority to determine for the purposes of the licence what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current and fair and reasonable hours. The Order in Council also stipulates that in all cases preference shall be given to the employment of Canadian labour.

FAIR WAGES AND EIGHT-HOUR DAY ACT

During the 1930 session of the federal Parliament a law was enacted respecting fair wages and an eight-hour day for labour employed on public works of the Dominion of Canada. This measure, the short title of which is the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930, gives statutory effect to the Fair Wages Policy of the Government in so far as concerns the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any works for the Government of Canada, whether carried out under contract or by workmen employed by the Government who are exempt from the operation of the Civil Service Act. In providing for the observance of current rates of wages, which have been applicable since the Fair Wages Resolution was adopted by the House of Commons in March, 1900, the important proviso is added that in all cases wages to be paid shall be such as are fair and reasonable, and, further, that the working hours shall not exceed eight hours per day except in special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or in cases of emergency.

The Bill was introduced in the House of Commons on April 1, 1930, and became law on May 30. Although not coming within the period covered by this report, the text of the statute is, because of its importance, quoted herewith.

Following is the text of the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act:—

20-21 GEORGE V

Chap. 20

An Act respecting Fair Wages and an Eight Hour Day for Labour employed on Public Works of the Dominion of Canada.

(Assented to 30th May, 1930.)

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930.* Short title.

2. In this Act the expression "Minister" means the Minister of Labour.

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:— Government contracts subject to certain conditions.

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable; Fair wages.

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister. Eight hour day.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated. Exception.

4. The wages and hours of all workmen employed by the Government of Canada on such works as are described in section three, and who are excluded from the operation of the *Civil Service Act*, shall be those set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of section three. Workmen employed by the Government.

5. (1) The Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister, may make regulations with regard to wages and hours herein provided for and without limiting the generality of the foregoing may provide by regulation for,— Regulations.

(a) the method of determining what are current or fair and reasonable wages and the preparation and use of schedules of rates relating thereto;

- (b) rates of wages for overtime;
- (c) classifications of employment or work;
- (d) the publication and posting of wage schedules;
- (e) payment of wages to employees in case of default by the contractor or other party charged with such payment and recovery thereof from such contractor or other party;
- (f) the keeping of proper books and records and the examination of the same by Government officers;
- (g) persons who may be employed on works referred to in this Act;
- (h) the subletting of contracts;
- (i) the penalties to be imposed for breaches of the provisions of this Act or regulations made hereunder;
- (j) generally for the due enforcement of the provisions of the Act and regulations.

Force and
effect of
regulations.

(2) All regulations made under this Act shall fifteen days after the date of the first publication thereof in the *Canada Gazette* have the same force and effect as if they had been included herein.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The eight-hour day was, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, established for Dominion Government employees by Order in Council P.C. 670, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on March 27, 1930. The order provided that, except in cases where the work of employees was intermittent in character or the application of the rule was not deemed to be practicable or in the public interest, the hours of work of any federal Government employees who had up to that time been required to work more than eight hours daily should be reduced to eight hours a day, with a half-holiday on Saturday.

CONTRACT LABOUR

Representations reached the Government during the summer of 1929 that labour had been brought into Canada under contract or promise of employment, which was not needed, and resulted in the displacement of Canadian workers. An Order in Council was accordingly adopted on August 7, 1929, on the recommendation of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, amending the Immigration Act so as to prohibit the landing in Canada of any immigrant under contract or agreement, express or implied, to perform labour or service of any kind other than agriculture or domestic unless the Minister of Immigration and Colonization is satisfied that his services are required in Canada.

In enforcing the provisions of the Order in Council, the Department of Immigration and Colonization inquires carefully into the circumstances of the many requests for admission which fall within the scope of this prohibition. Such cases are regularly referred to the Employment Service Branch of the Department of Labour for advice as to whether or not the admission of petitioners to follow the employment in question would be prejudicial to the interests of available Canadian labour. From the time the Order in Council was passed to the close of the fiscal year the Employment Service was required to pass upon some 200 cases falling in this category and the work incidental to these inquiries has entailed a considerable volume of additional duties for this branch of the department.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Employment offices were conducted by the Dominion-Provincial Employment Service during the year in sixty-six centres of chief industrial activity, and

continued to prove of value in the task of finding suitable employment for all classes of workmen. These offices supplied workers not only locally, but also to adjoining districts.

Persons placed in employment during the fiscal year 1929-30 numbered 401,509. Of these placements 256,690 were for a period in excess of seven days, while in 144,819 placements the duration of employment was seven days or less.

NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE COUNCIL

On the recommendation of the Minister of Labour an Order in Council was approved by His Excellency the Governor General on May 7, 1930, making provision for the setting up of a committee, representing both the Government and the Civil Service organizations, to draft a constitution for a National Civil Service Council. The House of Commons, in adopting a report of the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations on March 27, 1928, had endorsed the principle of the establishment of such a council, "composed of representatives of the Government and the organized Civil Service in equal numbers, to consider and advise the Government upon matters of mutual concern to the Government and civil servants in their respective capacities as employer and employees, also as to the establishing of any other consultative and advisory machinery that may be required".

OLD AGE PENSIONS

When the fiscal year was entered upon old age pensions were being paid in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, and in the Northwest Territories. Two additional provinces, Alberta and Ontario, had, during the closing months of 1928-29, enacted legislation giving effect within their respective territories to the federal Old Age Pensions Act. During the period now under review, 1929-30, each of the two latter provinces adopted regulations which were approved as the provincial schemes of administration, and agreements were executed between the federal and provincial authorities whereby pensions became payable in Alberta on August 1, 1929, and in Ontario as from November 1, 1929.

In Alberta administration is vested in the Workmen's Compensation Board of the province. Also a Board of Review is established, the duties of which are to investigate doubtful cases brought to its attention by the pension authority and issue a ruling accordingly. The provincial Act provides that ten per cent of the amount payable for pensions in each municipality shall be repaid to the provincial treasury by such municipality. Fifty per cent is repaid by the Dominion, leaving a balance of forty per cent to be supplied from the provincial exchequer.

Under the scheme of administration in Ontario local pension boards are established and are charged with the consideration of all applications for old age pensions in the first instance. From any decision of the local board an appeal may be made to the Old Age Pension Commission of Ontario which administers the provincial Act. The Ontario Act provides that thirty per cent of the contributions to pensions shall be borne by the province and twenty per cent by the municipality, except in provisional judicial districts (including the provisional county of Haliburton) other than the cities or towns of ten thousand or more population, in which case no municipal or local contribution is required, fifty per cent being contributed by the province. The Dominion reimburses the province the remaining fifty per cent.

In accordance with the conditions set forth in the federal Old Age Pensions Act, a pension is payable to any British subject of seventy years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as \$365 a year and who has resided

in Canada for the twenty years preceding, and has also resided in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is \$240 yearly. In the event of a pensioner having a private income, the amount of the old age pension is subject to a reduction by the amount, if any, that the private income exceeds \$125 a year. The administration of old age pensions is entrusted to the authorities appointed by the respective provincial governments. The Department of Labour of Canada pays quarterly to each province one-half of the total amount of the pensions paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. The accompanying table gives particulars of the expenditures under the Old Age Pensions Act and the various provincial concurrent Acts during the fiscal year 1929-30 and since these Acts became severally effective.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

	Alberta Act: effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia Act: effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba Act: effective Sept. 1, 1928	Ontario Act: effective Nov. 1, 1929	Saskatche- wan Act: effective May, 1, 1928	North West Territories Order in Council, effective March 1, 1929	Totals
Number of pensioners as at Mar. 31, 1930.....	2,017	4,576	5,104	26,370	4,482	4	42,553
Amount of pensions paid during fiscal year 1929-30 (period, April 1, 1929-Mar. 31, 1930)...	267,420 04	988,088 58	1,164,687 97	2,255,688 32	937,858 89	557 74	5,614,301 54
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	133,710 01	494,025 55	582,343 99	1,127,844 16	468,929 43	557 74	2,807,410 88
Amount of pensions paid since inception of the Old Age Pensions Act to Mar. 31, 1930.	267,420 04	2,049,674 52	1,649,295 67	2,255,688 32	1,319,942 83	557 74	7,542,579 12
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	133,710 01	1,024,818 51	824,647 85	1,127,844 16	659,971 41	557 74	3,771,549 68

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Reference was made in the last annual report to the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, on April 30, 1929, in favour of the constitutional validity of the Combines Investigation Act. An appeal from this judgment was entered, but at the close of the fiscal year the appeal had not been heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The most important case dealt with under the Act during the fiscal year was that of the Amalgamated Builders' Council and other related organizations in the plumbing and heating industry. An investigation by a commissioner, Mr. Gordon Waldron, K.C., was begun in July, 1929, and completed in December, when the commissioner reported that in his opinion a combine existed. The Attorney-General of the province of Ontario, to whom the report was remitted, declined to take proceedings, and action was therefore instituted by the Federal Department of Justice. Counsel were appointed in February, 1930, but informations were not laid until after the close of the fiscal year. The report of proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act, which appears as part of this present volume, contains reference to court decisions growing out of this case, one of them affecting the constitutionality of the Trade Unions Act, and also to the cancellation of two certificates of registration issued under the latter statute to organizations of contractors against which the commissioner reported.

Preliminary inquiries into a trade association of electrical contractors in Toronto, an alleged combine in the motion picture industry, and an alleged

combine of milk producers in Montreal, were among the more important matters dealt with under the Act. Other investigations were also in progress during the year.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES

Various forms of advertising were used to acquaint the people of Canada with the advantages of the Canadian Government Annuities system, and many thousands of inquiries regarding annuities reached the department. Although not quite up to the record achieved in 1927-28 and 1928-29, the amount of purchase money received for Government annuities during 1929-30 reached the large figure of \$3,156,475.24, while the number of contracts issued, 1,257, was exceeded only in 1928-29.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the fiscal year were along the usual lines. Twenty-six applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were dealt with and boards were granted in fourteen cases. Ten boards reported during the year. It is pleasing to be able to record that no strike or lockout developed following reference of a dispute under the terms of the statute.

This legislation, it will be remembered, was enacted on March 22, 1907. During the twenty-three years that have since elapsed applications under its provisions number 729; Boards of Conciliation and Investigation have been established in 499 cases, leaving 230 disputes which were either settled by other agencies than those of a Conciliation Board or in which it was found that the machinery of the statute could not be utilized.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Technical Education Act was passed in 1919 and provided for the distribution of ten million dollars to the provinces over a period of ten years. Owing to the fact that eight of the provinces were unable to earn their full appropriations during this period, the Act was extended at the 1929 session of Parliament for a term of five years in order that those eight provinces might have a further opportunity of earning the balance to which they were entitled under the provisions of the Act.

Ontario had already earned its entire allotment when the ten year period terminated. During the year under review three other provinces, namely, British Columbia, Alberta and Quebec, earned and received the entire balance of their appropriations and no further payments on account of this work may be made to those provinces.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Canada sent delegations comprising representatives of the Government, employers and workers, to both the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the International Labour Conference which were held during the fiscal year at Geneva, Switzerland.

The twelfth conference was in session from May 30 to June 21, 1929, the main subjects considered being the prevention of industrial accidents, the protection against accidents of workers engaged in loading or unloading ships, the problem of forced labour, and the hours of work of salaried employees.

The thirteenth session of the conference, which extended from October 10 to 26, 1929, confined its time entirely to the study of maritime matters, namely, the regulation of hours of work on board ship, the protection of seamen in case of sickness, the promotion of seamen's welfare in port, and the establishment by

each maritime country of a minimum requirement of professional capacity in the case of captains, chief engineers and navigating and engineer officers in charge of watches on board merchant ships.

The decisions of the two conferences on these various subjects are summarized in the chapter of this report devoted to the International Labour Organization.

GRANT TO CANADIAN NATIONAL SAFETY LEAGUE

A grant of \$10,000 was again made by the Dominion Government in 1929-30 to the Canadian National Safety League to assist in the campaign of education in accident prevention work carried on by this private organization. The Canadian National Safety League acted during the year as a co-ordinating agency for the provincial safety leagues of British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritimes. The national organization also carried on a general campaign of safety in those provinces not yet organized.

DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

The usual annual volumes were compiled and published by the department as follows: (1) Nineteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada; (2) Eighth Report on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada; (3) Second Report on Co-operative Associations in Canada, and (4) Report on Labour Legislation in Canada, 1929. The latter report is the first annual supplement to the consolidated report showing all labour legislation in existence on December 31, 1928.

The *Labour Gazette*, the official monthly journal of the department, completed its twenty-ninth year of publication and followed in the main the lines of former years. Two supplements appeared with the *Labour Gazette* for January, 1930. The first related to Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1920 to 1929, including the following trades: building, metal, printing, electric railways, steam railways, cartage, longshoremen, grain elevators, civic employment, electric power, telephone, lumbering, mining, laundry and factory labour in various industries. The second supplement, "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1929," had reference to the movement of wholesale and retail prices and changes in cost of living in Canada and various other countries during 1929 and recent years. Reprints were made of an article appearing in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for February, 1930, on "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1929."

A bulletin was issued by the Technical Education Branch in January, 1930, describing the manner in which the Dominion Government assisted the provinces in the development of vocational education under the provisions of the Technical Education Act for the ten-year period 1919-1929.

The department also published a booklet containing full information concerning old age pensions in Canada and giving some account of pension systems in other countries.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion I am pleased again to record my appreciation of the diligent manner in which the departmental staff performed its duties during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. WARD,

*Deputy Minister of Labour and Registrar of Boards of
Conciliation and Investigation.*

September 25, 1930.

I. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

This chapter covers proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930, and constitutes the twenty-third annual report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

Applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation received during the fiscal year numbered twenty-three; twenty-six disputes figure, however, in the record, proceedings having been continued over from the preceding fiscal period in three cases. Over 28,000 employees were directly concerned in these disputes, which were distributed amongst different industries as follows: steam railways, 12; street and electric railways, 4; shipping, 2; telegraphs, 2; light and power, 2; and disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the statute 4. Fourteen boards were established, one of which dealt with two applications. Ten boards reported during the year. No interruption of work occurred following the award of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

All reports and minority reports made by boards or members of boards established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were, as required by the statute, published in the *Labour Gazette*, the official monthly journal of the Department of Labour.

In addition to its application to industrial disputes in mines and public utility industries coming within the jurisdiction of the federal authorities, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is operative in respect to similar disputes falling within the provincial sphere in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, these provinces having taken the necessary legislative action. Three boards established during the year came within this category. The provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and Prince Edward Island have not yet enacted enabling legislation on the subject.

Proceedings also took place during the year in connection with a board which had functioned during 1927.

With respect to ten cases before the department in which boards were not granted, settlements were effected by departmental mediation in three instances and negotiations were still in progress in one dispute at the close of the fiscal year. In three cases falling outside the direct scope of the statute consent to the establishment of a board was withheld by the employer. One application was held in abeyance at the request of the applicants, and in the two remaining disputes it was not possible to apply the provisions of the statute.

The features of the year's proceedings are briefly noted.

STEAM RAILWAY DISPUTES

Twelve applications dealt with during the fiscal year related to disputes in the steam railway industry. Eight boards were established, one of which dealt with two applications.

In last year's report reference was made to two boards which dealt with disputes involving the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its engine crews on eastern lines concerning certain amendments desired by the locomotive engineers to the tripartite agreement in existence between the company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Similar disputes between the Canadian National Railways and its locomotive engineers and locomotive firemen and enginemen as to amendments to the tripartite agreement in effect between the railway and the two brotherhoods were referred to two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation during 1929-30.

The board which dealt with the locomotive engineers' request for revision of certain rules made a unanimous report and expressed the opinion that, where joint schedules were in effect, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers possessed the power to enter into an agreement with the Canadian National Railways respecting the terms of employment of its members, independent of any other organization. The report also contained certain recommendations with respect to the proposed revision of the clauses of the schedule rules concerning mileage, promotion and representation.

The second board, which dealt with the protest of the locomotive firemen and enginemen on failure to reach accord on the perpetuation of the existing rules, recommended as a settlement of the dispute the adoption of the principles of an agreement reached at Cleveland in November, 1928, between the Grand Officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The report was signed by the chairman and the board member nominated by the firemen and enginemen. The company's nominee dissented from this conclusion.

Following the reports of these two boards the Canadian National Railways entered into separate agreements with its locomotive engineers, making changes in rules and working conditions, similar to those put into force during the preceding year on the Canadian Pacific Railway, effective on eastern lines as from September 1, 1929, and on western lines from November 1, 1929.

Another dispute between the Canadian National Railways and its locomotive engineers referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation related to certain changes desired by the employees in the agreement concluded in Montreal on May 1, 1926, between the Canadian National Railways, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, concerning seniority rights of engineers on the various railway lines amalgamated into the Canadian National system. The board considered the objection taken by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen to any disturbance of the Montreal agreement without their concurrence and, while deciding that the engineers had the right to contract separately with the management, took heed that in negotiating an agreement the rights of the firemen, hostlers and helpers were not infringed or trespassed upon. The report of the board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement consummated between the railway and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

A board was established in June, 1929, to deal with differences between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its conductors on eastern lines. The Order of Railway Conductors desired certain changes in wage rates and a separate agreement with the railway instead of a tripartite agreement to which the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was also a party. The trainmen's organization objected to the proposed abrogation of the tripartite agreement. The board made an interim report upholding the right of the Order of Railway Conductors to enter into an agreement with the company independent of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and adjourned to allow the parties concerned to negotiate a separate schedule. These negotiations were successful and an agreement was reached, effective July 16, 1929, providing for an increase of 5.6 per cent in the wage rate for passenger conductors. A copy of the agreement was attached to the final report of the board.

Wage increases recommended by a board in the case of conductors, trainmen and yard service employees on western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railways were accepted by the two railways and the employees concerned, and became effective October 1, 1929.

Reference appeared in last year's report to a board which, during the latter part of 1927, dealt with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway

Company and certain of its employees in the Mechanical Department at the Angus Shops, and which was reconvened on January 9, 1929, for the purpose of expressing an opinion upon a question which had arisen respecting the meaning of one of the recommendations contained in its award. On June 8, 1929, the department received the board's interpretation of its recommendation, signed by all three members.

Clerks, freight handlers, station and stores department employees on the Dominion Atlantic Railway and on the Canadian Pacific Railway submitted applications under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the discord in each case arising out of the employees' request for increased wages and changed working conditions. Two boards were established, neither of which had yet reported at the end of the fiscal year.

Two applications received from checkers employed on the Montreal wharf by the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway, respectively, were referred for consideration to one board which was being constituted when the fiscal year closed.

The Chief Conciliation Officer of the department visited Winnipeg on two occasions to inquire into a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees in the rail plant at Fort Rouge, members of the Fort Rouge Unit of the One Big Union. Investigation showed that rates of pay and working conditions were already the subject of an existing agreement between the railway company and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and that the latter organization had negotiated a wage increase for the men concerned as from June 1, 1929. A board was not established, but the company promised the applicants that, in the event of a grievance arising, they would be prepared to meet any employee individually or accompanied by one or more fellow employees.

Through the efforts of the Chief Conciliation Officer negotiations were also resumed in the case of a controversy between the Sydney and Louisburg Railway (a subsidiary of the British Empire Steel Corporation) and its freight handlers, baggagemen, truckmen and clerks, and an amicable adjustment was effected.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY DISPUTES

Street railway disputes were made the subject of four applications under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the fiscal year.

Three of the applications emanated from employees of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company. Two of these were received during April from conductors, motormen, shedmen, etc., the employees submitting the first application being represented by the Ottawa Railway Employees' Union, and the employees in the case of the second application being members of Division 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. A board was established on April 30 to deal with the disagreement concerning wages as set forth in the application from the latter organization, which represented the majority of the employees. The application from the Ottawa Railway Employees' Union related in the main to the desired revision of working shifts, i.e., alternating shifts instead of fixed shifts to enable night workers to have a share in day work, the question of increased wages also being raised. The latter point was dealt with by the board established on the application of the majority of the employees, while it was pointed out that the question of alternating shifts for car men was more a difference between two bodies of employees than between the company and the employees. The report of the board which considered the dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and its employees being members of Division 279, Amalgamated Associa-

tion of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, was unanimous and recommended continuance of the existing wage scale for another year. Both the company and the men expressed their willingness to accept this recommendation as a settlement of the dispute.

The third application from employees of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company was received in the Department on October 24, 1929, in protest against the dismissal of nine employees who had reached the age of sixty-five years. The matter was discussed by departmental officials with the management of the company and with officers of the union representing the men, Local 279 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and a conference was arranged between representatives of the two parties at which an understanding was reached that the nine men whose services had been dispensed with would be re-engaged by the company at such work in the car barns as their physical condition would permit.

A board was established at the request of trackmen employed by the Winnipeg Electric Company to inquire into a dispute arising out of an alleged reduction in switchmen's wages. The board's report was accompanied by a memorandum from the company, by which, "without abating their contention and in the interests of peace," they agreed to pay the higher rate of wages claimed by the men from the date of the dispute to the date of the expiration of the agreement.

SHIPPING DISPUTES

Grain liners' helpers at Vancouver, B.C., who had been on strike since March 26, 1929, submitted tentatively during May an application under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, suggesting at the same time that action looking to the establishment of a board be withheld pending the result of further direct negotiations. Later, the grain shipping season being practically over, procedure under the statute was, on the advice of the applicants, finally dropped.

Checkers employed on the waterfront at Halifax by the Canadian National Steamships applied on March 22, 1930, for a board to deal with the men's request for an agreement covering wages and working conditions. Officers of the department were taking the matter up with the parties concerned when the fiscal year closed.

TELEGRAPH DISPUTES

Two applications were received during the year from employees of the Canadian Marconi Company. The employees submitting the first application were members of Division No. 59, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America. The dispute affected approximately 300 employees who were seeking new agreements involving increased wages and improved working conditions in the marine and transoceanic services. A board dealt with this matter and presented a unanimous report, together with a draft agreement embodying its recommendations.

For coastal and ships' operators the board recommended that the annual increases for the second, third, fourth and fifth years, respectively, should be \$10, instead of \$5 as formerly; for the next year \$12.50, instead of \$10; and that the period for which annual increases are given should be extended to the ninth year. For telegraphers in transoceanic service a continuation of the annual increases during the fifth and sixth years was recommended. The board's recommendations also included payment of full maintenance allowance to coast station telegraphers temporarily assigned to ship duty for a period of three, instead of two weeks, or less; a uniform allowance to ships' operators, and time and one-half for legal holidays, maintenance allowance included.

Both the employing company and the applicants subsequently informed the department of their willingness to abide by the board's findings.

The second application related to differences between the Canadian Marconi Company and certain of its employees being members of Radio Division No. 1, Electrical Communication Workers of Canada. The dispute concerned the demands of the western operating personnel of the company for an upward revision of the wage scale and allowances, improved working conditions and union recognition. In view of the fact that a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had already dealt with a dispute between this company and its employees, as represented by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America, and the company had entered into an agreement with the latter organization on behalf of its employees, the company contended that it could not at the same time enter into an agreement with a second union. The minister conferred with officials of the Canadian Marconi Company and of the Electrical Communication Workers of Canada, and secured an assurance from the superintendent of the company that the benefits of the award made by the board would extend to employees on the Pacific in common with members of the operating personnel elsewhere. The company also promised that individual employees not members of the organization with which the agreement had been made, would be at liberty to approach the local superintendent on any question relative to their rights and treatment. Moreover, if they should feel for any reason that they had not received their full rights from the local superintendent, they would be at liberty to carry their case to the headquarters of the company.

LIGHT AND POWER DISPUTES

An application submitted by linemen and cable splicers employed by the Hydro-Electric System of the city of Winnipeg was carried over from 1927. The dispute related to the men's request for the abolition or modification of the agreement governing appointment in the city's service, which prevented the applicants from associating themselves with a trade union organization. As stated in last year's report, the city authorities had promised that the question would be dealt with by a special committee of Council which was being appointed to study the whole situation relating to conditions of service of civic employees, and the department accordingly withheld action under the statute in the hope that favourable advice would come to hand in due course. However, upon word being received from His Worship the Mayor of Winnipeg in July, 1929, indicating that nothing had been done by the committee appointed in 1928, and that the matter had not been revived in 1929, and further advising that the last pronouncement of the City Council was against reopening the question, there appeared no alternative but to accede to the employees' application. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was accordingly established, constituted as follows: the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice D. A. Macdonald, Winnipeg, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other board members; Mr. R. F. MacWilliams, K.C., Winnipeg, appointed by the minister in the absence of a recommendation from the Corporation of Winnipeg; and Mr. Ralph Maybank, Winnipeg, nominated by the employees. The report of the board was unanimous and recommended that the city allow the employees freedom of association and that the employees pledge themselves not to join in any sympathetic strike; also that the union undertake not to call out members on a sympathetic strike. Whether such modification of the agreement should relate to the applicants only, or extend to all classes of employees, was left to the decision of the Winnipeg City Council. After the close of the fiscal year, September 3, 1930, the City Council passed a resolution rescinding the agreement on the lines recommended by the board in respect to all civic employees.

When the fiscal year terminated a board was holding sessions in connection with a wages dispute between the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and the electrical and mechanical workers of the Hydro-Electric System at Winnipeg and Pointe du Bois.

DISPUTES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE DIRECT SCOPE OF THE ACT

With the joint consent of the conflicting parties, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established in a dispute falling outside the direct jurisdiction of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, that, namely, between various shipbuilding firms at Vancouver, B.C., and their ships caulkers. A strike of shipwrights, joiners, caulkers, etc., for increased wages had occurred on March 26. As a result of mediation by the resident officer of the Department of Labour and the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia, the strike was terminated on April 23, the demand of the shipwrights being conceded by the employers, and both parties agreeing to refer the question as to the caulkers' wage rate to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The board's report was signed by all three members, the employees' nominee dissenting, however, from the recommendation of the majority of the board that no change in the caulkers' wage rate could be justified at that time.

Applications were also received from employees of the following firms: (1) *London Free Press* and *London Advertiser*; (2) Gatineau Power Company; and (3) The MacFarlane Shoe, Limited. The industry concerned in each case did not come clearly within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for adjustment and a board could be constituted only with the joint consent of the parties to the dispute under section 64 of the statute. No board was established, the employer declining in each instance to join with the employees in submitting the differences to a tribunal constituted under the terms of the Act.

TWENTY-THREE YEARS' OPERATIONS

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act became law on March 22, 1907, and had therefore been in operation for twenty-three years at the close of the fiscal year 1929-30.

During this period applications under its terms reached the total of 729. Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were granted in 499 cases, leaving 230 disputes which were either settled by other efforts than those of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation or in which it was found that the machinery of the statute could not be utilized. Of the above mentioned 499 disputes, in each of which it had been declared on oath that a strike or lockout was believed to be impending, a cessation of work was averted or ended in all save thirty-eight cases.

SUMMARY TABLES RESPECTING PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

The tables here presented are arranged in several divisions, viz.: (i) showing proceedings by industries concerned during the fiscal year 1929-30; (ii) showing proceedings by industries concerned from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1930; (iii) showing by fiscal years, 1907-1930, number of disputes dealt with; (iv) showing by calendar years, 1907-1930, number of disputes dealt with; and (v) summarizing operations under the statute for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.

The proceedings under the Act during the fiscal year include three cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, namely: disputes between (1) Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees in the mechanical department at the Angus shops, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; (2) Canadian National Railways and its locomotive engineers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; and (3) Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and linemen and cable splicers employed by the Hydro-Electric System of the city.

1.—TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1929,
TO MARCH 31, 1930

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards	Number of Boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting transportation and communication and other public utilities—			
(1) Transportation and Communication—			
(a) Steam railways.....	12	8	0
(b) Street and electric railways.....	4	2	0
(c) Shipping.....	2	0	0
(d) Telegraphs.....	2	1	0
(2) Miscellaneous—			
Light and power.....	2	2	0
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act..	4	1	0
Total.....	26*	14	0

*Including three cases left over from preceding year, as stated above.

On March 31, 1930, results were still pending in connection with six applications concerning disputes between (1) Dominion Atlantic Railway Company and its clerks, freight handlers, etc., represented by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; (2) Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its clerks, freight handlers, etc., on Eastern and Western Lines, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; (3) Canadian National Railways and its checkers, etc., on the Montreal wharf, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; (4) Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its checkers, etc., on the Montreal wharf, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; (5) Canadian National Steamships and its checkers employed on the waterfront at Halifax, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees; and (6) Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and certain employees of the Hydro-Electric System of the city, being linemen, etc., members of the Hydro and Mechanical Workers' Unit and Pointe du Bois Unit of the Federation of Civic Employees of Winnipeg.

II. TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907,
TO MARCH 31, 1930

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work—		
(1) Mines—		
(a) Coal.....	78	11
(b) Metal.....	20	5
(c) Asbestos.....	1	0
(2) Transportation and communication—		
(a) Steam railways.....	222	7
(b) Street and electric railways.....	119	7
(c) Express.....	12	1
(d) Shipping.....	37	0
(e) Telegraphs.....	26	1
(f) Telephones.....	8	0
(3) Miscellaneous—		
(a) Light and power.....	28	3
(b) Elevators.....	1	0
(4) War work.....	30	1
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	147	2
Total.....	729	38

III. TABLE SHOWING BY FISCAL YEARS, 1907-1930, NUMBER OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH

	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924	1924-1925	1925-1926	1926-1927	1927-1928	1928-1929	1929-1930	Total
Number of applications	34	21	27	24	18	21	16	16	14	36	52	95	72	63	49	39	22	19	4	19	23	22	23	729
Number of boards granted...	31	19	25	19	15	17	15	17	11	20	38	60	46	37	31	27	13	9	0	11	11	13	14	499
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended).....	1	1	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	38

The figures contained in the above table may be thought to show discrepancies as compared with those appearing in the yearly summary. A closer examination will, however, show the respective statements to be in agreement. A complete statement of proceedings for a year must show all disputes dealt with during the fiscal year. The figures of the yearly statement include, therefore, disputes carried over from the previous year and which are counted in the summary of that year's proceedings. Thus the same dispute may properly figure in the annual statement for each of two years. In the statistical recapitulation covering several years, as above, it is necessary that no dispute shall be counted more than once, and account is taken of the number of applications received during the year and thus brought within the purview of the statute.

IV. TABLE SHOWING BY CALENDAR YEARS, 1907-1930, NUMBER OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH

—	*1907 9 mos.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	†1930 3 mos.	Total
Number of applica- tions.....	25	27	22	28	21	16	18	18	15	29	53	93	70	61	54	42	22	22	4	14	26	25	21	3	729
Number of boards granted.....	22	25	21	23	16	16	15	18	12	16	37	59	47	41	26	29	17	10	0	9	13	13	1	499	
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended).	1	1	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	38

*The Act became law on March 22, 1907, so that the proceedings cover nine months only.

†To the end of the financial year, March 31.

(The remark following Table III applies equally to apparent discrepancies as between the above summary by calendar years and yearly summaries of proceedings.)

I.—AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from the party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from the party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation from the two members first appointed.

(1) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

(a) STEAM RAILWAYS

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman: (e) Employer: (m) Men:	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
April 29, 1927.	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees in the mechanical department at the Angus Shops members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.	Employees...	C.P.R. Eastern Lines.	275 dir.....	Proposal submitted by employees looking to an agreement as to rates of pay and working conditions, involving question as to whether or not certain office employees, claimed by the company to hold confidential positions, should be included in negotiations for a general agreement.	Prof. Edouard Montpetit, (c) 3; Sir Wm. Stavert, (e) 2; J. T. Foster, (m) 1.	Nov. 1, 1927. Re-convened Jan. 9, 1929.	Jan. 16, 1928. Supplementary report June 8, 1929.	The board was reconvened for the purpose of expressing an opinion upon a question which had arisen regarding the meaning of one of the recommendations in its unanimous report. The supplementary report containing the board's interpretation of its recommendations was signed by all three members.
Mar. 16, 1929	Canadian National Railway and certain of its employees being locomotive engineers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.	Employees...	C.N.R. Lines in Canada.	4,000 dir.....	For revision of certain rules governing employees' service.	Hon. Mr. Justice W. E. Ramey, (c) 3; J. L. Counsell, K.C.; (e) 1; A. Cyril Boyce, K.C.; (m) 1.	April 22, 1929	July 23, 1929	The rules which the applicants desired to revise formed part of a tripartite agreement between the Canadian National Railway, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The board's report was unanimous and expressed the opinion that, where joint schedules were in effect, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers possessed the power to enter into an agreement with the Canadian National Railway respecting the terms of employment of its members, independent of any other organization. The board's findings were accepted by the railway company and locomotive engineers and a schedule was drawn up effective September 1, 1929.

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC.—Continued
(1) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued
(a) STEAM RAILWAYS—Continued

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman: (e) Employer: (m) Men:	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
April 2, 1929	Dominion Atlantic Railway Company and certain of its employees being clerks, freight handlers, station and stores department employees, represented by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station employees.	Employees....	Nova Scotia.....	90 dir.....	For increased wages and changed working conditions.	M. B. Archibald, (c) 3; L. A. Lovett, K.C., (e) 2; Hon. John McDonald (m) 1.	Sept. 16, 1929	.....	Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.
April 23, 1929	Canadian National Railway and certain of its employees being locomotive firemen and engine men, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.	Employees....	C.N.R. lines in Canada.	4,500 dir....	Failure to reach agreement on perpetuation and application of certain rules governing employees' service.	John G. Gauld, (c) 3; J. L. Counsell, K.C., (e) 1; John M. Godfrey, K.C., (m) 1.	May 28, 1929	Aug. 15, 1929	The report of the board was signed by the chairman and Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Counsell adding a statement dissenting from their recommendation.
April 30, 1929	Canadian National Railway and certain of its employees being locomotive engineers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.	Employees....	C.N.R. lines in Canada.	4,000 dir....	For certain changes in so-called "Montreal Agreement" of May 1, 1926 (i.e. relating to seniority rights).	His Hon. Judge Albert Constantineau, (c) 3; J. L. Counsell, K.C., (e) 1; A. Cyril Boyce, K.C., (m) 1.	May 30, 1929	Aug. 12, 1929	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement consummated between the parties to the dispute.
May 11, 1929	Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Lines, and certain of its employees being conductors, members of the Order of Railway Conductors.	Employees....	C.P.R. Eastern Lines.	800 dir.; 2,600 indr.	Employees' request for a separate agreement covering conductors as a class and involving wage increases.	Geo. C. McDonald, C.A., (c) 3; Geo. A. Campbell, K.C., (e) 1; A. Cyril Boyce, K.C. (m) 1.	June 4, 1929	Interim report July 9, 1929; final report Aug. 7, 1929	The board made an interim report upholding the right of the Order of Railway Conductors to negotiate with the railway company for a schedule of rates of pay and rules governing the service of conductors only, independent of any other organization of railway labour. The board then adjourned to allow the parties concerned to negotiate a separate schedule. These negotiations were successful and an agreement was reached, effective July 16, 1929, a copy of which was attached to the final report of the board.

May 11, 1929	Canadian National Rail- way Company and certain of its employees in the Rail Plant at Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, being la- bours and specialists, members of the Fort Rouge unit of the One Big Union.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man.	130 dir.	For increased wages and changed working con- ditions.			Investigation by the Chief Concilia- tion Officer showed that rates of pay and working conditions were already the subject of existing agreements between the railway company and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. The latter organization negotiated a wage increase for the men con- cerned as from June 1, 1929. In the case of a grievance arising, however, the company advised the applica- nts that they would be prepared to meet any employee individu- ally or accompanied by one or more fellow employees. A board was not established.
June 15, 1929	Canadian Pacific Rail- way Company (West- ern Lines) and Cana- dian National Rail- ways (Western Lines) on the one hand and certain of their em- ployees on the other hand, being conduct- ors, trainmen and yard service employees, members of the Order of Railway Conduct- ors and the Brother- hood of Railroad Trainmen.	Employees...	C.P.R. and C.N.R. Western Lines.	6,000 dir.; 10,000 indir.	For increased wages....	Hon. Mr. Justice A. K. Dysart, (C) 3; Isaac Pitblado, K.C., (E) 1; David Campbell, K.C., (M) 1.	Oct. 4, 1929	The report of the board was unani- mous and contained recommenda- tions as to wage increases which were subsequently accepted by the employees and the two railway companies concerned.
June 26, July 1, 1929	Canadian Pacific Rail- way Company and certain of its employ- ees on Eastern and Western Lines, being clerks, freight, hand- lers, station and stores department employ- ees, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steam- ship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.	Employees...	C.P.R. Eastern and Western Lines.	5,500 dir. 7,000 indir.	For increased wages and changed working con- ditions.	Hon. Charles Laun- deau, K.C., (C) 3; Errol M. McDougall, K.C., (E) 1; John T. Foster, (M) 1.	Aug. 21, 1929	Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC.—Continued

(1) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued

(a) STEAM RAILWAYS—Concluded

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman: (E) Employer: (M) Men:	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
July 10, 1929	Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees on the Montreal Wharf, being checkers, etc.; members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.	Employees...	Montreal, P.Q.	250 dir.; 250 indir.	For increased wages and changed working conditions.				
July 22, 1929	Canadian Pacific Railway and certain of its employees on the Montreal Wharf, being gang foremen, checkers, copers, sorters and porters; members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.	Employees...	Montreal, P.Q.	250 dir.; 250 indir.	For increased wages and changed working conditions.	Errol M. McDougall, K.C., (E) 1; J. T. Foster, (M) 1.			Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.
Feb. 21, 1930	Sydney and Louisburg Railway (a subsidiary of the British Empire Steel Corporation) and certain employees being freight handlers, baggagemen, trackmen and clerks; members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees...	Glace Bay and County of Cape Breton.	91 dir.	For increased wages and minor changes in working conditions.				Through the mediation of the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department negotiations between the disputants were renewed and an amicable adjustment was effected.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

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(b) STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

April 11, 1929	Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees being conductors, motormen, shedmen, etc., members of the Ottawa Railway Employees' Union.	Employees...	Ottawa and district.	Not definite.	For revision of working shifts and increased rates of pay.	At the time this application was received, negotiations looking to an agreement were in progress between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. An agreement not being reached, application under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was made by the latter organization which represented the majority of the employees. (<i>See below.</i>)
April 29, 1929	Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees being motormen, conductors, one-man car operators, shopmen, shedmen, trackmen, linemen and power-house employees, members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	Ottawa and district.	320 dir.; 200 indir.	For increased wages and against decrease in wages.	His Hon. Judge E. J. Daly, (c) 3; Remond Quain, (e) 1; H. J. Burns, (m) 1.	May 30, 1929 The report was unanimous and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute, which both parties expressed their willingness to accept.
May 23, 1929	Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being trackmen.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man.....	120 dir.; 1,000 indir.	Against alleged reduction in wages.	Hon. Mr. Justice W. Aug. 6, H. Trueman, (c) 4; C. E. Dufour, (e) 1; Allan Meikle, (m) 1.	Sept. 3, 1929 The report of the board was unanimous and was accompanied by a memorandum from the company by which, "without abating their contention and in the interests of peace," they agreed to pay the higher rate of wages claimed by the men from the date of the dispute to the date of the expiration of the agreement.
Oct. 24, 1929	Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees being motormen, conductors, shopmen, barmen and trackmen, members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	Ottawa, Ont.....	350 dir.; 500 indir.	Dismissal of employees who had reached age of 65 years.	.....	Through the good offices of the department a conference was arranged between the representatives of the parties at which a basis of settlement was reached, board procedure being accordingly rendered unnecessary.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC.—Continued

(1) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Concluded

(c) SHIPPING

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman: (e) Employer: (M) Men:	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
May 6, 1929	British Columbia Marine Co., Ltd. Empire Stevedoring Co., Enterprise Contracting Co., and Wallace Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., and certain of their employees being grain liners, helpers, winchmen, hatchtenders and dry-dockers, members of the Waterfront Section of the Building Construction Labourers' Union No. 6, General Workers' Union of Canada.	Employees...	Vancouver, B.C.	150 dir.	For increased wages and improved working conditions.				A strike had occurred on Mar. 26. The application was submitted tentatively, with the suggestion that procedure under the Act be stayed pending the result of further direct negotiations. Later, on the advice of the applicants, the establishment of a board was allowed to remain in abeyance and was finally dropped.
Mar. 22, 1930	Canadian National Steamships and certain of its employees being checkers employed on the waterfront at Halifax members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees...	Halifax, N.S.	40 dir.	Employees' request for agreement covering wages and working conditions.				At the close of the year officers of the department had the matter up with the parties concerned.

(d) TELEGRAPHS

April 5, 1929	Canadian Marconi Company, Limited, and certain of its employees being members of Division No. 59, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America.	Employees...	Ships of Canadian registry on Great Lakes and at sea.	300 dir.	For increased wages and changed working conditions.	Joseph Singer, (c) 4; Lt.-Col. Wilfred Bovey, O. B. E., (e) 1; Thomas Taylor, (M) 1.	May 1, 1929	June 14, 1929	The board presented a unanimous report, together with a draft agreement embodying its recommendations respecting the matters in dispute. Both the company and employees later indicated their willingness to abide by the board's findings.
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June 17, 1929	Canadian Marconi Com- pany, Limited, and certain of its employ- ees being members of Radio Division No. 1, Electrical Communi- cation Workers of Canada.	Employees...	Vancouver, B.C.	37 dir.; 750 indir.	For increased wages, certain changes in working conditions and union recognition.	A board had already dealt with a dispute between the company and its employees as represented by the Commercial Telegraphers Union of North America (see above) and the company had entered into an agreement with that union. The minister con- ferred with the parties there con- cerned and secured from the com- pany an assurance that the benefits of the board's award would be re- ceived in the department. The board's award received in the department was extended to the employees making individual applications; also that individual employees not mem- bers of the organization with which the agreement had been made would be at liberty to approach the local superintendent on any question relative to their rights and treatment, and, if full rights were not then received, to carry the case to the headquarters of the company.
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(2) MISCELLANEOUS
LIGHT AND POWER

Oct. 27, 1927	Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and cer- tain of its employees being linemen and cable spicers employ- ed by the Hydro- Electric System of the city.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man.	50 dir.; 100 indir.	Request for abolition of or modification of agreement governing appointment in city's service which pre- vented applicants from associating themselves with a trade union.	Hon. Mr. Chief Justice D. A. Macdonald, (c) 3; R. F. McWil- liams, K.C., (e) 2; Ralph Maybank, (m) 1.	Sept. 4, 1929	Nov. 30, 1929	Shortly after receipt of application city authorities promised that matter would be dealt with by a special committee of the City Council and action under the statute was accordingly withheld in hope of favourable advice being received. However, in July, 1929, word reached the department from the mayor that nothing had been done by the committee appointed in 1928 and that the matter had not been revived in 1929, and further that the last pronounce- ment of the City Council was against reopening the case. The department therefore proceeded with the establishment of a board. The board's report was unanimous and recommended that the city allow the employees concerned freedom of association, and that the employees pledge themselves not to join in any sympathetic strikes; also that the union under- take not to call out their members on a sympathetic strike. After the close of the fiscal year, Sep- tember 3, 1930, the City Council passed a resolution endorsing the agree- ment on the lines recommended by the board in respect to all civic employees.
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V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC. — *Concluded*(2) MISCELLANEOUS—*Concluded*LIGHT AND POWER—*Concluded*

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman: (e) Employer: (M) Men:	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Nov. 7, 1929	Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and certain employees of the Hydro Electric System of the city being linemen, cablemen, station operators, etc., members of the Hydro and Mechanical Workers' Unit and Pointe du Bois Unit of the Federation of Civic Employees of Winnipeg.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man.....	225 dir.	For increased wages....	W. M. Neal, (c) 3; Wm. G. Chase, (e) 1; Harry Stephenson, (M) 1.	Mar. 4, 1930	.....	Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.

II.—DISPUTES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE DIRECT SCOPE OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

April 30, 1929	British Columbia Marine Engineers and Shipbuilders, Vancouver Shipyards, Ltd., Burrard Shipyard and Engineering Works, Chappell Bros., Pacific Salvage Co., A. Linton and Co., Erikson Boatbuilders, Ltd. and Burrard Drydock Co., Ltd.; members of the Shipbuilders' Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and certain of their employees being ships' caulkers, members of Shipyard Branch No. 2, Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada.	Employers and Employees.	Vancouver, B.C.....	20 dir.; 150 indir.	Employees' request for increased wages.	Hon. A. M. Manson, (c) 3; Ernest F. Cribb, (e) 1; Henry Burgess, (M) 1.	May 11, 1929	June 15, 1929	The report was signed by all three board members, Mr. Burgess dissenting, however, from the recommendation of the majority of the board with respect to the wage claim.
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June 27, 1929	London Free Press and London Advertiser, on the one hand, and certain of their employees on the other hand, being members of the London Typographical Union No. 133.	Employees....	London, Ont.....	85 dir.; 25 indir.	For increased wages.....	The industry concerned not coming within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a board could be established only by mutual consent of the parties concerned. The employees claimed that an agreement entered into with the two companies in 1928 provided that, after a period of eighteen months, on appeal of one party the wage scale would be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The companies, however, disputed the men's interpretation of the agreement and refused to deal with the men's claim until the expiration of the three-year agreement.
Aug. 12, 1929	Gatineau Power Company and certain of its employees, being power house, substitution and system operators, wheelmen, mechanics, electrical fitters, helpers and cleaners, members of the Ottawa Branch of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union.	Employees....	Ottawa and district.	80 dir.; 130 indir.	For shorter working week without decrease in earnings, and against alleged unfair dismissal of employee because of certain union affiliation.	.....	.....	.....	Consent to the establishment of a board was refused by the employing company.
Jan. 29, 1930	The MacFarlane Shoe, Limited, and certain of its employees being members of the National Catholic Union and Boot and Shoe Workers.	Employees....	Montreal, P.Q.....	52 dir.....	Against closed shop agreement with another union.	.....	.....	.....	The industry in question not being one to which the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act primarily applies, a board could be established only with the joint consent of the parties concerned. The employer's consent being refused, no board was established.

II. CONCILIATION WORK

During the past twelve months the services of the Department of Labour were utilized in connection with the adjustment of a number of labour disputes. In some of these cases strikes or lockouts had already occurred, and in others cessation of work appeared to be imminent or there was difficulty in carrying on negotiations in connection with wages and working conditions. In most cases the proceedings were under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, which empowers the minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries by officers of the department resulted in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act.

Labour troubles in the coal mining fields of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia, which in past years have been very pronounced, with the exception of the year 1929, were almost entirely eliminated during the year under review and coal mining operations were continuing throughout Canada without interruption. Strikes in other industries have been few, of short duration and of minor importance.

In recent years there has been a marked tendency on the part of employees to bring their grievances to the attention of the department before resorting to strike measures. Where such opportunities have been afforded, departmental officers have been highly successful in bringing about an amicable adjustment of the difficulty. Experience in such matters has very clearly demonstrated that it is much easier to negotiate successfully in a friendly atmosphere and more satisfactory results are obtained under such circumstances. Settlement of disputes under these conditions means that there is no loss of wages to the employees concerned and no stoppage of work or inconvenience to the industry. It is therefore to be hoped that the tendency in this direction may be even more marked in succeeding years.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The Conciliation Officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec. The territory of the officer residing in Halifax includes the three Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds as referred to in Chapter III of this report.

The following is a list of the more important cases in connection with which mediation work was performed during the year by the department on request of one or both parties to the dispute and which indicates the good results being obtained by this service.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

Toronto, Ont.—During April, 1929, a dispute arose between the plumbers and one section of the Master Plumbers' Association which finally developed into

a cessation of work involving a large number of workmen. Through direct negotiations by the Minister of Labour an agreement was finally reached and the men returned to work.

Montreal, P.Q.—A dispute between carpenters and building contractors in Montreal, in connection with which work ceased on April 24, the carpenters demanding an increase in wages from 75 cents per hour to 85 cents with a reduction in hours from nine hours per day to eight, was settled as the result of the mediation of a representative of the Department of Labour. It was agreed that the wage rate should be 80 cents per hour until September 30, 1929, with nine hours per day, and that from October 1, 1929, until April 30, 1930, the wage rate should be 85 cents per hour with eight hours per day. Work was resumed on May 7 under these terms. No agreement was signed between the contractors' association and the union, but the terms of settlement were set forth in an interchange of correspondence between the officers of the two organizations. It was also arranged that overtime from five p.m. to midnight, Monday to Friday, should be paid at the rate of time and one-half, and also work from one p.m. to midnight on Saturday, double time to be paid for work after midnight and on certain holidays.

Montreal, P.Q.—Approximately 800 painters and decorators employed by various firms in Montreal declared a strike in April, 1929, demanding a wage increase from 70 cents to \$1 per hour. A representative of the Department of Labour offered his services as a mediator. Negotiations ensued which resulted in a three-year agreement being signed by 22 employers providing for a wage rate of 80 cents, 85 cents and 90 cents for the respective years.

Halifax, N.S.—Electrical workers (inside wiremen) ceased work on May 10 to secure an increase in wages from 70 cents per hour to 80 cents and a signed agreement for three years providing for further increases later. On May 21 the dispute was terminated, an agreement having been reached between the union and the employers' association for a period of three years providing for 80 cents per hour until May 1, 1930, 90 cents during the next twelve months, and \$1 per hour during the twelve months beginning May 1, 1931, as the result of the mediation of the resident representative of the Department of Labour.

Saint John, N.B.—In May, 1929, the blacksmiths employed by the Saint John Drydock and Shipbuilding Company, Saint John, N.B., solicited the help of the department in bringing about a wage adjustment. A departmental mediator was assigned to this case with the result that a mutually satisfactory agreement was reached.

Ottawa, Ont.—Officials of the Local Union of Painters and Decorators were anxious to deal directly with the Master Painters in regard to wages and working conditions but were unable to bring about a meeting with their employers. In June, 1929, they applied to the Department of Labour for assistance in this matter and an attempt was made to induce the Master Painters to meet the men in committee, but without success.

Halifax, N.S.—The building trades in Halifax in the spring of 1929 were asking for a general increase in wages. Negotiations between certain organizations and the Mechanical Builders' Exchange had resulted in a deadlock. Through the efforts of a mediator of the Department of Labour new agreements satisfactory to all concerned were reached.

Vancouver, B.C.—On June 6, 1929, plasterers' helpers employed in the building and construction industries in Vancouver went on strike for an increase in wages. These men returned to work on June 20, pending negotiations and mediation by a departmental officer.

Vancouver, B.C.—Plasterers engaged in the building and construction industries went on strike on June 6, 1929, for an increase in wages. Through departmental mediation work was resumed with a provisional agreement.

Prince Rupert, B.C.—The machinists in the employ of the Prince Rupert Drydock Company in August, 1929, threatened to strike over a wage dispute. Due to the efforts of a mediator of the Department of Labour the threatened strike did not ensue.

Halifax, N.S.—A number of common labourers in the employ of the Foundation Company of Canada engaged on the construction of the hotel and depot at Halifax struck in September, 1929, for a wage increase from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour. An officer of the Department of Labour investigated the dispute with the result that the men were reinstated and the 40-cent rate made effective.

Alert Bay, B.C.—A strike of labourers on a construction job at Alert Bay, B.C., occurred on September 13, 1929. It appeared that the employees had not been paid their wages when due and that the rates for board had been increased from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. The employer being a subcontractor, the main contractor paid the wages due and restored the rate of board to the previous figure and work was resumed on September 19. After the resumption of work a dispute arose as to some points in the settlement and these were adjusted through the mediation of the western representative of the department.

Halifax, N.S.—In October, 1929, labourers employed on work being done at Pier 27, South Terminals, Halifax, ceased work demanding an increase in wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour. An officer of the Department of Labour dealt with this dispute at once and a rate of 40 cents per hour, which is recognized as the prevailing rate in Halifax, was put into effect.

Halifax, N.S.—The union painters engaged on the new T. Eaton Company building, Halifax, threatened to strike in October, 1929, on account of the contractor employing non-union labour. Through the efforts of an officer of the Department of Labour the difficulty was adjusted.

Montreal, P.Q.—A dispute took place in October, 1929, between the operative plasterers and cement finishers and the Montreal Builders' Exchange in respect to wage rates. An officer of the department, acting as a mediator, arranged for arbitration proceedings and through this medium a settlement was reached.

Saint John, N.B.—Machinists employed by the Saint John Drydock and Shipbuilding Company, Saint John, N.B., notified the department in November, 1929, of their inability to reach an agreement with the company in respect to overtime rates. A mediator of the department arranged a meeting between the employers and employees and an agreement was reached.

Calgary, Alta.—Representations had been made to the Department of Labour to the effect that the wage rates on the Ghost River Power development for the Calgary Power Company were not in accordance with the prevailing rates. After thorough investigation and prolonged negotiations the Minister of Labour brought about a settlement of this dispute in December, 1929. As a result of this settlement back wages were paid to the various employees to the amount of approximately \$16,000.

Lulu Island, B.C.—In March, 1930, a dispute arose involving pile drivers employed on bridge construction at Lulu Island, B.C. This matter was brought to the attention of the department and a satisfactory basis of settlement was reached.

Regina, Sask.—In March, 1930, a dispute arose in regard to the employment of carpenters' helpers on work carried on by Smith Brothers and Wilson, Limited, at Regina. Through the efforts of an officer of the Department of Labour the matter was adjusted.

Food

Halifax, N.S.—A representative of the Department of Labour was asked in May, 1929, to assist in the adjustment of a dispute in respect to wages, working conditions, and the reinstatement of certain employees between the National Fish Company and its employees at Halifax. An arrangement was arrived at, satisfactory to all concerned.

London, Ont.—Milk drivers in the employ of several companies in London struck in August, 1929, for improved working conditions and a signed agreement. The strike was of very short duration and the men's claims were granted. Previous to the strike an officer of this department was helpful to some extent and arranged conferences between employer and employee.

METAL MANUFACTURING

Oshawa, Ont.—The tool and die makers (night shift) in the employ of the General Motors at Oshawa, Ont., ceased work in April, 1929, alleging various grievances. The Minister of Labour discussed this matter directly with the officials of the company and as a result all the men who were available were reinstated.

Lachine, P.Q.—A strike occurred on May 2 of moulders in two establishments, who demanded an increase in wages to 82½ cents per hour, being the union rate. A representative of the Department of Labour was requested by the strikers to mediate and he took the matter up with the employers. The latter stated that they were paying from 75 cents to 92½ cents per hour but would not agree to any minimum rate, and that the strikers might apply individually for reinstatement. At the end of the month it was reported that there were still thirty-three involved and receiving strike pay, that some of the others had returned to work in the establishments affected and the rest had secured work elsewhere.

Saint John, N.B.—Machinists in the employ of T. McAvity & Sons, Saint John, in October, 1929, notified the department that a dispute existed between their membership and the company in respect to wage rates and asked the assistance of the department in avoiding a serious outcome. Through mediation of a representative of the department a mutually satisfactory agreement was reached which provided for a considerable increase in wages.

Toronto, Ont.—Coppersmiths in the employ of the Coulter Copper and Brass Company, Toronto, struck in October, 1929, for increased wages. A departmental mediator arranged several conferences between employers and employees at which he was present, but a settlement could not be reached and the strike continued.

Guelph, Ont.—In February, 1930, the employees of the metal polishing department of the Guelph Stove Company, Guelph, informed the department that discrimination was being shown by the company, two or more officials of the local union having been laid off. The employees complained also of a 20 per cent reduction in piece work rates, and requested the assistance of the department in bringing about an adjustment. Two mediators proceeded to Guelph to make an investigation and interviewed the management. The general manager declined to make any concessions and denied that there had been any discrimination. He also declined to allow the matter in dispute to be investigated by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investi-

gation Act, although the men were quite agreeable to accepting such procedure. On March 6 the employees concerned ceased work and then negotiated with the company officials. Both parties agreed to a 10 per cent reduction in piece work rates, and the two men who had been laid off, claiming discrimination, waived their rights to reinstatement.

MINING

Mercoal, Alta.—A dispute arose in May, 1929, between the miners and the management of the McLeod River Collieries at Mercoal, Alta., the miners alleging that their agreement had been violated, and a strike was threatened. This dispute was adjusted through the efforts of an officer of the Department of Labour.

PULP AND PAPER

Fort William, Ont.—Papermakers in the employ of the Great Lakes Paper Company, Fort William, Ont., threatened to strike over wage rates in September, 1929. Through the efforts of the Minister of Labour this strike was prevented.

PRINTING

Nelson, B.C.—Trouble developed in July, 1929, on the *Nelson Daily News*, with the result that certain printers ceased work, alleging violation of their agreement in respect to apprentices. This dispute was handled by one of the departmental officers, but a solution of the difficulty could not be reached.

Hamilton, Ont.—The printers employed by the *Hamilton Herald and Spectator* had reached a deadlock in their negotiations with the newspaper management in regard to a new agreement, the old agreement having expired during the negotiations. In February, 1930, this dispute had reached a stage where strike breakers were on hand and cessation of work appeared imminent. Through intervention of the minister both sides to the dispute agreed to accept departmental mediation. Two officers of the department were therefore sent to Hamilton and as a result of their efforts a new wage agreement covering a period of three years was signed. This agreement provided for an increase in wages and proved satisfactory to both parties.

TEXTILES

Peterborough, Ont.—During May, 1929, a strike developed involving certain plush weavers in the employ of the Dominion Worsteds at Peterborough, Ont. The strike was due to an alleged violation of wage contracts of certain employees brought from England. Two departmental mediators were assigned to this case and as a result the company agreed to reinstate the men concerned. It developed, however, that the three men involved preferred to return to England. Their wishes were acceded to, the company paying all expenses in this connection.

Hamilton, Ont.—In response to requests from employees of the full-fashioned hosiery department of the Mercury Mills, Hamilton, Ont., who had ceased work in February, 1930, over a requirement of the company that they should give advance notice in writing before becoming members of a labour organization, two mediators of the department proceeded to Hamilton and were successful in bringing about an agreement which eliminated this requirement and provided for the reinstatement of all the employees concerned without discrimination.

TRANSPORTATION

Winnipeg, Man.—The trackmen employed by the Winnipeg Electric Company, Winnipeg, advised the department in December, 1929, that their agreement with this company had been violated in connection with reduction of staff, and requested that an officer of the department should deal with the question. An officer proceeded to Winnipeg and after several conferences with a committee of the men and also with the company officials a solution of the difficulty was found.

Winnipeg, Man.—Employees in the Fort Rouge Rail Plant of the Canadian National Railways, Winnipeg, brought to the attention of the department certain grievances and asked for an investigation. A mediator of the department visited the Fort Rouge Plant and later on interviewed the company officials. As a result of his visit certain understandings were reached which, to a considerable extent, adjusted the matters of which complaint had been made.

Halifax, N.S.—A serious dispute arose in Halifax in December, 1929, between the longshoremen and the various shipping agencies in respect to wages and working conditions. After prolonged negotiations a mediator of the department was successful in bringing about a satisfactory settlement and signed agreement.

Sydney, N.S.—The longshoremen at North Sydney brought to the minister's attention in February, 1930, difficulty they were experiencing as to wage rates at that port and requested assistance in bringing about an adjustment of what they termed unfair conditions. An officer of the department was assigned to this case and as a result of his efforts an understanding was reached with a number of Steamship Agents which was reported to be satisfactory to those concerned.

MISCELLANEOUS

Saskatoon, Sask.—The electric linesmen employed by the city of Saskatoon requested the assistance of the department in April, 1929, in respect to certain alleged grievances having to do with wage rates. This matter was dealt with by one of the departmental officers, who arranged a meeting between the city commissioner and representatives of the men, and a settlement was effected.

Fort William, Ont.—The electrical workers in the employ of the Fort William Utilities Commission and Port Arthur Utilities Commission brought to the attention of the department their inability to solve certain difficulties existing between themselves and their employers. In August, 1929, a departmental mediator visited Port Arthur and interviewed all concerned in the dispute. Being unable to adjust the matter locally, he endeavoured to have the matter referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The representatives of the men were quite agreeable to this procedure but the consent of the employers could not be obtained.

III. FAIR WAGES POLICY

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada* has been administered by the Department of Labour since its inception in 1900. It was based originally on a resolution of the House of Commons adopted at the session of 1900 and was later expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, with certain amendments which were made by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The fair wages resolution of 1900 was in the terms following:—

"That it is resolved that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

"It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds."

Additional force was given to the Fair Wages Policy in 1903 by the inclusion in the Railway Act of a section requiring the payment of current rates of wages to all workmen engaged in the construction of lines of railway towards which financial aid was granted by the Parliament of Canada. The section of the Railway Act in question, which is number 244 of chapter 170 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, reads as follows:—

"(1) In every case in which the Parliament of Canada votes financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee towards the cost of railway construction, all mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in such construction shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed; and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate.

"(2) In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the Minister, whose decision shall be final."

Contractors were required by Order in Council in 1907 to post fair wages schedules in a conspicuous place on any public works under construction and to keep a record of payments made to the workmen in their employ, such records to be open for inspection by Fair Wages Officers of the Government.

In order that the Fair Wages Conditions inserted in departmental contracts might be made as nearly uniform in terms and administration as possible, the Fair Wages Policy of the Government was confirmed by Order in Council on June 7, 1922 (see Annual Report, 1922, pages 42-46).

This Order in Council contains two sets of labour conditions marked "A" and "B" respectively. The former is applicable to "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry-docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortifications and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada"; the like conditions are as far as practicable observable also by the departments of Government in connection with all agreements involving the grant of Dominion public funds in the form of subsidy, advance, loan or guarantee for any of the purposes mentioned. The conditions marked "B" are observable by the departments

* A statement respecting *The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930* (Chap. 20, 20-21 George V), which was designed to place the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada on a statutory basis, will be found in the Introduction to this report. (See page 6.)

concerned in connection with "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council."

As a result of the experience gained in the administration of the Fair Wages Policy, as set forth in the Order in Council of June 7, 1922, certain amendments were made to the "A" conditions by Order in Council of April 9, 1924, on recommendation of the Minister of Labour, which, without altering the scope and intent of the policy, are intended to make its purpose clearer and more definite.

In the case of all contracts to which the "A" conditions apply, the department of the Government concerned is required to communicate to the Department of Labour the nature of the proposed contract and the classes of labour likely to be required in its execution. The Labour Department is charged with the preparation of schedules setting forth the rates of wages and hours of labour generally accepted as current for competent workmen of the various classes required in the district in which the work is to be performed. This fair wages schedule is thereupon embodied in the contract. In any cases where the Department of Labour is unable to furnish fair wages schedules for the purpose aforesaid, authority is given for the insertion in the contract of a clause providing for the observance of the rates of wages and hours of labour which are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the work for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, or if there are no current rates or hours in the district, then fair and reasonable rates and hours.

The "B" conditions do not provide for the insertion of fair wages schedules in contracts for the manufacture and supply of the various articles and things designated in the Order in Council, but for a general fair wages clause somewhat similar to that above mentioned as being authorized with respect to works of construction, etc., that come under the "A" conditions.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid and the time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with.

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour condi-

tions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Added force was given to the Fair Wages Policy by the adoption of an Order in Council on September 10, 1928 (see *Labour Gazette*, February, 1929, page 117), declaring that all licences for Dominion water-power rights in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories should be deemed to be executed on the condition that the licensee or his representative should pay wages not less than those generally accepted as current for similar services for similar undertakings in the locality, and maintain conditions of labour not less favourable than those prevailing in similar undertakings in the locality. This last mentioned clause was rescinded by a further Order in Council which was adopted on December 3, 1929 (see *Labour Gazette*, January, 1930, page 85), providing for the insertion in the regulations governing water-power rights in the said provinces of conditions for the protection of the labour employed in the construction, alteration, extension, maintenance and operation of these works. The conditions in question are similar in terms to those which apply to contracts for the construction of Dominion public buildings and other works.

Under the terms of the Fair Wages Order in Council the departments of the Government concerned are required to furnish monthly to the Department of Labour returns showing the nature of all contracts which have been entered into during the month preceding to which these conditions apply, the names and addresses of the contractors, the dates and amounts of the contracts, and the text of the fair wages schedules, if any, inserted in such contracts. This information is published monthly by the Department of Labour in the *Labour Gazette*.

The present chapter deals with the operations of the Fair Wages Policy during the fiscal year 1929-1930, when the Department of Labour prepared or sanctioned Fair Wages Conditions for 434 contracts executed by various departments of the Government as follows: Indian Affairs, 5; Interior, 3; Marine and Fisheries, 24; National Defence, 55; Public Works, 310; and Railways and Canals, 37.

The following tables give particulars of the contracts in question:—

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PROVIDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1929-1930
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Nature of Work	Locality	Amount of Contract	Issue of Labour Gazette in which particulars of contract published	
			Vol.	Page
Construction of new Indian residential school	Brandon, Man.	\$147,742	XXIX	1152
Erection of small cottage hospital	Cochrane, Ont.			
Construction of Indian residential school	Pinnichy, Sask.			
Construction of new Indian residential school	Near St. Paul de Metis, Alta.	Contract not yet awarded.		
Construction of new Indian residential school	Near Birdie, Man.	Contract not yet awarded.		
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
Construction and maintenance work.	Elk Island Park, Alta.	Work done by day labour...		
Construction and maintenance work.	Jasper Park, Alta.	Work done by day labour...		
Construction of a launch.	New Westminster, B.C.	\$5,000.		
DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES				
Construction of new batteries in hatchery	Gull Harbour, Man.	\$1,737.47.	XXX	443
Construction of combined lighthouse and dwelling	Eddy Point, Guysboro Co., N.S.	\$5,750.	XXIX	1152
Construction of 2 boats for Fisheries Service, Atlantic Division	Jamunburg, N.S.	\$29,004.	XXX	216
Erection of fog-alarm building and combined lighthouse and dwelling	Iste aux Coudres, Que.	Contract not yet awarded.		
Construction of 9 reinforced concrete unwatched lights	River St. Clair, Ont.	Contract not awarded.		
Erection of a fog-alarm building.	Pea Point, N.B.	\$4,495.	XXIX	1152
Construction of a marine ways and carriage, buildings, sidewalks, boat sheds, etc.	Diaby Island, near Prince Rupert, B.C.	\$15,306.40.	XXX	443
Construction of a fisheries experimental station at the King's Wharf	Halifax, N.S.	\$45,800.	XXX	216
Construction of combined lighthouse and dwelling	Cartier Island, Lockeport Harbour, N.S.	\$5,540.	XXIX	1106
Construction of pile and concrete wharf.	Sorel, Que.	\$19,910.	XXIX	1106
Construction of a reinforced concrete pier	Badhurst Light Station, N.B.	Contract not yet awarded.		
Construction of combined dwelling and lighthouse	Pictou Island, N.S.	Work done by day labour.		
Construction of 2 sgl. dwellings and lighthouse	Chebucto Head, N.S.	\$16,900.	XXX	443
Construction of Biological Station No. 2.	Prince Rupert, B.C.	\$18,725.50.	XXX	216
Construction of a steel barge.	Lewis, Que.	\$224,000.	XXX	575
Construction of 2 patrol boats for East Coast.	Wallace, N.S.	\$16,485.	XXX	216
Construction of combined lighthouse and dwelling	Port Bickerton, N.S.	\$5,000.	XXX	443

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PROVIDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1929-1930—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES—Concluded

Nature of Work	Locality	Amount of Contract	Issue of Labour Gazette in which particulars of contract published
Construction of 2 patrol boats for West Coast.	Vancouver, B.C.	\$11,933.	Vol. XXX Page 216
Construction of house boat for Hydrographic Service on the Pacific Coast.	Vancouver, B.C.	\$31,350.	XXX
Dredging area in front of Marine Wharf.	Dartmouth, N.S.	\$1,600 (approx.)	XXIX
Construction of 8 reinforced concrete beacons.	St. Clair River, Ont.	\$2,520.	XXX
Erection of fog-alarm building, lighthouse and dwelling on concrete pier.	Isle aux Coudres, Que.	Contract not yet awarded.	
Construction of a 90-ft. boat for the Biological Board at Halifax, N.S.	Between Montreal and Quebec, Que.	Contract not yet awarded.	
Dredging ship channel, St. Lawrence River.		Contract not yet awarded.	

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Construction of a rifle range.	Moose Jaw, Sask.	\$7,990.	XXIX	685
Construction of a rifle range.	Calgary, Alta.	\$8,274.	XXIX	685
Construction of a rifle range.	North Vancouver, B.C.	\$28,400.	XXIX	931
Minor contracts.	Halifax, N.S.	Work done by day labour.		
Minor contracts.	Saint John, N.B.	Work done by day labour.		
Minor contracts.	Montreal, Que.	Work done by day labour.		
Minor contracts.	Quebec, Que.	Work done by day labour.		
Minor contracts.	Ottawa, Ont.	Work done by day labour.		
Minor contracts.	Kingston, Ont.	Work done by day labour.		
Minor contracts.	Winnipeg, Man.	Work done by day labour.		
Minor contracts.	Toronto, Ont.	Work done by day labour.		
Minor contracts.	Toronto, Ont.	Work done by day labour.		
Minor contract work for maintenance, etc., of existing buildings and works.	Regina, Sask.	Work done by day labour.		
Minor contract work.	Calgary, Alta.	Work done by day labour.		
General construction work at Joint Service Magazines.	Victoria, B.C.	Work done by day labour.	XXIX	1047
Construction of a wooden building.	Bedford Basin, N.S.	\$85,734.		
Construction of a standard building.	Herschel Island, Yukon Territory.	\$2,000.		
Construction of a standard station warehouse.	Edmonton, Alta.	\$800.		
Construction of new roof for Armoury of Grenadier Guards.	Port Simpson, Northwest Territory.			
Painting work at the University Ave. Armouries.	Montreal, Que.	\$2,500.	XXX	576
Construction of new floor in main hall of University Ave. Armouries.	Toronto, Ont.	\$3,100.	XXIX	932
	Toronto, Ont.	\$9,500.	XXIX	1152

Construction of caretakers' quarters at Sarcee Camp.	Calgary, Alta.	\$4,324.	XXIX	931
Construction of new road from St. Louis Street to the main gate of Citadel.	Quebec, Que.	\$5,100.	XXIX	932
Construction of frame building on rifle range at Sarcee Camp.	Calgary, Alta.	\$4,327.	XXIX	1047
Construction of oiled macadam road in front of Drill Hall and removal of old road.	Quebec, Que.	\$5,508.	XXIX	1153
Construction of competitors' hut at rifle range.	Bedford, N.S.	\$5,994.	XXIX	1153
Construction of new galy. iron roof on Armoury.	Windsor, Ont.	\$4,980.	XXIX	1047
Construction of Signal Experimental Building south of existing radio station on Chapel St.	Ottawa, Ont.	\$7,020.	XXIX	1047
Construction of beef house for Naval Barracks.	Halifax, N.S.	\$5,149.	XXIX	1153
Construction of vehicle shed at Fort Osborne Barracks.	Winnipeg, Man.	\$11,450.	XXIX	1281
Construction of a forage barn at Fort Osborne Barracks.	Winnipeg, Man.	\$7,500.	XXIX	1281
Installation of a heating system in Drill Hall.	Ottawa, Ont.	Cancelled.		
Construction work at Drill Hall.	Ottawa, Ont.	Cancelled.		
Construction of a board walk at the Citadel.	Quebec, Que.	\$17,989.	XXIX	1282
Installation of a heating system in Dockyard.	Halifax, N.S.	\$13,450.	XXX	576
Construction of repairs to "A" Block, Ordnance Building.	Kingston, Ont.	\$18,400.	XXIX	1281
Installation of two new boilers, etc., at Headquarters Ordnance Depot.	Ottawa, Ont.	\$8,100.	XXIX	1153
Reconstruction of north wall of St. John's Gate.	Quebec, Que.	\$6,990.	XXIX	1282
Construction of a rifle range.	Valcartier, Que.	\$9,500.	XXIX	1407
Construction of repairs to fortification walls, Chain Gate and Richelieu street.	Quebec, Que.	\$3,114.	XXIX	1407
Reconstruction of Administration Building, Citadel.	Quebec, Que.	\$9,730.	XXIX	1407
Complete rebuilding of portion of Fortification Walls near main entrance to the Citadel.	Quebec, Que.	\$6,095.	XXX	321
Installation of hot water system in Soldiers' Block, Wellington Barracks.	Halifax, N.S.	\$13,450.	XXX	322
Rebuilding and repairing wall of the West Ravelin, Citadel.	Quebec, Que.	\$5,980.	XXX	216
Construction of bungalow on Rifle Range.	North Vancouver, B.C.	Tenders not called.		
Construction of culvert under Kingston-Toronto provincial Highway at eastern extremity of Trenton Airport area.	Trenton, Ont.	\$7,497.	XXX	322
Repairs to Section 75, Fortification Walls.	Quebec, Que.	\$4,940.	XXX	321
Construction work at Joint Service Magazines.	Bedford Basin, N.S.	Contract not yet awarded.		
Surfacing of field at Aerodrome.	Rockcliffe, Ont.	\$2,116.75.	XXX	322
Construction of heating test tank building.	Ottawa, Ont.	\$3,500.	XXX	322
Filling of slough at Aerodrome.	Rockcliffe, Ont.	\$3,006.25.	XXX	322
Filling of slough at Aerodrome.	Rockcliffe, Ont.	\$3,854.65.	XXX	443
Moving of Musketry Building at Aerodrome.	Rockcliffe, Ont.	\$3,000.	XXX	443
Building foundation for Musketry Building at Aerodrome.	Rockcliffe, Ont.	\$3,800.	XXX	443

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Construction of substructure for International Bridge over St. John River.	Between Clair, N.B., and Fort Kent, Me.	\$25,009.25 (approx.)	XXIX	1156
Repairs and extension to protection walls at Riviere du Gouffre.	Bate St. Paul, Que.	\$14,980.	XXIX	1047
Construction of improvement to protection walls.	Montmagny, Que.	\$15,760.	XXX	576
Construction of Pier No. 4.	Barrington Passage, N.S.	\$18,850.	XXIX	1411

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PROVIDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1929-1930—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

Nature of Work	Locality	Amount of Contract	Issue of Labour Gazette in which particulars of contract published
Construction of wharf repairs.....	Montmagny, Que.....	\$5,095.20.....	Vol. XXX Page 576
Construction of extension to breakwater.....	Little Judique Ponds, N.S.....	\$5,890.12 (approx.).....	XXIX 801
Improvements to the high level wharf.....	Sorel, Que.....	\$378,842.....	XXIX 801 - 932
Construction of shore protection.....	Port Matland, Ont.....	\$23,059.21 (approx.).....	XXIX 932
Construction of terminal warehouse.....	Sydney, N.S.....	\$9,894.....	XXIX 1047
Construction of a wharf.....	Brantville, Northumberland Co., N.B.....	\$9,095.....	XXIX 1048
Construction of repairs to North Pier.....	Kincardine, Ont.....	\$13,612.98 (approx.).....	XXIX 932
Repairs to harbour works, Saugeen River.....	Southampton, Ont.....	\$24,300.60.....	XXX 576
Construction of wharf repairs and improvements.....	Roberval, Que.....	\$32,007.....	XXX 323
Construction of additions and alterations to Post Office.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	\$37,500.....	XXX 1279
Construction of an extension to wharf.....	Grondines, Portneuf Co., Que.....	\$17,308.30.....	XXIX 801
Construction of wharf repairs.....	Anse Tadoussac, Que.....	Contract not awarded.....	
Construction of extension to breakwater.....	Woodward's Cove, Charlotte Co., N.B.....	\$29,870 (approx.).....	XXIX 932
Construction of extension to Deer Lodge Hospital.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	\$109,997.....	XXIX 932
Construction of a wharf.....	Pointe aux Outardes, Que.....	\$18,852.20.....	XXIX 1156
Supply and installation of plumbing, heating and ventilating systems in Research Council Building.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	\$15,100.....	XXIX 801
Construction of extension to breakwater.....	Charles d'Orléans, Cove, Guysboro Co., N.S.....	\$9,002.50 (approx.).....	XXIX 801
Construction of wharf repairs.....	St. Laurent, d'Orléans, Que.....	\$9,178.....	XXIX 1049
Construction of a wharf.....	Westville, P.E.I.....	\$8,787.50 (approx.).....	XXIX 932
Construction of a breakwater and piers.....	Cassidy's Cape, N.B.....	\$76,952.....	XXIX 1280
Construction of extensions to breakwater and pier.....	Grande Anse, Gloucester Co., N.B.....	\$17,239 (approx.).....	XXIX 1411
Construction of extension to harbour wall.....	Port Stanley, Ont.....	\$16,784.15.....	XXIX 1156
Supply and erection of a chain link fence.....	St. Hubert, Que.....	\$16,648.75.....	
Construction of wharf repairs.....	L'Islet, Que.....	\$5,992 (approx.).....	XXIX 932
Reconstruction of a wharf.....	Cocagne Island, Kent Co., N.B.....	\$9,198 (approx.).....	XXIX 218
Reconstruction of wharf in concrete.....	St. Andrews, Que.....	\$3,767.45.....	XXIX 1156
Construction of an extension to the breakwater.....	Meteghan, N.S.....	\$4,966.47.....	XXIX 1048
Construction of wharf repairs.....	Ste. Famille, Que.....	\$9,761.50.....	XXIX 1048
Construction of a revetment wall.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	\$46,665.52.....	XXIX 578
Construction of an wharf.....	Middle Caraquet, Gloucester Co., N.B.....	\$29,180 (approx.).....	XXIX 1410
Construction of an extension to breakwater.....	Short Beach, N.S.....	\$7,257.62.....	XXIX 1155
Construction of an extension to breakwater.....	Cheggoggin, N.S.....	\$10,553.88.....	XXIX 1155
Construction of additions and repairs to wharf.....	Upper Port Latour, N.S.....	\$9,408.30.....	XXIX 1155
Reconstruction of portion of wharf.....	Glacie Bay, N.S.....	\$15,000 (approx.).....	XXX 218
Construction of repairs to breakwater.....	Little Anse, N.S.....	Cancelled.....	

Levelling, draining and constructing bituminous pavings, roadways and improving existing roadway at Montreal Air Harbour.....	St. Hubert, Que.....	\$197,999.20.....	XXIX	1048
Construction of extensions to warehouse and other improvements at Government wharf.....	Windsor, Ont.....	In abeyance.....	XXIX	1410
Construction of a cure verandah at Military Hospital—Favillon "A".....	Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.....	\$7,095.....	XXIX	1049
Reconstruction of west pier breakwater.....	Pointe au Pic, Que.....	\$16,648.....	XXX	578
Construction of a wharf.....	Port Matland, Ont.....	\$99,211.12.....	XXIX	1411
Construction of wharf repairs.....	Kouchibouguac, Kent Co., N.B.....	\$9,313 (approx.).....	XXIX	1156
Construction of a public building.....	Kamouraska, Que.....	\$4,948.50.....	XXIX	1279
Construction of wharf repairs.....	Yorkton, Sask.....	\$12,493.50 and unit prices.....	XXIX	1154
Construction of addition to public building.....	Bella Coole, Skeena District, B.C.....	\$7,036.59.....	XXIX	1277
Construction of pile breakwater and float.....	Regina, Sask.....	\$233,770 and unit prices.....	XXIX	1154
Reconstruction of a wharf.....	Campbell River, Comox-Alberni, B.C.....	\$5,772.69.....	XXIX	1280
Construction of breakwater and repairs to approach.....	Beaver Harbour, Charlotte Co., N.B.....	\$14,282.50.....	XXIX	1155
Repairs to wharf approach.....	Digby Island, Skeena District, B.C.....	\$5,390.55.....	XXIX	1279
Reconstruction of revetment wall.....	Ste. Angele de Laval (Doucet's Landing), Nictet Co., Que.....	\$35,940.50 (approx.).....	XXIX	1156
Construction of fishermen's floats.....	St. Gregoire de Montmorency, Que.....	\$4,831.50.....	XXIX	87
Construction of raised parapet walls at ends of Ogden Point Piers.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	\$14,679.30.....	XXIX	1278
Construction of dolphins and floating fender logs at Ogden Point Piers.....	Victoria, B.C.....	\$9,573 (approx.).....	XXIX	1155
Construction of a public building.....	Victoria, B.C.....	\$19,170.....	XXIX	1410
Reconstruction of 513 lin. ft. west breakwater.....	Timmins, Ont.....	\$72,000.....	XXIX	1156
Construction of shed and extension to pier head of wharf.....	Whitby, Ont.....	Cancelled.....	XXIX	1048
Plastering work in temporary laboratory of Research Council Building.....	Hurd's Point, P.E.I.....	\$7,158.....	XXIX	578
New Edinburgh.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	\$5,321.64.....	XXIX	1156
Construction of a covered driveway, Customs and Immigration Building.....	Stanhope, Que.....	\$1,056.....	XXIX	1153
Construction of a public building.....	Kimberley, B.C.....	\$25,989 and unit prices.....	XXIX	1155
Supply and erection of a complete seed-cleaning plant.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	\$230,000.....	XXIX	1154
Construction of alterations and additions to public building.....	Hawkesbury, Ont.....	\$4,800.....	XXIX	1154
Supply and erection of airplane hangar at Montreal Air Harbour.....	St. Hubert, Que.....	\$104,746.....	XXIX	and 1278
Construction of new public building.....	Hantsport, N.S.....	\$20,000 and unit prices.....	XXIX	1154
Construction of new public building.....	Melville, Sask.....	\$48,278.....	XXIX	1279
Construction of a public building.....	Exeter, Ont.....	\$17,200.....	XXIX	88
Construction of addition to Central Heating Plant.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	\$137,880 and unit prices.....	XXIX	1412
Construction of an enclosed porch to public bldg.....	Actonvale, Que.....	\$1,375.....	XXX	578
Construction of extension to Government dry dock.....	Kingston, Ont.....	\$40,360 (approx.).....	XXIX	1409
Construction of harbour improvements.....	Port Hope, Ont.....	\$32,799.08.....	XXIX	1156
Construction of breakwater extension.....	Lulu Island, New Westminster District, B.C.....	\$8,000 (approx.).....	XXIX	1409
Construction of a public building.....	Seal Cove, Charlotte Co., N.B.....	\$15,636 (approx.).....	XXIX	1279
Construction of a public building.....	Grand Mere, Que.....	\$45,382 and unit prices.....	XXIX	216
Construction of a public building.....	Gravelbourg, Sask.....	\$27,950 and unit prices.....	XXIX	1411
Construction of a public building.....	Vegreville, Alta.....	\$28,570 and unit prices.....	XXIX	1408
Construction of a public building.....	Camrose, Alta.....	\$44,932.....	XXX	217
Road construction, Westminster Hospital.....	London, Ont.....	\$10,552.50.....	XXX	1278
Construction of a shipway.....	Jericho Air Station, Vancouver, B.C.....	\$4,277.23 (approx.).....	XXIX	

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PROVIDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1929-1930—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

Nature of Work	Locality	Amount of Contract	Issue of Labour Gazette in which particulars of contract published
Reconstruction of a wharf.....	St. Irénée, Que.....	\$30,408.60 (approx.).....	Vol. Page XXIX 1279
Construction of extension and repairs to wharf.....	Robert's Creek, Vancouver, N. B. C.....	\$5,023.81 (approx.).....	XXIX 1278
Construction of an extension to wharf.....	Méchins (Dalbairre), Matane Co., Que.....	\$44,178.72 (approx.).....	XXIX 1279
Construction of repairs and improvements to landing wharf.....	Matane, Que.....	\$7,616.50 (approx.).....	XXIX 1280
Construction of a public building.....	St. Romuald, Que.....	\$24,275.....	XXIX 1279
Construction of an addition to public building.....	Dauphin, Man.....	\$26,000 and unit prices.....	XXIX 1410
Clearing, grading, foundation, excavation, concrete, etc., for grain terminal yard, and connections to C.P.R. and C.N.R.....			
Construction of superstructure of Terminals.....	Prescott, Ont.....	\$159,308.36.....	XXIX 1155
Reconstruction of harbour works.....	Thorah Island, Ont.....	\$3,093,000 (approx.).....	XXIX 1407
Repairs to the east pier.....	Rondeau, Kent. Co., N. B.....	\$10,762.51 (approx.).....	XXIX 1279
Reconstruction of the breakwater.....	Port Maitland, Ont.....	\$20,490.77.....	XXIX 1279
Construction of a wharf.....	Bradore Bay, Que.....	\$99,221.12.....	XXIX 1116
Construction of a wharf.....	Grand Anse, St. Maurice, Que.....	\$60,334 (approx.).....	XXX 88
Construction of an extension to the wharf.....	Les Flavie, Rimouski, Que.....	\$41,044 (approx.).....	XXX 88
Construction of wharf repairs.....	Les Eboulements, Que.....	Tenders not taken.....	
Installation of electric lighting.....	St. Hubert, Que.....	\$12,486.87 (approx.).....	1409
Construction of repairs to wharf.....	Royston, Comox-Alberni District, B. C.....	\$13,371.....	XXIX 1155
Construction of repairs to wharf.....	Union Bay Comox-Alberni District, B. C.....	\$4,868.19 (approx.).....	XXIX 1408
Construction of repairs to wharf.....	Comox, B. C.....	\$4,343.37 (approx.).....	XXIX 1408
Construction of repairs to harbour works at Saugeen River.....	Southampton, Bruce-North Co., Ont.....	\$5,758.08 (approx.).....	XXIX 1408
Construction of float extensions.....	Port Alberni, B. C.....	\$34,390.60 (approx.).....	XXIX 1411
Construction of extension to wharf.....	Douglasstown, Gaspe Co., Que.....	\$5,784.80 (approx.).....	XXIX 1409
Supply and installation of a hydrogen gas receiver at Montreal Air Harbour.....		\$7,953.14.....	XXIX 1280
Installation of a hydrogen pipe line at Montreal Air Harbour.....	St. Hubert, Que.....	\$29,195.....	XXX 217 & 218
Construction of a public building.....	St. Hubert, Que.....	\$21,370.40 (approx.).....	XXIX 1277
Construction of extension to breakwater, also dredging.....	Gretna, Man.....	\$21,870.....	XXIX 1410
Construction of an extension to breakwater.....	Cape Bald, Westmoreland Co., N. B.....	\$34,837 (approx.).....	XXIX 217
Reconstruction of 506 ft. of superstructure of south breakwater.....	Paspebiac East, Que.....	\$7,482.21 (approx.).....	XXIX 1410
Construction of a wharf.....	Whitby, Ont.....	\$15,056.18 (approx.).....	XXIX 1279
Construction of extension to breakwater.....	Manicougan, Que.....	\$474,774 (approx.).....	XXIX 1411
Construction of repairs to concrete breakwater, main harbour south.....	Brooklyn, Queens Co., N. S.....	\$100,000 (approx.).....	XXIX 1407
Construction of office building, Fuel Testing Plant.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	Contract not yet awarded.....	
Construction of a public building.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Contract not yet awarded.....	
Construction of a breakwater.....	Calgary, Alta.....	\$1,294,770.....	XXX 324
Construction of a wharf.....	Petit Cap, Gaspe Co., Que.....	\$32,014 (approx.).....	XXX 88
	Anse à la Louise (Cap de Rosiers), Que.....	\$36,750 (approx.).....	XXIX 1411

Construction of a breakwater.....	Anse au Griffon, Gaspé Co., Que.....	\$44,727 60 (approx.).....	XXX	88
Construction of a protection wall.....	Rivière St. Jean, Que.....	\$9,687 (approx.).....	XXX	88
Construction of a boiler house, Mines Branch.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	\$3,975.....	XXX	577
Construction of repairs to wharf.....	William Head Quarantine Station, B.C.....	\$5,590 (approx.).....	XXIX	1408
Construction of a wharf.....	Manitowaning, Algoma E., Ont.....	\$12,632 34.....	XXIX	1411
Construction of extension to wharf.....	Rivière au Renard, Gaspé Co., Que.....	\$49,000.....	XXX	88
Construction of naval and ordnance establishment buildings.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Contract not yet awarded.....		
Construction of pile fenders and mooring piles at elevator slip and winter storage basin.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	\$25,669 50 (approx.).....	XXIX	1411
Reconstruction of esplanade wharf.....	Port Daniel West, Que.....	\$5,455 60 (approx.).....	XXIX	1411
Supply and installation of chutes, conveyors, distributors, etc., in Postal Station "A".....	Cobourg, Ont.....	\$109,431.....	XXX	578
Construction of a public wharf.....	Toronto, Ont.....	\$37,120.....	XXIX	1156
Construction of a public building.....	Beaton, Kootenay West, B.C.....	\$6,944 89 (approx.).....	XXIX	1411
Construction of a public building.....	Wilkie, Sask.....	\$38,335.....	XXX	87
Construction of improvements to protection walls.....	Canora, Sask.....	\$24,200 and unit prices.....	XXIX	1409
Construction of extension to wharf.....	Montmagny, Que.....	\$15,760.....	XXX	88
Alterations and additions to Armoury.....	l'Anse-au-Valleau, Gaspé Co., Que.....	\$8,230 50 (approx.).....	XXIX	1410
Construction of breakwater.....	Haileybury, Ont.....	\$37,250 (approx.).....	XXIX	1408
Construction of embankment approach to International Bridge.....	White Head, Charlotte Co., N.B.....	\$12,530.....	XXX	88
Construction of a wharf.....	Between Clair, N.B., and Fort Kent, Me.....	\$7,202.....	XXX	578
Construction of a public building.....	Rivière au Tonnerre, Que.....	\$127,132 (approx.).....	XXX	324
Construction of a rock mound wharf approach and a pile bent timber wharf platform with protective rock mound in François Lake.....	Ste. Rose, Que.....	\$16,250 and unit prices.....	XXX	88
Demolition of the old Lévis shops.....	Glenannon, B.C.....	Work done by day labour.....		
Construction of control tower and directional wireless building for Montreal Air Harbour.....	Lévis, Que.....	In abeyance.....		
Construction of living quarters.....	St. Hubert, Que.....	\$11,329.....	XXIX	1411
Construction of wharf repairs and improvements.....	St. Hubert, Que.....	Work not proceeded with.....		
Construction of Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Laboratory.....	Ste. Petronille, I.O., Que.....	\$12,174 50 (approx.).....	XXX	218
Construction of Dry Kiln Building for Forest Products Laboratory.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Contract not yet awarded.....		
Construction of Laboratory of Hygiene.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Contract not yet awarded.....		
Construction of new mezzanine floor in Post Office.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Contract not yet awarded.....		
Construction of X-Ray Vault, Christie Street Hospital.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	\$2,085.....	XXX	578
Construction of a public wharf.....	Toronto, Ont.....	\$3,244.....	XXX	577
Construction of a public building.....	Johnson's Landing, West Kootenay, B.C.....	\$5,776 31.....	XXX	88
Ballasting of approximately 4 miles of tracks.....	Trail, B.C.....	\$55,789 and unit prices.....	XXX	218
Construction of addition and alteration to Forestry Building.....	Prescott, Ont.....	\$17,500 (approx.).....	XXX	323
Additions and alterations to Post Office.....	Indian Head, Sask.....	\$10,447 25.....	XXX	217
Demolition of building on Government property.....	Red Deer, Alta.....	\$3,146 35 and unit prices.....	XXX	324
Construction of a wharf.....	Prescott, Ont.....	\$382.....	XXX	576
Construction of an Immigration Hall.....	Needles, B.C.....	\$8,420 44 (approx.).....	XXX	218
Construction of alterations and additions to public building.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	\$77,480.....	XXX	577
Laying new floor in Drill Hall, Craig Street.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	\$345,000 and unit prices.....	XXX	443
Construction of alterations and additions to the interior of public building.....	Montreal, Que.....	\$13,000.....	XXX	324
Construction of a temporary Immigration Building.....	Sudbury, Ont.....	\$2,750.....	XXX	578
Construction of a Grain Inspection Building.....	Falher, Alta.....	\$9,975.....	XXX	323
Construction of new concrete warehouse and removal of old one.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	\$4,495.....	XXX	443
	Port Stanley, Ont.....	Work not undertaken.....		

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PROVIDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1929-1930—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

Nature of Work	Locality	Amount of Contract	Issue of Labour Gazette in which particulars of contract published	Vol.	Page
Construction of a Dairy Research Building.	Ottawa, Ont.	Contract not yet awarded.		XXX	444
Reconstruction of public wharf.	Mirror Lake, West Kootenay, B.C.	\$6,503.41.		XXX	
Construction of a public building.	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	Contract not yet awarded.		XXX	323
Construction of a public building.	Brandon, Man.	\$129,400 and unit prices.		XXX	
Construction of extensions to warehouse and improvements to wharf.	Windsor, Ont.	Contract in abeyance.		XXX	578
Construction of a public building.	Sherbrooke, N.S.	\$24,780.		XXX	323
Construction of an Immigration Building.	North Battleford, Sask.	\$25,500 and unit prices.		XXX	324
Construction of a public building.	Ste. Marie du Beauce, Que.	\$16,840.		XXX	
Painting National Research Building.	Ottawa, Ont.	\$6,200 (approx.).		XXIX	1278
Installation of heating and plumbing in wind tunnel and workshops of National Research Council.	Ottawa, Ont.	\$9,350.		XXX	322
Laying new floor in Armoury.	Brockville, Ont.	Contract not yet awarded.		XXX	
Construction of a public building.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	\$97,500 and unit prices.		XXX	322
Construction of a wharf.	Donnacoona, Que.	Tenders not yet called.		XXX	444
Construction of a wharf.	Halcyon, West Kootenay District, B.C.	\$7,080.98.		XXX	324
Laying mastic floor in Armoury.	Napanee, Ont.	\$2,949.		XXX	324
Laying mastic floor in Armoury.	Gananoque, Ont.	\$1,749.		XXX	324
Construction of a public building.	Beauharnois, Que.	\$40,500 and unit prices.		XXX	578
Laying new pipe line between Fort Dufferin and Partridge Island.	Saint John, N.B.	\$25,138.30 (approx.).		XXX	324
Repairs and improvements to public pier and warehouse.	Digby, N.S.	Contract not yet awarded.		XXX	
Construction of new substructure for C.N.R. swing bridge over Channel and of substructure and roadway approach for an additional leaf to the Highway bascule bridge over Channel and of a section of new north pier 60 ft. long.	Burlington Channel, Ont.	\$358,508.30 (approx.).		XXX	444
Construction of wharf repairs.	Bagotville, Que.	\$21,800.		XXX	444
Construction of additions and alterations to public building.	Cowansville, Que.	\$8,000 and unit prices.		XXX	
Installation of piping and boiler room equipment, National Research Council central plant.	Ottawa, Ont.	\$9,300.		XXX	322
Construction of addition to public building.	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	Tenders not yet called.		XXX	
Construction of a public building.	Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	Contract not yet awarded.		XXX	
Reconstruction of a portion of public breakwater.	Little Anse, Richmond Co., N.S.	Tenders not yet called.		XXX	577
Additions and alterations to electric wiring in public building.	Winnipeg, Man.	\$3,100.		XXX	578
Repairs to wharf damaged by steamer.	Bagotville, Que.	\$13,000.		XXX	
Grading railway yards and furnishing and placing track ties.	Prescott, Ont.	\$85,345.67.		XXX	577
Construction of extension to the public breakwater.	Chapel Cove, Richmond Co., N.S.	Tenders not yet called.		XXX	
Construction of a wharf.	Point Prim, P.E.I.	Tenders not yet called.		XXX	
Construction of a public building.	Saint Pascal, Que.	Contract not yet awarded.		XXX	

Construction of a public building.....	La Tuque, Que.	Tenders not yet called.....	
Construction of a public building.....	Lloydminster, Sask.	Contract not yet awarded.....	
Construction of strauss and trunnion bridge over channel.....	Burlington Channel, Ont.	Contract not yet called.....	
Reconstruction of west pier.....	Port Stanley, Ont.	Tenders not yet called.....	
Construction of alterations and additions to public building.....	Port Arthur, Ont.	Tenders not yet called.....	
Construction of concrete warehouse and preparatory work for reconstructing wharf.....	Port Stanley, Ont.	Tenders not yet called.....	
Construction of a timber crib and concrete base for lighthouse at outer end of breakwater.....	Port Burwell, Ont.	Tenders not yet called.....	
Construction of extension to breakwater.....	Breen's Pond, Antigonish Co., N.S.	Contract not awarded.....	
Construction of extension to breakwater wharf.....	Broad Cove Marsh, N.S.	Tenders not called.....	
Construction of extension to breakwater.....	Ballantyne's Cove, N.S.	Tenders not called.....	
Construction of a breakwater.....	Arisaig, N.S.	Tenders not called.....	
Construction of a wharf.....	Kenora, Ont.	Tenders not yet called.....	
Construction of extension to eastern breakwater.....	Main à Dieu, N.S.	Tenders not called.....	
Construction of extension to western breakwater.....	Port Colbourne, Ont.	Contract not yet awarded.....	
Construction of wharf repairs.....	Harrington, Que.	Tenders not called.....	
Construction of extension to wharf.....	Port Williams, N.S.	Tenders not yet called.....	
Construction of a frost-proof warehouse at railway wharf.....	Souris, P.E.I.	Contract not yet awarded.....	
Construction of a wharf.....	Baie Ste. Catherine, Que.	Tenders not yet called.....	
Moving superstructure of C.N.R. swing bridge to new pier 50 ft. east.....	Burlington Channel, Ont.	Contract not yet awarded.....	
Construction of a wharf.....	Hnausa, Selkirk Co., Man.	Contract not yet awarded.....	
Construction of interior partitioning, extra doors, etc., to suit occupants of Confederation Block.....	Ottawa, Ont.	Contract not yet awarded.....	
Construction of two concrete sheds.....	Sorel, Que.	Contract not yet awarded.....	
Reconstruction in concrete of superstructure of south pier.....	Goderich, Ont.	Contract not yet awarded.....	458
Construction of ice pier No. 3.....	Barrington Passage, N.S.	Contract not yet awarded.....	458
Dredging Richelieu River from Sorel to St. Ours.....	Richelieu River, Que.	\$96,904.34.....	XXIX
Dredging at breakwater extension.....	St. Francis Harbour, N.S.	\$10,312.50.....	XXIX
Repairs to boiler of Dredge P.W.D. No. 110.....	Launzon, Lewis, Que.	\$6,850.....	XXIX
Docking, cleaning, painting and repairing Dredge P.W.D. 303.....	North Vancouver, B.C.	\$7,485.....	685
Interior fittings for public building.....	Tisdale, Sask.	\$1,818.....	685
New roof covering for Research Council Building.....	Ottawa, Ont.	\$1,947.....	801
New interior fittings for post office.....	Chatham, Ont.	\$2,400.....	802
Interior fittings for public building.....	Wainwright, Alta.	\$2,200.....	802
Interior fittings for postal station.....	Outremont, Que.	\$2,550.....	802
Grading, sodding and chain fence for Governor-General's quarters at the Citadel.....	Quebec, Que.	\$4,139.....	XXIX
Deepening a turning basin.....	Yamachiche River, Que.	\$11,375.....	XXIX
Interior fittings for public building.....	Waterloo, Que.	\$1,420.....	802
Deepening entrance channel to harbour.....	Kincardine, Ont.	\$15,600.....	802
Dredging for grain elevator terminal.....	Prescott, Ont.	\$222,145.....	802
Interior fittings for public building.....	Swift Current, Sask.	\$3,795.....	933
Interior fittings for public building.....	Rosthern, Sask.	\$1,745.....	933
Interior fittings for public building.....	Hespeler, Ont.	\$1,250.....	933
Interior fittings for public building.....	Cobourg, Ont.	\$13,300.....	933
Dredging.....	Fort William, Ont.	\$71,355.....	933
Dredging in Kaministiquia River.....	From Bour de L'Isle to Riviere des Prairies, Que.	\$81,600.....	933
Dredging Riviere des Prairies.....	Yamaska River, Que.	\$5,658.....	933
Dredging channel.....	Toronto, Ont.	\$6,900.....	933
Deepening approach to Lake Ontario.....			XXIX

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PROVIDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1929-1930—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Concluded

Nature of Work	Locality	Amount of Contract	Issue of Labour Gazette in which particulars of contract published
Dredging channel.....	St. Antoine de Tilly, Que.	\$29,700	Vol. Page XXIX 933
Deepening berth both sides of western wharf.....	Grosse Isle, Que.	\$8,280	XXIX 933
Dredging in front of wharf of St. Lawrence Paper Mill Co.	Charlemagne, Que.	\$6,180	XXIX 933
Dredging channel.....	Nicolet River, Que.	\$8,085	XXIX 933
Deepening channel.....	Lake St. Francis, Que.	\$27,700	XXIX 933
Construction of superstructure of greenhouse at Camp Hill Hospital.	Halifax, N.S.	\$1,771	XXIX 1155
Re-roofing three-cornered towers of public building.....	Hamilton, Ont.	\$4,475	XXIX 1047
Construction of greenhouse at Military Hospital.	Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	\$2,440	XXIX 1047
Laying and completing magnesite composition floor in National Research Building.....	Ottawa, Ont.	\$7,273	XXIX 1048
Interior fittings for public building.....	Buctouche, N.B.	\$1,600	XXIX 1157
Interior fittings for public building.....	Transcona, Man.	\$1,470	XXIX 1157
Deepening a boat basin in harbour.....	Yarmouth, N.S.	\$23,638.84	XXIX 1049
Dredging in Lancetot Basin.....	Sorel, Que.	\$33,024	XXIX 1049
Dredging.....	Sarnia, Ont.	\$31,910	XXIX 1049
Widening north branch of river.....	Sydenham River, Ont.	\$18,396.70	XXIX 1048
Dredging.....	Whitehead, N.B.	\$18,900	XXIX 1048
Dredging.....	Petite de Grat, N.S.	\$18,536.66	XXIX 1048
Dredging.....	Ste. Jeanne de L'Ile Perrot, Que.	\$15,000	XXIX 1048
Dredging.....	Shelter Bay, Que.	\$16,000	XXIX 1048
Dredging from Traverse St. Francois to Notre Dame de Pierreville.	River St. Francois, Que.	\$13,916.38	XXIX 1048
Dredging.....	Port Stanley, Ont.	\$20,250	XXIX 1048
Dredging.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	\$5,400	XXIX 1047
Dredging.....	Mitchell's Bay, Ont.	\$19,980	XXIX 1047
Dredging.....	Parry Sound, Ont.	\$14,352	XXIX 1047
Dredging.....	Little Lameque, N.B.	\$9,062.50	XXIX 1047
Dredging, western channel.....	Lake Ontario, Ont.	\$56,332.50	XXIX 1047
Deepening channel between river mouth and town.....	Courtenay, B.C.	\$64,929 (approx.)	XXIX 1156
Deepening channel at mouth of harbour.....	Liverpool, N.S.	\$40,258.40	XXIX 1157
Dredging shoals in Upper St. Lawrence River.....	Near Brockville, Ont.	\$303,420	XXIX 1157
Dredging channel.....	Byng Inlet, Ont.	\$92,404.20	XXIX 1157
Deepening approaches to wharves.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	\$17,268.40	XXIX 1157
Deepening approach to Canadian Steamships Terminal.....	Hamilton, Ont.	\$84,875	XXIX 1157
Dredging.....	Goderich, Ont.	\$96,000	XXIX 1157
Dredging.....	Fourchu, N.S.	\$36,562.50	XXIX 1157
Clearing of right of way on Government telegraph line between.....	Island Hill and Ile la Grosse, Sask.	\$11,500	XXIX 1156

Docking, cleaning, painting and repairing Dredge P.W.D. 305, <i>King Edward</i>	Vancouver, B.C.....	\$3,832.....	XXIX	1156
Dredging harbour.....	Oshawa, Ont.....	\$61,530.....	XXIX	1280
Dredging channel, etc.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	\$77,980.....	XXIX	1280
Dredging.....	Dundee, Ont.....	\$6,125.....	XXIX	1280
Manufacture, delivery and installation of steel cupboard cases in vault, Finance Dept.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	\$5,495.....	XXIX	1280
Construction of alterations and additions to mechanical equipment, Central Heating Plant.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	\$49,000.....	XXIX	1280
Construction of renovations and repairs to Quarantine Station.....	Partridge Island, N.B.....	\$5,833.75.....	XXIX	1280
Supply and installation of refrigerating plant in National Research Council Laboratory.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	\$5,700.....	XXIX	1280
Cement paving, grading, gravelling, etc., for Immigration and Customs Building.....	Douglas, B.C.....	\$7,965.....	XXIX	1278
Deepening and widening the ship channel at Windmill Point.....	Lake St. Louis, Que.....	\$42,824.55.....	XXIX	1411
Dredging at Little Cataraqui Bay.....	Kingston, Ont.....	\$103,320.....	XXIX	1411
Dredging at Port Lewis.....	Lake St. Francis, Que.....	\$13,481.87.....	XXIX	1412
Dredging north arm of river.....	Fraser River, B.C.....	\$94,957.80.....	XXIX	1411
Interior fittings for post office.....	Springhill, N.S.....	\$1,900.....	XXIX	1412
Erection of a frame building.....	Peace River, Alta.....	\$3,800.....	XXIX	1412
Construction of new walks, grading, driveway, etc., to public building. Renovations and repairs to buildings at Quarantine Station.....	Waterloo, Que.....	\$2,200.....	XXIX	1412
Supply and installation of two watertube boilers at Government central heating plant.....	Grosse Isle, Que.....	\$9,981.65.....	XXIX	1412
Construction and delivery of a single screw sea-going steel tug.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	\$17,950.....	XXIX	1412
Renovation and repairs to Bellevue Building and Annex.....	Collingwood, Ont.....	\$213,000.....	XXIX	1412
Supply and installation of two coal pulverizing and burning equipment and boiler settings, at Government central heating plant.....	Halifax, N.S.....	\$8,944.....	XXX	88
Dredging Lake St. Louis.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	\$37,930.....	XXX	88
Fittings for Armoury.....	Near Dorval Island, Que.....	\$23,057.45.....	XXX	88
Interior fittings in post office.....	Regina, Sask.....	\$9,813.....	XXX	89
Interior fittings in public building.....	Pictou, N.S.....	\$2,100.....	XXX	218
Supply and installation of an air-conditioning system at National Research Council Laboratory.....	Rossland, B.C.....	\$3,280.....	XXX	218
Supply and installation of interior fittings.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	\$19,115.....	XXX	88
New roofing for Armoury.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	\$1,976.....	XXX	445
New interior fittings, postal parcels branch, Examining Warehouse.....	Pembroke, Ont.....	\$2,635.95.....	XXX	325
Dredging harbour.....	Calgary, Alta.....	\$2,670.....	XXX	325
Repairing, scraping, painting, etc., tug <i>J. G. Wilherbee</i>	Victoria, B.C.....	\$7,820.....	XXX	325
Interior fittings for public building.....	Quebec, Que.....	\$16,676.....	XXX	325
Interior fittings for public building.....	Fort Frances, Ont.....	\$3,600.....	XXX	325
Interior fittings for public building.....	Exeter, Ont.....	\$944.....	XXX	445
Construction of repairs to hull of P.W.D. Dredge No. 110.....	Timmins, Ont.....	\$4,073.....	XXX	444
Repairs to hull, anchor casings, housing, etc., Dredge No. 123.....	Lauzon, Que.....	\$5,910.....	XXX	444
	Montreal, Que.....	\$13,300.....	XXX	444

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PROVIDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1929-1930—*Concluded*

Nature of Work	Locality	Amount of Contract	Issue of Labour Gazette in which particulars of contract published	
			Vol.	Page
Construction of a new C. N. Rys. Station.....	Kapuskasing, Ont.....	\$55,827.00.....	XXIX	1049
Construction of C.N. Rys. Station.....	Pointe du Chêne, N.B.....	Work done by railway forces.	XXIX	1412
Construction of C.N. Rys. Station.....	St. Leonard, N.B.....	\$15,000.....	XXIX	933
Construction of Bridge No. 9 over Welland Canal.....	Thorold, Ont.....	\$167,534 (approx.).....	XXIX	
Fabrication, delivery and erection of two C.N.R. bridges (steel) at Mile 373.6 and Mile 412.0.....	Hudson Bay Railway, Man.....	\$66,617.70.....		
Construction of four sectionmen's bunk houses at Wade, Robinson, Millidge and Linko, Ont., and dwelling for section foreman at Hazel, Man., on Transcontinental Railway.....				
Construction of Telegraph Repeater Station on Canadian National Railways.....	Sioux Lookout, Ont.....	\$7,380.....	XXIX	1157
Construction of a restaurant addition to Canadian National Railways Station.....	Graham, Ont.....	\$15,000.....	XXIX	1049
Construction of 200 ft. vertical lift bridge No. 11 over Welland Ship Canal.....		\$5,300.....	XXIX	1049
Construction of improvements to P.E.I. Ferry Terminals.....	Allanburg, Ont.....	\$505,667.50 (approx.).....	XXIX	1049
	Cape Tormentine, N.B., and Port Borden, P.E.I.....	\$734,976.13.....	XXIX	1281
Construction and delivery of a 500 ton steel pontoon lock gate lifter for Welland Canal.....	Port Weller, Ont.....	\$641,078.....	XXX	89
Stripping surface for gravel at Vivian Ballast Pit on National Trans- continental Railway.....	Minaki, Ont.....	Contract not yet awarded.....	XXIX	1157
Erection of a 40,000 gal. steel tank on I.C.R.....	Ste. Rosalie, Que.....	\$5,610.....	XXIX	1280
Construction of substructure for power house on west side of lower entrance of Twin Locks No. 4.....	Welland Ship Canal, Ont.....	\$93,185 (approx.).....	XXIX	1280
Construction and erection of steel superstructure of a highway bridge over west weir.....		\$3,690.....	XXIX	1280
Erection of three 5000 K.V.A. vertical shaft electric generators with their auxiliaries for power house at foot of twin locks No. 4.....	Hartwell's Locks, Rideau Canal, Ont.....		XXX	218
Erection of 40,000 imp. gallon steel water tank with concrete foundation on the I.C. Ry.....	Welland Ship Canal, Ont.....	\$158,350.....	XXX	218
Erection of 100 ton coaling plant complete with foundation, wooden structure and machinery.....	Ste. Helene, Que.....	\$5,620.....	XXIX	1157
Erection of 100 ton coaling plant complete with foundation, wooden structure and machinery.....	Chipman, N.B.....	\$24,688.....	XXX	218
Erection of 100 ton coaling plant complete with foundation, wooden structure and machinery.....	Longley, N.B.....	\$24,800.....	XXX	218
Erection of 100 ton coaling plant complete with foundation, wooden structure and machinery.....	Estcourt, Que.....	\$24,913.....	XXX	218

Construction of 90 ft. locomotive turntable superstructure on Hudson Bay Railway.....	Churchill, Man.....	\$26,850.....	XXX	579
Construction of 100,000 gallon water tank on Canada National Ry.....	Springhill Junction, N.S.....	\$10,000.....	XXIX	1281
Repairs to pedestals and an abutment of National Transcontinental Railway.....	Mileage 64-0 Grand Falls Subdivision, N.B.....	\$14,462.25 (approx.).....	XXIX	1281
Rebuilding St. Ours Lock, Richelieu River.....	St. Ours, Que.....	\$390,615.....	XXX	218
Repairs to concrete pedestals and an abutment of Little Salmon River viaduct on National Transcontinental Railway.....	Mileage 66-8, Grand Falls Subdivision, N.B.....	\$30,431.50 (approx.).....	XXIX	1281
Manufacture, delivery and erection of 60,000 gal. (imp.) steel water tank.....	Cape Tormentine, N.B.....	\$6,850.....	XXX	218
Manufacture, delivery and erection of 60,000 imp. gal. steel water tank.....	Piedmont, N.S.....	\$7,575.....	XXX	218
Construction of freight office building for Canadian National Railways.....	Saint John, N.B.....	\$22,827.....	XXX	219
Delivery of a 1,200 ton "Crandall" railway dry dock.....	Churchill, Man.....	\$58,412.....	XXX	219
Supply and delivery of steel dump scow complete with necessary operating machinery.....	Churchill, Man.....	\$41,700.....	XXX	219
Manufacture and delivery of 36 electric capstans required for the locks and other structures of Welland Ship Canal.....	Welland Ship Canal, Ont.....	\$201,996 (approx.).....	XXX	579
Construction of a first-class steel, screw, oil-burning, ice-breaking railway car ferry vessel for service between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.....	Lauson, Que.....	\$2,112,600.....	XXX	579
Supply and erection of superstructure of steel highway swing bridge over Rideau Canal.....	Hogsback, Ont.....	\$10,860.....	XXX	218
Construction of a grain elevator.....	Churchill, Man.....	Tenders not yet called.....		
Removal of certain spoiled material between Keefer and Killaly streets and placing same in a fill between the shore of Lake Erie and the Government elevator at.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	\$0.69 per cu.yd.....	XXIX	802
Supply and installation of plumbing and heating apparatus, old electric power station.....	Cote St. Paul, Montreal, Que.....	\$2,895.....	XXIX	802
Erection of one switchboard for canal power house.....	Cote St. Paul, Montreal, Que.....	\$7,904.....	XXIX	802

TABLE SHOWING, BY PROVINCES, THE NUMBER OF CONTRACTS EXECUTED BY THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING FISCAL YEAR 1929-1930.

Department of Government	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	North-west Territory	Yukon	Total
Indian Affairs.....					1	2	1	1				5
Interior.....				5	2	1		2	1			3
Marine and Fisheries.....		10	2	13	19	3			4			24
National Defence.....		7	1	91	100	7	2	5	3	1		55
Public Works.....	5	33	19	7	13	6	15	11	29			310
Railways and Canals.....	1	2	8									37
Total.....	6	52	30	116	135	19	18	19	37	1	1	434

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

In addition to the contracts listed in the foregoing tables, contracts were awarded for the following supplies, in connection with which the wages rates and hours of labour were submitted to the Department of Labour by the Post Office Department for approval or otherwise:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
	\$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	11,938 60
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	5,071 40
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms.....	176,371 97
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	3,310 17
Bag fittings.....	141,322 79
Scales.....	4,603 41
Letter box locks.....	4,729 74
Letter boxes.....	7,359 83
Wooden boxes.....	1,071 00
Letter pouches.....	1,979 21
Mail bagging.....	110,675 58
Mail bag fittings.....	7,974 11
Total.....	\$ 476,407 81

HARBOUR COMMISSIONS

The Department of Labour also prepared labour conditions for insertion in the following contracts awarded by certain of the Harbour Commissions for works aided by Dominion public funds:—

Halifax Harbour Commissioners—

Construction of Office Building and Transit Shed No. 20, Halifax, N.S., amounting to \$284,800. (See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXX, page 220.)

Construction of additions to Grain Elevator at Ocean Terminals and of alterations to Track Shed, Halifax, N.S., amounting to \$395,000. (See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXIX, page 1159.)

Installation of a car unloader at Halifax, N.S., \$50,000. (See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXIX, page 1159.)

Construction of additions to Grain Conveyors from the Grain Elevator at Ocean Terminals, Halifax, N.S., amounting to \$229,000. (See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXIX, page 1159.)

Paving of marginal roadway at Ocean Terminals, Halifax, N.S., amounting to \$38,414.88. (See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXIX, page 1159.)

Restoration of concrete work at Transit Shed No. 2 at Deep Water Terminals, Halifax, N.S., amounting to \$18,519. (See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXIX, page 1158.)

Renewal of roofing of Transit Shed No. 2 at Deep Water Terminals, Halifax, N.S., amounting to \$11,685. (See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXIX, page 1158.)

Construction of Transit Shed No. 27 at Ocean Terminals, Halifax, N.S., amounting to \$264,269.17. (See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXIX, page 1158.)

Supplying and placing mastic flooring in Transit Shed No. 25 at Ocean Terminals, Halifax, N.S., amounting to \$9,360. (See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXX, page 219.)

Supplying and placing mastic flooring in Transit Shed No. 23, Ocean Terminals, Halifax, N.S., amounting to \$8,100. (See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXX, page 220.)

Construction of Pier "B" Unit at Ocean Terminals, Halifax, N.S., amounting to \$2,738,209.90. (See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXX, page 220.)

Harbour Commissioners of Quebec—

Construction of a wharf in the estuary of the River St. Charles, Que., amounting to approximately \$400,000. (See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXIX, page 1159.)

Saint John Harbour Commissioners—

Dredging at West Saint John, N.B., amounting to approximately \$35,000. (See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXIX, page 1159.)

Construction of timber grain conveyor galleries in Grain Elevator at West Saint John, N.B., amounting to \$123,572. (See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXIX, page 1159.)

FAIR WAGES COMPLAINTS

Since the inception of the Fair Wages Policy in 1900, Fair Wages Officers have been employed by the Department of Labour to prepare fair wages schedules as required and to assist in the adjustment of complaints and disputes arising from time to time as to the proper rates and labour conditions observable under the terms of Government contracts. These officials are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax, and, in addition to their duties as Fair Wages Officers, act as conciliators and mediators in connection with industrial disputes which are brought to the attention of the Department, as referred to in Chapter II of this report.

As in previous years, a number of complaints were received of alleged non-compliance with the labour conditions of Government contracts. The Department of Labour investigated these complaints in all cases, and if they were found to be justified, the contractors were required to make proper settlement with the workmen concerned. The following table lists the complaints which were dealt with by Fair Wages Officers or other officials of the department during the fiscal year under review:—

TABLE OF FAIR WAGES COMPLAINTS ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS DEALT WITH DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1930

Complaint received	Locality and public work	Department affected	Subject of Investigation	Disposition
Oct. 22, 1928	Quebec, Que. Grain Elevator, Harbour Commissioners	Marine and Fisheries	Alleged non-payment by contractors of current wages rate and overtime to carpenters.	This matter had been the subject of investigation and discussion since last fiscal year and finally, as a result of the ruling of the Minister of Labour, the contractor settled carpenters' claims amounting to \$4,700.
Dec. 5, 1928	Seven Sisters Falls, Man. Winnipeg Electric Company Development.	Interior	Complaint that carpenters were not receiving the current wages rate to which they were entitled under the terms of the Government licence.	This matter was investigated by officers of the Department of Labour and as a result of their efforts a satisfactory adjustment was effected.
Jan. 19, 1929	Union of Ghost and Bow Rivers, Alta. Ghost River Power Development.	Interior	Complaint that workmen employed on construction of dam and power house were not receiving the rates of wages to which they were entitled under terms of the Government licence.	A Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour visited the scene of operations and as a result of negotiations, settlements were made with the various classes of labour concerned involving substantial increases in their scale of pay and the payment of back wages amounting to over \$16,000.
Mar. 28, 1929	Kenora, Ont. Indian Residential School	Indian Affairs	Complaint that proper rate was not being observed in the case of carpenters.	This matter was investigated by the Department of Labour and as a result the workmen concerned were paid the amounts due them.
April 1, 1929	Ottawa, Ont. Research Council Bldg.	Public Works	Complaint that current wages rate was not being paid to plumbers and steamfitters.	Investigation by an officer of the Department of Labour showed that complaint was well founded and the contractor was required to put the proper rate into effect.
May 12, 1929	Welland Ship Canal	Railways and Canals	Complaint that locomotive engineers employed by subcontracting firm did not receive the proper wages rate.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour showed that complaint was justified and the matter being brought to the subcontractor's attention, was promptly adjusted.
May 13, 1929	Ottawa, Ont. Fuel Testing Plant	Public Works	Complaint that an electrician was not receiving current rate of wages.	Investigation by an officer of the Department of Labour showed the complaint to be justified and the contractor was required to make proper settlement with the workman concerned.
May 20, 1929	Welland Ship Canal	Railways and Canals	Complaint that carpenters were not paid overtime rates for overtime work on a subcontract.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour proved the complaint to be justified and the subcontractors were notified that time and one-half was to be paid for all overtime work. At the close of the fiscal year all but three cases had been satisfactorily adjusted.
June 15, 1929	Trent Valley Canal, Dam at Lock 25.	Railways and Canals	Complaint that carpenters were not receiving current wages rate.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour showed complaint was well founded and resulted in a satisfactory settlement being made with workmen concerned.
June 25, 1929	Welland Ship Canal	Railways and Canals	Claim of workman that his work should have been classified as that of a rigger instead of a carpenter's helper.	Investigation of this case by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour showed that the claim was not justified.
Aug. 28, 1929	Toronto, Ont. Armouries.	National Defence	Complaint that painters were not receiving proper rate of wages.	This matter was brought to the attention of the Department of National Defence by the Department of Labour and was investigated by the Toronto resident officer of the former department and as a result the proper rate was put into effect.
Sept. 1929	Gleichen, Alta. Indian School	Indian Affairs	Complaint that various classes of workmen were not receiving proper wages rates.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour resulted in certain necessary adjustments being made in the wages of eight workmen.
Sept. 14, 1929	Welland Ship Canal	Railways and Canals	Complaint that workman doing carpentry work did not receive carpenters' wage rate.	This matter was investigated by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour, but, owing to the conflicting statements of the contractor and the claimant, the latter was advised to take the matter up personally with the company concerned.
Sept. 17, 1929	Clark's Harbour, N.S. Wharf construction.	Public Works	Complaint that certain labourers had not received their wages for five months.	This matter, having been brought to the attention of the Department of Public Works, was investigated by one of their officers and as a result that department made arrangements to pay the men the wages due them.
Sept. 18, 1929	Welland Ship Canal, Section 4.	Railways and Canals	Complaint that compressor operator was not receiving proper wages rate.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour showed that the necessary wages adjustment.
Oct. 7, 1929	Ottawa, Ont. Confederation Bldg.	Public Works	Complaint that subcontracting firm was not paying current wages rate to ornamental iron workers.	This matter was brought to the attention of the subcontractor by an officer of the Department of Labour and the former agreed to put the proper rate into effect and to make it retroactive.

Oct. 9, 1929	Niagara Falls, Ont. Old Post Office Bldg.	Public Works.....	Complaint that carpenters were not receiving proper wages rate and overtime rate.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour showed that complaint was not well founded.
Oct. 17, 1929	Burlington Channel, Ont. New north pier.	Public Works.....	Complaint that certain workmen employed on carpentry work were not receiving proper wages scale.	Investigation by Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour resulted in settlement being made of amounts due to seven workmen concerned.
Oct. 16, 1929	Welland Ship Canal.....	Railways and Canals.....	Complaint that workman employed as a fireman was not receiving time and one-half for overtime.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour resulted in a satisfactory settlement being made between the contractors and the employee concerned.
Oct.	Regina, Sask.....	Public Works.....	Complaint that labour conditions of contract were not being observed in the case of carpenters.	Investigation of the work by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour showed that helpers were being employed to do work requiring the use of tools of the carpentry trade. The contractors agreed to eliminate helpers from the job and to hire only journeymen carpenters with one apprentice for every four journeymen.
Nov.	Toronto, Ont. Union Station Post Office.	Public Works.....	Complaint that machinists were not being paid overtime rates for overtime work.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour showed complaint to be justified and the contractors were accordingly required to make the necessary adjustments in pay.
Nov. 8, 1929	Bedford Basin, N.S. Magazine.	National Defence.....	Complaint that labourers were being employed at carpentry work.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour showed that this was being done temporarily. The contractor agreed to pay the men the carpenters' rate while thus employed.
Dec. 9, 1929	Quebec, Que. St. Rock Post Office.	Public Works.....	Complaint that painters were not receiving proper wages rate.	As the result of investigation by the Department of Labour, the men concerned were paid the prevailing wages rate.
Dec. 30, 1929	Welland Ship Canal.....	Railways and Canals.....	Claim for payment for overtime work while employed respectively as fireman and rigger.	Following investigation of this claim by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour the matter was brought to the contractors' attention and settlement was promptly made.
Jan. 13, 1930	Ottawa, Ont. Research Council Bldg.	Public Works.....	Complaint that a workman employed as a common labourer did not receive proper wages rate.	Investigation by the Department of Labour resulted in a proper adjustment being made.
Jan. 24, 1930	Prescott, Ont.....	Public Works.....	Complaint that workman employed as a hoisting engineer on a scow on a trip from Welland Canal to Prescott did not receive proper wages.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour showed that man worked as watchman, but as the trip took longer than anticipated owing to bad weather and as he was consequently delayed in commencing his employment as an operator, the contractors made him a further payment.
Feb. 10, 1930	Halifax, N.S. C.N.R. Hotel.	Railways and Canals.....	Complaint that plasterers were not receiving current wages rate.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour showed complaint was justified and resulted in proper wage rate being immediately put into effect and made retroactive.
Feb. 13, 1930	Three Rivers, Que. Harbour Improvements, Harbour Commission- ers.	Marine and Fisheries.....	Complaint that carpenters were not receiving current rate of wages.	Investigation by an officer of the Department of Labour resulted in the proper wages rate being put into effect.
Feb. 24, 1930	Prescott, Ont.....	Public Works.....	Complaint that current wages rate was not being paid to carpenters.	Investigation by an officer of the Department of Labour proved complaint was not warranted.
Feb. 24, 1930	Railway Bridge. Welland Ship Canal.....	Railways and Canals.....	Complaint that workman employed as carpenter received only rigger's rate of wages.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour showed complaint was not justified.
Mar. , 1930	Quebec, Que. Fortification Walls.	National Defence.....	Complaints that stonemasons were not receiving proper wages rate.	Investigation by a representative of the Department of Labour showed that complaint was justified and contractor was required to pay the further amounts due workmen concerned.
Mar. 2, 1930	Grand'Mare, Que. Public Building.	Public Works.....	Complaint that labourers were not receiving proper wages rate in all cases.	Investigation by an officer of the Department showed that complaint was justified and contractor was accordingly required to make the necessary adjustments in wages.
Mar. 5, 1930	Calgary, Alta. New Post Office.	Public Works.....	Complaint that labourers were being employed on carpentry work.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour showed complaint was not justified and that the proper labour conditions were being observed.
Mar. 17, 1930	Saskatoon, Sask. New Post Office.	Public Works.....	Complaint that carpenters employed on this work were not in all cases receiving the rate of wages to which they were entitled.	An officer of the Department of Labour visited the work and found that the labour conditions of the contract were being observed satisfactorily.
Mar. 30, 1930	Halifax, N.S. C.N.R. Hotel.	Railways and Canals.....	Complaint that labourers were being employed on painting work.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour showed that complaint was justified and the contractors agreed to engage painters for the work.
Mar. 26, 1930	Welland Ship Canal.....	Railways and Canals.....	Claim for payment for lunch hour by a derrick runner doing his own firing.	Enquiry by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour showed that claimant was not required to remain on the job during the noon hour.

During the fiscal year, in addition to the above, a number of claims were presented to the Department of Labour for extra compensation on account of work performed in previous years on the Welland Ship Canal construction but which, owing to the lapse of time which had occurred and conflicting statements, it was impossible for the Department of Labour to determine.

IV. STATISTICS

Statistical and other information relating to labour conditions has been collected and published by the Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900 as required by statute (Labour Department Act, chapter 111, Revised Statutes, 1927, section 4). In accordance with the Statistics Act (1918), chapter 190, Revised Statutes, 1927, and under arrangements with the Dominion Statistician, statistics are collected and published in co-operation with the Dominion Statistician, in close association with statistics of general social and economic conditions as organized in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

An important feature of this arrangement is the use by the department of the classification of industries and occupations drawn up in the bureau and followed by various departments of the federal Government service in the compilation and publication of records and statistics.

The present chapter contains information as to strikes and lockouts, wages and hours, prices and cost of living, and as to fatal industrial accidents. Information as to employment, labour organization, and other subjects will be found in other chapters.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

The departmental record of strikes and lockouts in Canada was begun on the establishment of the department toward the end of 1900 and particulars of industrial disputes have been given each month in the *Labour Gazette*, the official monthly publication of the department; also in an early issue each year a summary statement of the previous calendar year is printed in the *Labour Gazette*, with a statistical analysis. The figures are given for the calendar year rather than the fiscal year, because in this form they are more easily comparable with statistics on the same subject gathered in other countries, which also as a rule use the calendar year.

A special report covering the period 1901 to 1912 was issued in 1913, followed by another in 1918 giving summary tables for the years 1901-1916 with detailed tables for the five-year period 1911-1916. As these reports have been for some time out of print and as the classification of industries and occupations was altered in 1918 and again in 1922, while certain other changes in methods of compilation and analysis have been made, the record for the entire period has been revised. The accompanying tables contain revised figures.

The record of the department includes all strikes and lockouts of which information becomes available to the department and the methods taken to secure information are such as to practically preclude omissions of a serious nature. As a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered, strikes and lockouts are recorded together in the statistical tables, and the term "dispute" or "industrial dispute" is frequently used. So far as concerns figures given with respect to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is impossible always to secure exact information, but the estimate made in such cases is the result of painstaking methods in the collection of data, and, with increasing experience in dealing with the subject, it is believed that the statistics indicate the conditions with reasonable precision.

A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees, and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees were not until 1924 included in the published record, but a separate record of such disputes was maintained in the department. Since 1924, however, any disputes involving a time loss of ten working days or more

have been included in the published record. In 1929 the separate record of disputes causing less than ten days' time loss included ten, involving one hundred and seventy-four employees, and resulting in a time loss of forty-one working days.

The department secures information as to the occurrence of a strike or lockout through newspapers, from correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in over sixty industrial centres throughout the Dominion, from its officers in touch with disputes and negotiations, and from labour organizations and employers concerned. As soon as a strike or lockout is reported, report forms are sent to the representatives of the employers and of the employees involved in the dispute, calling for details as to dates, numbers involved, causes, negotiations, terms of settlement, etc. From these reports and any other information secured the statistics are compiled, as well as statements for publication in the *Labour Gazette* and in other reports. It is very unusual for either party to a strike or lockout to neglect or refuse to make out and forward to the department the desired report, all parties apparently recognizing the importance of the publication of complete and accurate information. If the dispute is of more than one month's duration, a progress report is secured at the end of each month or more frequently. Supplementary reports are secured through officers of the department and correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, especially when conflicting information is furnished by the various parties to the dispute.

During 1929 the number of strikes and lockouts in Canada was relatively small, as was the case during each year since 1921, being ninety, a decrease of eight from the number recorded for 1928, while the number of employers and workers involved, as well as the time loss, was much lower than in any year since 1915. As in each year since 1924, the year was marked by the absence of disputes involving large numbers of employees, and also by the brief duration of those which did occur. The dispute of greatest magnitude was that involving pulpwood cutters in the vicinity of Port Arthur, Ont., involving eight hundred workers, lasting fifty-six days and causing a time loss of about 22,000 days, whereas the most important dispute was that involving 1,200 coal miners at Wayne, Alta., which caused a time loss of 51,000 days during 1928, and terminated early in 1929, with a further time loss of 10,000 days. Other important disputes were: cotton factory employees at Hamilton, Ont., 700 workers, lasting 28 days, 15,000 days' time loss; carpenters at Montreal, 1,000 workers, 10 days, 10,000 days' time loss; steel car riveters at Hamilton, Ont., 280 workers, 38 days, 10,400 days' time loss; painters, Toronto, Ont., 600 workers, 38 days, time loss 7,800 working days; plumbers, Toronto, Ont., 400 workers, 19 days, 7,500 days' time loss; and plasterers, Toronto, Ont., 500 workers, 12 days, 6,000 days' time loss. The industries chiefly affected by disputes were construction, which had about one-third of the disputes occurring during the year and also about one-third of the total time loss (as was the case in 1928); and manufacturing which also had about one-third of the total time loss for the year, but over forty per cent of the disputes. Logging experienced one-sixth of the time loss for the year, having three disputes, while mining had only about ten per cent of the total time loss due to ten brief disputes.

The following notes deal with the chief features in strikes and lockouts during the year 1929:—

Logging.—The three strikes in this industry occurred in northern Ontario in January, June and October respectively, the first involving tie cutters and the others pulpwood cutters. The strike in October was protracted until December and caused more time loss than any other dispute during the year. The dispute was due to demands for wage increases and spread from one logging camp to another, the strikers in each camp being replaced and seeking work elsewhere, or returning to work, within a relatively short time.

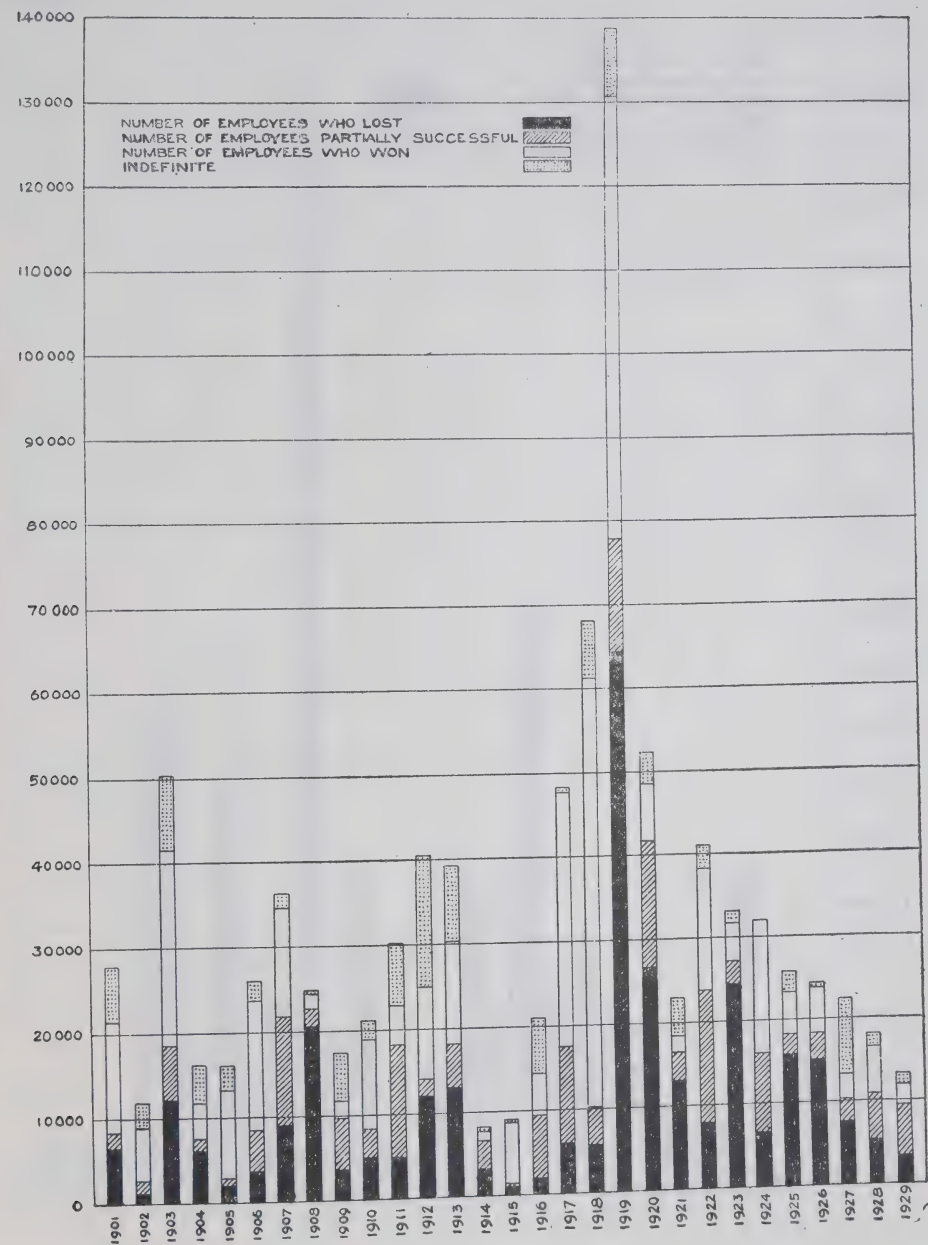
Mining.—Of the ten strikes beginning or in progress during the year, eight were in coal mining; only four caused an appreciable amount of time loss and only one lasted more than a few days, namely, that at Wayne, Alta., carried over from 1928. This dispute at the beginning involved approximately 1,200 miners in five collieries, but at the end of 1928 this number had been reduced to 250, an agreement having been reached in one colliery, where the workers' demands were conceded, while the others resumed work with partial crews. Early in 1929 in two other collieries the dispute was settled, recognition being conceded to the Mine Workers' Union of Canada. By the end of February the operators of the other two mines had signed agreements with the United Mine Workers of America. These four agreements provided for the working conditions recommended by the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (*Labour Gazette*, August, 1928, pages 827-832), which the operators had agreed to accept. The other strikes in coal mining during 1929 were of short duration and arose out of disputes as to conditions in particular mines. Two strikes of gold miners in Yukon Territory occurred owing to a delay in the payment of wages, work being resumed when the demands of the workers were met.

RECORD OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY YEARS

Year	Number of disputes		Disputes in existence in the year		
	In existence in the year	Beginning in the year	Employers involved	Workers involved	Time loss in working days
1901.....	99	97	285	24,089	737,808
1902.....	125	124	532	12,709	203,301
1903.....	175	171	1,124	38,408	858,959
1904.....	103	103	591	11,420	192,890
1905.....	96	95	332	12,513	246,138
1906.....	150	149	965	23,382	378,276
1907.....	188	183	950	34,060	520,142
1908.....	76	72	178	26,071	703,571
1909.....	90	88	372	18,114	880,663
1910.....	101	94	1,233	22,203	731,324
1911.....	100	99	533	29,285	1,821,084
1912.....	181	179	1,321	42,860	1,135,786
1913.....	152	143	1,077	40,519	1,036,254
1914.....	63	58	261	9,717	490,850
1915.....	63	62	120	11,395	95,042
1916.....	120	118	332	26,538	236,814
1917.....	160	158	758	50,255	1,123,515
1918.....	230	228	782	79,743	647,942
1919.....	336	332	1,967	148,915	3,400,942
1920.....	322	310	1,374	60,327	799,524
1921.....	168	159	1,208	28,257	1,048,914
1922.....	104	89	732	43,775	1,528,661
1923.....	86	77	450	34,261	671,750
1924.....	70	64	435	34,310	1,295,054
1925.....	87	86	497	28,949	1,193,281
1926.....	77	75	512	23,834	266,601
1927.....	74	72	505	22,299	152,570
1928.....	98	96	548	17,581	224,212
1929.....	90	88	263	12,946	152,080
Total.....	3,784*	3,669	20,237*	968,735*	22,773,948

*In these totals figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.

RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN 1901-1929



Manufacturing.—Over half of the time loss in this industry was due to two strikes in Hamilton, Ont. A strike of cotton factory workers began on January 30, and lasted until March 4, due to a change in production methods under which each spinner was to tend more machines although relieved of certain duties. During the dispute the workers were organized by the United Textile Workers of America. Conciliation was attempted but no settlement was reached, and the strikers began to return to work, the dispute terminating by March 4. A strike of steel car riveters began on September 4, the employees demanding on a new type of work the same rates as on a previous job. The management claimed that, with the new production methods, earnings would be as high as on the previous work. The strikers were organized into the National Car Workers' Industrial Union. Conciliation was attempted but no settlement was reached, and, the strikers being partially replaced or returning to work gradually, the dispute was terminated by October 18. In this dispute there were some arrests and some convictions of strikers for intimidation, etc.

Most of the other disputes in manufacturing industries were of brief duration or involved relatively small numbers of employees, a number of the strikes being to secure or maintain union conditions and a number in connection with piece rate wages.

Construction.—Most of the disputes were to secure increases in wages and in some cases reductions in hours, many wage increases being effected, while on the hours question compromises were in many cases reached. The strikes involving large numbers of workers were those of labourers and carpenters near Murray Bay, P.Q., March 6; painters at Montreal, P.Q., April 1; carpenters at Montreal, April 24; painters at Toronto, May 1; plumbers at Toronto, May 1; plasterers at Toronto, May 1, the latter also involving plasterers' labourers in a sympathetic strike. All of these, except that of plumbers at Toronto, were to secure increases in wages. The strike of plumbers at Toronto was against employers who did not join an employers' association with which the union had signed an agreement. This agreement provided for the employment of union members only and that union plumbers would work only for members of this employers' association. Through the mediation of the Minister of Labour it was arranged that another employers' association should be formed which would not include among its objects certain practices which some of the employers held were not only objectionable but illegal, and that the union would sign a new agreement with this association, the object of which would be to deal with employment relations only and membership in which would be open to all Toronto master plumbers.

Transportation.—The three disputes involved small numbers of workers: on a steam railway maintenance of way near St. Thomas, Ont.; on the street railway at Winnipeg; at Vancouver, where toward the end of the grain shipping season ship liners' helpers came out during a strike of shipwrights, etc., and demanded an increase in wages also, the dispute being unsettled and lapsing at the end of the season.

Trade.—A strike of milk wagon drivers at London, Ont., for a union agreement to secure changes in conditions as to collecting accounts was partially successful, some of the employers agreeing to this.

Finance.—A strike of telegraph operators in a broker's various offices to secure the operation of automatic machines for Morse operators was unsuccessful, the strikers being replaced. A similar strike in the offices of this firm in the United States occurred at the same time.

Service.—Three strikes occurred in an Ottawa theatre to maintain union conditions, one in the spring being successful, the other two being recorded as indefinite when the theatre closed down. In the meantime the strikers had been replaced. A strike of carpenters on the maintenance staff of a hotel in Toronto for an increase in wages was unsuccessful, the strikers being replaced.

The accompanying table, giving the number of disputes, workers affected, and time loss by months since 1922, shows that there is a tendency to have more disputes in the spring and early summer months with the resulting peak in the number of workers affected and time loss occurring during the summer. In 1929, while the peak was reached in May in these three groups of statistics, during the summer months there was a very small number of workers affected and time loss recorded. On the other hand, a relatively large time loss was recorded in February due to a dispute involving 700 textile workers at Hamilton, and in November and December owing to an extended dispute of pulpwood cutters involving some 800 workers.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929, BY MONTHS

Month	Disputes beginning in month								Number of workers in new disputes								Time loss in working days (all disputes)*							
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	10	5	3	11	7	2	6	5	1,159	971	13,885	1,448	626	108	314	970	70,364	42,765	199,854	4,115	8,321	1,255	5,229	8,319
January.....	8	4	5	10	6	4	5	1	1,315	2,930	905	2,834	1,893	313	734	150	62,483	38,162	178,364	24,061	13,296	4,780	3,143	21,760
February.....	3	6	3	7	8	2	8	11	141	327	103	12,170	690	380	955	1,152	61,438	26,843	9,335	158,558	12,651	6,205	6,476	3,723
March.....	16	15	7	5	6	8	11	8	10,931	2,652	8,299	989	720	1,511	1,445	2,046	214,407	26,278	138,435	195,536	8,554	13,042	20,907	24,288
April.....	12	18	4	9	8	14	11	21	1,109	2,311	177	1,233	3,739	5,296	2,924	4,006	179,397	38,515	134,133	194,359	48,497	27,257	34,733	39,152
May.....	8	11	17	13	8	8	10	12	1,365	5,159	5,340	3,653	557	1,450	2,891	658	166,403	39,520	158,254	211,863	33,589	14,430	24,901	6,231
June.....	7	5	4	7	12	5	9	4	5,183	14,558	867	947	10,220	2,989	725	133	167,218	304,400	130,401	211,543	50,710	12,187	21,380	1,279
July.....	8	4	6	6	4	4	14	8	15,973	998	2,020	560	1,862	5,845	5,451	918	380,062	25,352	128,366	97,679	25,350	13,205	30,974	2,417
August.....	7	2	7	5	6	4	4	6	1,188	35	765	716	1,606	1,165	268	761	94,788	26,248	121,514	24,411	18,001	10,700	10,285	11,645
September....	3	3	3	4	4	12	9	7	313	1,622	251	317	1,535	2,844	1,243	989	50,980	45,761	88,850	8,364	33,294	35,415	30,481	7,858
October.....	4	3	2	7	3	6	8	3	638	118	78	3,977	184	259	513	116	46,901	37,376	5,933	38,397	13,533	10,853	20,938	12,529
November....	3	1	3	2	3	3	1	2	1,339	350	125	105	57	104	28	773	54,130	20,500	1,615	24,395	805	3,236	14,765	12,879
December....	89	77	64	86	75	72	96	88	40,654	32,031	32,815	28,919	23,689	22,261	17,491	12,672	1,538,661	671,750	1,295,054	1,193,281	266,601	152,570	224,212	152,080
Year.....																								

* Including time loss from new disputes and also from disputes carried over from previous months.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

It is of interest to compare strikes and lockouts in Canada with those in other countries and the accompanying table gives the figures available for the years 1928 and 1929. The authorities in the various countries do not at present follow uniform methods in compiling and publishing statistics of strikes and lockouts, so that the figures are comparable only in a general way. In some countries the number of disputes shown is the number beginning during the year, in other cases it is the number ending during the year, and in others again it is, as in Canada, the number of disputes in existence, that is, in progress during the year at some time. As regards the number of workers involved, some authorities record the number directly involved only, as in Canada, while in certain other countries the number indirectly affected, that is, thrown out of employment as a result of the strike or lockout, is included. For some countries strikes and lockouts are recorded separately, but in the table herewith figures for both strikes and lockouts have been included. In some cases no figures as to time loss are available.

The population of each country as shown by the latest census is given in the table so that the relative degree of disturbance to industry in the various countries may be noted.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN BRITISH AND OTHER COUNTRIES IN 1928 and 1929

Country	Year	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Population of country
Canada.....	1928	101	18,239	238,132	8,788,483
	1929	90	12,924	154,936	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	1928	302	124,400	1,388,000	44,530,233
	1929	431	533,800	8,287,000	
Irish Free State.....	1928	52	2,190	54,292	2,949,000
	1929	53	4,533	101,397	
Australia.....	1928	287	82,349	777,278	5,435,734
	1929	259	88,293	4,671,478	
New Zealand.....	1928	41	9,822	22,817	1,463,278
	1929	49	7,831	26,808	
British India.....	1928	203	506,851	31,647,404	247,003,293
	1929	141	532,016	12,165,691	
South Africa.....	1928				6,928,580
	1929				
Austria.....	1928	266	38,290	658,024	6,534,481
	1929	225	30,416	388,216	
Belgium.....	1928	192	74,707	2,254,424	7,874,601
	1929	168	60,557		
Czechoslovakia.....	1928	282	99,430	1,698,684	13,588,830
	1929	211	59,460	695,328	
Denmark.....	1928	11	469	11,000	3,435,000
	1929	22	1,040	41,283	
Estonia.....	1928	5	1,098	49,000	1,116,474
	1929	15	1,439	4,386	
Finland.....	1928	71	27,226	502,236	3,582,406
	1929	26	2,443	74,887	
France.....	1928	922	222,406		40,743,851
	1929				
Germany.....	1928	763	723,415	19,481,258	62,592,575
	1929				
Hungary.....	1928	31	10,289	131,174	8,160,000
	1929	63	15,065	149,204	
Japan.....	1928	397	46,252	578,465	83,454,489
	1929				
Latvia.....	1928	179	13,431	62,254	2,000,000
	1929	362	26,462	45,838	
Netherlands.....	1928	195	15,200	638,000	7,731,172
	1929	217	15,700	612,000	
Norway.....	1928	63	8,042	363,844	2,810,594
	1929	73	4,796	196,904	
Poland.....	1928	769	354,000	2,788,000	27,160,000
	1929	488	214,000	964,000	
Sweden.....	1928	201	71,461	4,835,000	6,105,190
	1929	180	12,676	667,000	
Switzerland.....	1928	45	5,474	98,015	3,886,090
	1929	39	4,661	99,608	
United States.....	1928	629	357,145	31,556,947	105,710,620
	1929	903	230,463	9,975,213	

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

Statistics as to wages and hours of labour are secured to a considerable extent in connection with the work of the department on strikes and lockouts, industrial agreements, conciliation and mediation in industrial disputes, proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, fair wages schedules, and reports of changes in wages and hours. Each year representative employers in the various industries are requested to furnish figures as to the wages of the principal classes of labour in their employ, hours per day and per week, and information as to any other features of conditions of employment, such as rates for overtime, Sundays and holidays, bonus, profit sharing, old age benefit or other welfare schemes, annual vacation or sick leave with pay, agreements as to wages and working conditions, etc. Labour organizations are also requested to furnish data as to rates of wages, hours of labour, other working conditions, and copies of agreements with employers or schedules of wages and working conditions in effect.

From the information so secured tables of rates of wages and hours of labour for the principal classes of workers in a number of industries are published annually as a supplement to the *Labour Gazette* issued in January each year, with a table of index numbers of wage rates of certain industries back to 1901, calculated with rates for the year 1913 as 100. This series of bulletins was begun with the publication in March, 1921, of a report covering a number of occupations and industries from 1901 to 1920, and certain manufacturing industries from 1911 to 1920. Since that time the scope of the report has been extended to deal with several of the industries more adequately and to cover more of the important industries, especially in manufacturing, for which comprehensive data was not available earlier. Statistics as to wages in coal mining, metal mining and in agriculture have been included, data for agriculture being secured by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics through crop correspondents.

So far as is possible, copies of agreements between employers and trade unions and other organizations or representatives of employees are secured by the department on their consummation and published in the *Labour Gazette* in summary form, or in full when of sufficient importance, with rates of wages, hours of labour, etc. This feature of the *Gazette* also includes schedules of wages and working conditions put into effect by municipalities, other public bodies, etc. The information in the *Labour Gazette* as to settlements of disputes also affords considerable current information as to wages, hours and other working conditions.

The information as to wages and hours of labour secured by the department is used not only for publication as above but also in connection with the settlement of disputes, the administration of the Fair Wage Policy in Dominion Government contracts, and the determination of prevailing rates of wages, hours of labour, etc., for certain classes of Dominion Government employees under the Civil Service Act, and in furnishing information as to wages rates, hours of labour, etc., in response to special requests.

The accompanying table of index numbers of rates of wages for various classes of employees published in January, 1930, shows levels of wages in 1929 as compared with 1928 and previous years. It will be seen that during 1929 there were substantial increases in building trades, metal trades, printing trades, electric railways and steam railways, with slight increases in common factory labour, miscellaneous factory trades and logging and sawmilling.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF WAGES FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF LABOUR IN CANADA, 1901-1929

(Rates in 1913=100)

Year	Building Trades (a)	Metal Trades (b)	Printing Trades (c)	Electric Railways (d)	Steam Railways (e)	Coal Mining (f)	Average *	Common Factory Labour (g)	Miscellaneous Factory Trades (g)	Logging and Saw-milling (g)
1901	60.3	68.6	60.0	64.0	68.8	82.8	67.4	.....	.....	.....
1902	64.2	70.2	61.6	68.0	72.0	83.8	70.0	.....	.....	.....
1903	67.4	73.3	62.6	71.1	75.1	85.3	72.5	.....	.....	.....
1904	69.7	75.9	66.1	73.1	76.9	85.1	74.5	.....	.....	.....
1905	73.0	78.6	68.5	73.5	74.5	86.3	75.7	.....	.....	.....
1906	76.9	79.8	72.2	75.7	79.3	87.4	78.6	.....	.....	.....
1907	80.2	82.4	78.4	81.4	81.0	93.6	82.8	.....	.....	.....
1908	81.5	84.7	80.5	81.8	86.1	94.8	84.9	.....	.....	.....
1909	83.1	86.2	83.4	81.1	86.3	95.1	85.9	.....	.....	.....
1910	86.9	88.8	87.8	85.7	90.1	94.2	88.9	.....	.....	.....
1911	90.2	91.0	91.6	88.1	95.7	97.5	92.3	94.9	95.4	93.3
1912	96.0	95.3	96.0	92.3	97.9	98.3	96.0	98.1	97.1	98.8
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	100.8	100.5	102.4	101.0	101.4	101.9	101.3	101.0	103.2	94.7
1915	101.5	101.5	103.6	97.8	101.7	102.3	101.4	101.0	106.2	89.1
1916	102.4	106.9	105.8	102.2	105.9	111.7	105.8	110.4	115.1	109.5
1917	109.9	128.0	111.3	114.6	124.6†	130.8	119.9	129.2	128.0	130.2
1918	125.9	155.2	123.7	142.9	158.0	157.8	143.6	152.3	146.8	150.5
1919	148.2	180.1	145.9	163.3	183.9	170.5	165.3	180.2	180.2	169.8
1920	180.9	209.4	184.0	194.2	221.0	197.7	197.8	215.3	216.8	202.7
1921	170.5	186.8	193.3	192.1	195.9	208.3	191.2	190.6	202.0	152.6
1922	162.5	173.7	192.3	184.4	184.4	197.8	182.4	183.0	189.1	158.7
1923	166.4	174.0	188.9	186.2	186.4	197.8	183.3	181.7	196.1	170.4
1924	169.7	175.5	191.9	186.4	186.4	192.4	183.7	183.2	197.6	183.1
1925	170.4	175.4	192.8	187.8	186.4	167.6	179.7	186.3	195.5	178.7
1926	172.1	177.4	193.3	188.4	186.4	167.4	180.5	187.3	196.7	180.8
1927	179.3	178.1	195.0	189.9	198.4	167.9	184.3	187.7	199.4	182.8
1928	185.6	180.1	198.3	194.1	198.4	168.9	187.6	187.1	200.9	184.3
1929	197.5	184.6	202.3	198.6	204.3	168.9	192.7	187.8	202.1	185.6

*Simple average of six preceding columns.

†Including some increases effected near the end of the year.

(a) Seven trades from 1901 to 1920, eight from 1921 to 1926, nine from 1927 to 1929.

(b) Five trades from 1901 to 1926, four from 1927 to 1929.

(c) Two trades from 1901 to 1920, four from 1921 and 1922, six from 1923 to 1929.

(d) Two classes from 1901 to 1920, five classes from 1921 to 1929.

(e) Twenty-three classes.

(f) Four classes from 1901 to 1920, twelve classes from 1921 to 1929.

(g) The number of samples has been increased each year since 1920.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

Statistics of retail prices of a number of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rentals of workmen's houses in the industrial centres of Canada, chiefly cities with a population of 10,000 and upward, have been given in the *Labour Gazette* each month since January, 1910, the number of articles covered and the number of localities included being increased from time to time. The changes in the cost of these items as affecting family expenditure have been shown in the form of a table of the cost of a weekly family budget calculated from the average prices in all the localities each month, the amount of each article used for the calculation being determined according to its importance or representative character in workmen's family expenditure. As the number of items of food, fuel, etc., is relatively small and incomplete, the resulting figures are not suitable for showing either the actual expenditure of the average

family or any standard of living, but the figures calculated have been issued for the purpose of showing the changes from month to month in certain items and as a basis for determining approximately the extent of changes in the cost of living. Since 1918 data have also been secured as to prices of clothing, boots, house furnishings and miscellaneous items, and since March, 1921, from time to time, usually at the beginning of each year, the *Labour Gazette* has contained a table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, constructed from the figures of the weekly family budget of food, fuel and rent above mentioned, with the addition of figures for clothing and sundries groups. These figures were issued as the result of tentative calculations pending the compilation of more complete data, and in January, 1927, the department was able to issue a new series of figures for the following groups: fuel and light, rent, clothing, and sundries, and this table has been brought down to date from month to month in the *Labour Gazette*. These figures have been calculated only as averages for the Dominion and it is intended to make similar calculations for the provinces and some of the cities. In the calculation of these index numbers allowance is made for the importance of each article in the average expenditure of working-men's families.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers by groups, with a figure for all items, back to 1914, prices in 1913 being taken as 100. It will be observed that, while there was a steep decline from June, 1920, when the peak was reached, until the summer of 1922, prices have been relatively steady since the latter date. The index number during this period did not rise above 161 nor fall below 153, the changes occurring being principally seasonal, due chiefly to the influence of varying crop conditions on food prices. The fuel and light group was affected by strikes of coal miners in 1922 and 1925. Lower levels in recent years are apparently due to the increasing use of coke in households, and of fuel oil in industries and transportation, thus affecting the prices of coal. The development of electric current production, chiefly from water-power, has also affected the cost of fuel for cooking in houses as well as the cost of electric light.

Statistics of wholesale prices and of prices in other countries have been published in the *Labour Gazette* along with retail prices in Canada. Since 1924 the figures for wholesale prices are those issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Index numbers of wholesale prices in Canada compiled and issued by the Canadian Bank of Commerce and Professor Michell have also been given. The Canadian Bank of Commerce has recently discontinued the issue of its index number, while the Bank of Nova Scotia has constructed one, like that of the other bank, designed to reflect particular trade conditions, and this will appear in the *Labour Gazette*. A supplement to the *Labour Gazette* for January, 1930, contained a review of prices in Canada and other countries during 1929, with comparative figures for previous years.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO MARCH, 1930*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All Items*
December, 1914.....	108	98	97	103	100	103
December, 1915.....	111	96	94	115	110	107
December, 1916.....	138	109	95	136	122	124
December, 1917.....	167	125	102	158	134	143
December, 1918.....	186	146	111	185	151	162
March, 1919.....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June, 1919.....	187	139	119	197	157	166
September, 1919.....	195	146	121	210	161	173
December, 1919.....	201	148	122	210	164	176
March, 1920.....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June, 1920.....	231	168	137	251	169	200
September, 1920.....	217	189	138	232	171	194
December, 1920.....	202	200	142	232	173	190
March, 1921.....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June, 1921.....	152	179	149	193	173	165
September, 1921.....	161	174	149	177	173	165
December, 1921.....	150	172	150	177	173	161
March, 1922.....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June, 1922.....	139	167	154	165	174	156
September, 1922.....	140	179	155	162	174	157
December, 1922.....	142	177	155	162	174	157
March, 1923.....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June, 1923.....	139	169	158	163	173	156
September, 1923.....	142	171	158	164	172	157
December, 1923.....	146	172	158	164	171	159
March, 1924.....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June, 1924.....	134	163	158	160	170	153
September, 1924.....	140	163	158	159	169	154
December, 1924.....	144	162	158	159	169	156
March, 1925.....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June, 1925.....	142	159	158	160	168	155
September, 1925.....	147	160	158	159	167	156
December, 1925.....	157	166	158	159	166	160
March, 1926.....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June, 1926.....	151	162	156	157	166	157
September, 1926.....	149	160	156	157	166	156
December, 1926.....	152	162	156	157	166	157
March, 1927.....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June, 1927.....	148	158	156	154	166	155
September, 1927.....	148	158	156	155	166	155
December, 1927.....	152	158	156	155	166	157
March, 1928.....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June, 1928.....	146	158	157	157	166	155
September, 1928.....	152	157	157	157	166	157
December, 1928.....	154	157	157	157	166	158
January, 1929.....	154	158	157	157	166	158
February, 1929.....	152	158	157	157	166	157
March, 1929.....	153	158	157	157	166	157
April, 1929.....	150	158	157	157	166	156
May, 1929.....	149	157	158	157	166	156
June, 1929.....	149	157	158	157	166	156
July, 1929.....	150	157	158	157	166	156
August, 1929.....	158	156	158	156	166	159
September, 1929.....	159	156	158	156	166	159
October, 1929.....	159	157	158	156	166	160
November, 1929.....	160	157	158	156	166	160
December, 1929.....	161	157	158	156	166	160
January, 1930.....	162	157	158	156	166	161
February, 1930.....	161	157	158	155	166	160
March, 1930.....	159	157	158	155	166	159

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

A record of fatal accidents in industry is maintained by the department and a list of such accidents is given quarterly in the *Labour Gazette*, while a summary for each year with analytical tables is given in March in the following year. The statistics include accidents to workers during the course of or incidental to their employment and also fatalities due to industrial diseases listed with fatal accidents by the provincial workmen's compensation boards. The records are compiled from reports from Dominion and provincial authorities, from *Labour Gazette* correspondents, from a number of employers of labour, and from newspapers, the various reports being verified and checked to avoid duplication. The published record has in recent years been confined to fatal accidents, but it is intended to extend the compilation and publication to include non-fatal accidents.

The accompanying table shows the fatal accidents during 1929 by industries and by months, with figures as to the numbers employed in each industry and percentages of fatalities, and also a comparison with 1928. The figures given for 1928 include revisions made since their publication a year earlier.

The number of fatalities recorded for 1929 was 1,682, as compared with 1,677 in 1928. It will be seen that the transportation industry accounted for the largest number, namely, 353 or 20.99 per cent of the total, followed by construction with 289 or 17.18 per cent, manufacturing with 236 or 14.03 per cent, and mining with 226 or 13.44 per cent. The logging industry, however, showed the highest rate per thousand workers employed, namely, 5.45, followed by water transportation with 2.80 per thousand, mining with 2.52 per thousand, electricity and gas with 2.38 per thousand, construction with 1.56 per thousand, steam railways with 0.91 per thousand, rates in other industries and sub-groups being below one per thousand, except manufacture of wood products with a rate of 1.23 per thousand.

An analysis by causes of fatalities showed the largest number under the category "by moving trains, vehicles, etc.", namely, 480. Next in order came "falls of persons," causing 325 fatalities, followed by "falling objects," causing 246 fatalities. "Dangerous substances" resulted in 217 fatalities, of which 93 were due to explosions and 63 to electric currents. Industrial diseases, strains, etc., resulted in 30 fatalities.

A compilation by provinces showed 603 in Ontario, 375 in Quebec, 293 in British Columbia, 109 in Manitoba, 101 in Alberta, 91 in Nova Scotia, 54 in New Brunswick, 46 in Saskatchewan, 8 in Prince Edward Island and 2 in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1929 BY MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES AND IN 1928

Industry	1929													1928					
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total, 1929	Per cent of total	Estimated number of employees	Ratio of fatalities in 1929 per 1,000 employees	Total fatalities in 1928 (e)	Per cent of total (e)	Ratio of fatalities in 1928 per 1,000 employees (e)
Agriculture.....	4	3	9	10	18	19	18	20	14	15	9	13	152	9.04	(a) 1,041,618	0.14	194	11.57	0.19
Logging.....	31	13	18	17	23	20	12	16	13	20	28	13	217	12.90	(a) 39,815	5.45	176	10.49	4.42
Fishing and Trapping..	1	3	4	8	3	3	8	7	2	1	9	1	50	2.97	(d) 62,785	0.80	43	2.56	0.68
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying.....	17	17	17	12	17	29	20	19	17	17	23	22	226	13.44	(c) 89,448	2.52	260	15.50	2.91
Metalliferous mining...	8	10	5	7	8	13	11	8	7	4	11	14	106	6.30	58,582	3.67	152	9.06	5.32
Coal mining.....	6	5	7	5	5	11	5	6	8	8	8	6	80	4.76	30,256	2.64	76	4.53	2.51
Non-Metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.....	1	1	4	...	...	3	3	3	1	1	2	2	21	1.25	8,830	2.38	11	0.66	1.25
Structural materials....	2	1	1	...	4	2	1	2	1	4	1	...	19	1.13	21,780	0.87	21	1.25	0.96
Manufacturing.....	22	7	13	16	20	30	31	25	21	22	18	11	236	14.03	(b) 596,052	0.40	201	11.99	0.34
Vegetable foods, drinks and tobacco.....	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	9	0.53	63,235	0.14	14	0.83	0.22
Animal foods.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	5	0.30	54,689	0.09	2	0.12	0.04
Textiles and clothing...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	7	0.42	107,519	0.07	5	0.30	0.05
Leather, fur and products.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	0.12	13,692	0.15	2	0.12	0.15
Rubber products.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	0.24	15,065	0.26	2	0.12	0.13
Saw and planing mill products.....	6	2	7	5	6	8	9	8	5	7	3	3	69	4.10	56,034	1.23	56	3.34	1.00
Wood products.....	3	1	1	...	3	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	16	0.95	21,172	0.75	1	0.06	0.05
Pulp, paper and paper products.....	1	...	1	1	6	10	4	1	2	3	2	1	32	1.90	41,864	0.76	30	1.79	0.71
Printing and publishing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	0.24	31,480	0.13	2	0.12	0.06
Iron, steel and products	7	2	2	6	3	4	6	6	7	4	9	2	58	3.45	106,293	0.55	34	2.03	0.32
Non-ferrous metal products.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	0.18	33,443	0.09	5	0.30	0.15
Non-metallic mineral products.....	...	1	...	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	14	0.83	26,662	0.52	16	0.95	0.60
Chemical and allied products.....	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	7	0.41	14,559	0.48	13	0.78	0.89
Miscellaneous products...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	0.36	10,345	0.58	19	1.13	1.84
Construction.....	13	14	21	25	20	23	36	38	34	30	18	17	289	17.18	(a) 185,202	1.56	250	14.91	1.35
Buildings and structures	6	10	14	11	9	9	13	14	15	9	9	13	132	7.85	...	...	139	8.29	...
Railway.....	...	2	2	3	4	4	1	...	...	2	2	...	21	1.25	...	...	14	0.83	...
Shipbuilding.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	0.30	8,903	0.56	2	0.12	0.22
Highway and bridge....	4	1	2	5	4	5	10	7	11	9	5	1	64	3.80	...	...	33	1.97	...
Miscellaneous.....	3	1	3	6	2	5	11	13	8	10	2	3	67	3.98	...	...	62	3.70	...
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	30	17	33	35	24	33	37	30	35	35	26	18	353	20.99	...	...	387	23.08	...
Steam railways.....	20	12	25	14	12	11	17	16	11	11	12	10	171	10.17	(c) 187,710	0.91	172	10.26	0.92
Street and elec. rail-ways.....	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	8	0.47	(c) 18,697	0.42	17	1.01	0.91
Water transportation...	1	2	1	7	4	10	5	6	9	7	9	3	64	3.81	(a) 22,846	2.80	91	5.43	3.98
Air transportation.....	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	1	4	1	1	...	15	0.89	...	...	7	0.42	...
Local transportation...	4	1	4	7	4	3	5	2	3	5	2	2	42	2.50	(a) 47,923	0.88	43	2.56	0.90
Storage.....	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.24	...	...	11	0.65	...
Electricity and gas.....	3	...	2	3	1	3	5	4	7	8	1	2	39	2.32	(cf) 16,368	2.38	34	2.03	2.08
Telegraphs and tele-phones.....	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	10	0.59	(c) 32,012	0.31	12	0.72	0.37
Trade.....	6	4	1	5	...	3	3	9	8	3	6	2	50	2.97	(a) 310,439	0.16	64	3.81	0.26
Wholesale.....	2	3	...	2	...	1	1	4	1	...	4	...	18	1.07	...	...	23	1.37	...
Retail.....	4	1	1	3	...	2	2	5	7	3	2	2	32	1.90	...	...	41	2.44	...
Finance.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.06	(a) 61,301	0.02	...	...	...
Service.....	7	4	7	5	9	13	13	17	13	8	9	3	108	6.42	(a) 547,073	0.20	102	6.09	0.18
Public administration..	4	1	4	3	5	7	8	13	10	3	6	...	64	3.81	94,541	0.68	64	3.82	0.68
Recreational.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	6	0.35	7,807	0.77	4	0.24	0.51
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning.....	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	7	0.42	...	...	2	0.12	...
Custom and repair.....	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	9	0.54	48,782	0.18	9	0.54	0.18
Personal and domestic	...	2	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	11	0.65	214,552	0.05	21	1.25	0.10
Professional establish-ments.....	1	...	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	2	...	1	11	0.65	181,391	0.06	2	0.12	0.01
Total.....	131	82	123	133	134	173	178	181	158	151	138	100	1,682	100.00	...	...	1,677	100.00	...

(a) Census of 1921. (b) Annual census of industry 1927. (c) Annual census of industry 1928. (d) Fishermen only, 1928. (e) Revised figures for 1928. (f) Excluding employees in gas manufacturing, included under "non-metallic mineral products."

V. THE LABOUR GAZETTE

The *Labour Gazette* was published regularly during the period covered by this report, the issues for 1929 forming the twenty-ninth yearly volume of the series. Its publication was one of the original functions of the department, section 10 of the Conciliation Act of 1900 (section 4 of the Labour Department Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 111) providing that the new department should issue this periodical for the purpose of disseminating accurate information in regard to labour affairs. The purpose and character of the *Gazette* were defined in section 10 as follows:—

With a view to the dissemination of accurate statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour the Minister shall establish and have charge of a Department of Labour, which shall collect, digest, and publish in suitable form statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, shall institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available, and issue at least once in every month a publication to be known as the *Labour Gazette*, which shall contain information regarding conditions of the labour market and kindred subjects and shall be distributed or procurable in accordance with terms and conditions in that behalf prescribed by the Minister.

In accordance with this provision the first issue of the *Labour Gazette* appeared in September, 1900, shortly after the department was established, and since that time it has been published each month without interruption. Twenty-nine annual volumes had been completed by December 31, 1929, this series containing an unbroken chronicle and statistical record which is of considerable value for the purposes of labour information and research.

The general policy and aims of the *Labour Gazette* continue as they were stated in the first number, as follows: "The *Gazette* will not be concerned with mere questions of opinion, nor will it be the medium for the expression of individual views. It is an official publication, and as such will seek to record only such statements of fact, and such collections of statistics, as are believed to be trustworthy. In the selection and publication of these, care will be taken to have the information as complete and impartial as possible, and so to arrange it that, while furnishing from month to month facts and figures of current interest, these may, at intervals, be classified and compiled in such a manner as to show, over periods of time, the trend and development of the subjects dealt with. The work thus undertaken will, it is hoped, establish a basis for the formation of sound opinions, and for the drawing of correct deductions, but these, in themselves, are tasks which lie beyond the scope and purpose of the *Gazette*, and are ends it will seek to serve, not to meet."

The range of subjects treated in the *Labour Gazette* has become somewhat wider in the course of the past thirty years as the result of the gradual increase in the functions and work of the Department of Labour. Prominence is now given to the department's work of conciliation and arbitration in labour disputes, especially to the work carried on under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the official record of all proceedings being published from month to month, including the text of the reports of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Act. Full information also is given regularly with respect to proceedings under the other statutes administered by the Department of Labour, including the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, the Technical Education Act, the Government Annuities Act, the Combines Investigation Act, and the Old Age Pensions Act, and to proceedings under the federal Order in Council providing for the payment of fair wages to workmen employed under Dominion Government contracts.

As required by section 10 of the Conciliation Act, quoted above, the *Labour Gazette* publishes each month "statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour". This information includes a monthly analysis of prices, wholesale and retail, in Canada, with estimates of the average cost of

living, the prices of staple articles, and index numbers of price movements over a series of years. Similar statistics compiled from records in other countries are also given for the purpose of comparison. Periodical statements and tables appear indicating the movements of employment and the extent of unemployment in Canada and in the various provinces and municipalities. This information is derived from three sources: (1) reports received from the 66 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, vacancies listed and the number of workpeople placed in positions; (2) reports from trade unions showing the extent of unemployment among their members on the last day of each month, and (3) reports from employers throughout Canada showing the number of employees on their pay-rolls on the first day of each month. Statistical information on changes in wages and hours of labour is presented from time to time in special articles.

Monthly and annual tables of industrial disputes are given in each issue, showing the causes, extent and results of strikes and lockouts in Canada. The agreements entered into between employers and workmen are described each month in detail. Quarterly and annual statistics of the fatal accidents that have occurred in the various branches of industry are given, stress being laid on the causes of these accidents with a view to the possible elimination of some of the risks of industry; and a series of notes on industrial safety and health is also published monthly with the same object.

The labour legislation enacted by the Dominion Parliament and by the legislatures of the various provinces is outlined in the *Labour Gazette* on the conclusion of each session, and note is made as far as possible of the outstanding activities throughout Canada under existing Acts and regulations. Each issue contains further an account of important recent legal decisions affecting labour. The conventions and other activities of labour unions are noted from month to month, with particular reference to legislative proposals put forward by labour representatives.

Prominence is given to the work of the League of Nations International Labour Organization, the draft conventions and recommendations put forward from time to time being printed in full, and a record kept of the progress of ratifications both in Canada and in other countries. Reviews are also given of the publications of the International Labour Office at Geneva, giving the results of expert studies of labour conditions in various countries.

In addition to the regular periodical articles, each issue of the *Labour Gazette* contains special articles on subjects arising out of the general work of the department, as well as notes on current topics of interest to labour.

The *Labour Gazette* was published monthly in English and French during the year ended December 31, 1929, the twenty-ninth year of its existence, the average number distributed each month being 10,542 of the English edition and 1,708 of the French. The average monthly paid circulation was 7,240, or 6,250 of the English edition and 990 of the French. A nominal subscription of 20 cents a year, or 3 cents per copy, is charged, the purpose of the subscription being to keep the distribution within the limits of the actual demand, rather than to pay the cost of production. The subscription list includes the names of chartered banks, employing firms, and labour unions paying subscriptions in behalf of their individual officers or members. In addition to the paid circulation the *Labour Gazette* is issued gratuitously to certain public bodies and institutions, including Government departments, both federal and provincial, municipalities, university and public libraries, boards of trade, labour organizations, newspapers and trade journals, as well as to certain persons who from time to time supply information requested by the department. Free single copies are frequently mailed to persons seeking information on subjects dealt with in a particular issue. The average monthly distribution of complimentary copies was 5,010, or 4,292 of the English and 718 of the French edition. At the close of each year a limited number of volumes are bound, with a classified index, and sold to subscribers at \$2 per volume.

VI. LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA

The Nineteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1929, was as usual compiled in the Labour Intelligence Branch. The report, in addition to discussing the character of the labour bodies with which the Canadian organized workers are affiliated, contains statistics of trade unionists in the Dominion, as well as references to some of the more important incidents of interest to members of organized labour and others who are interested in such matters. The report for 1929, which consists of 248 pages, points out that the labour movement of the Dominion is made up of the following groups:—

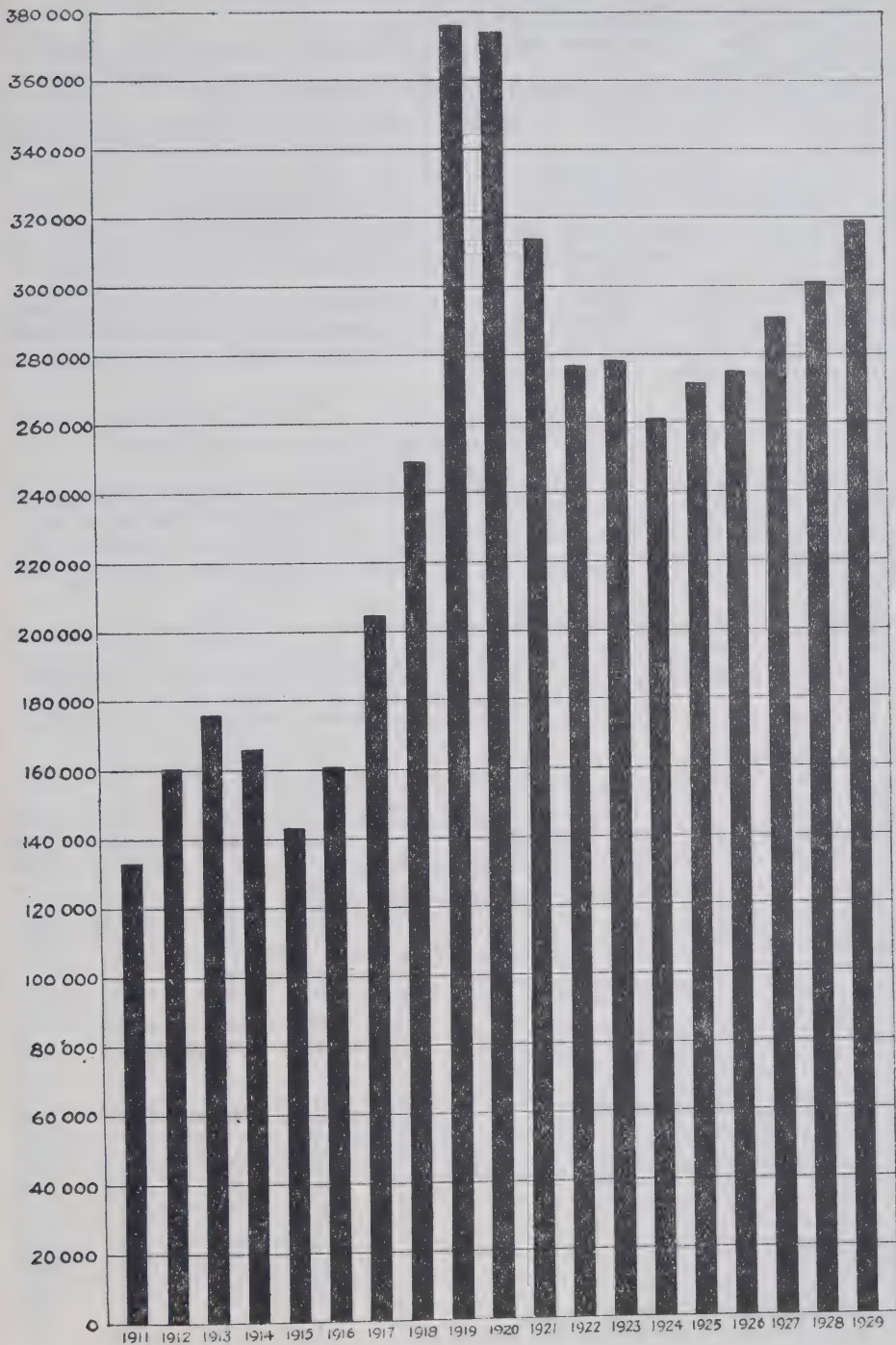
- (1) Local branches of international craft organizations, having headquarters in the United States;
- (2) The One Big Union, an international industrial union, with headquarters in Winnipeg;
- (3) Local branches of the Industrial Workers of the World, a revolutionary industrial union which seeks to abolish the wage system, with headquarters in Chicago;
- (4) Canadian central labour organizations;
- (5) Independent trade union units, and
- (6) National Catholic unions.

The international craft union group consists of the Canadian members of 85 organizations, two more than in 1928, and has 1,953 branches in the Dominion, a gain of 80, with a combined membership of 203,514, an increase of 16,597. The One Big Union reported 43 local units in Canada, a loss of 3, with a membership of 22,890, an increase of 2,861. The Industrial Workers of the World claims 6 branches in the Dominion, a loss of 1, with 3,975 members, a decrease of 425. The group of Canadian central organizations, numbering 25, a loss of 2, comprises 639 branches, a gain of 53, with a combined membership of 53,277, an increase of 1,419. The independent units number 31, a loss of 5, the combined membership of which is 10,820, a decrease of 578. The National Catholic group of unions number 106, a gain of one, their combined membership being reported at 25,000, a decrease of 1,000. The net increase in branches for 1929 was 125, and the gain in membership was 18,874, making a grand total of 2,778 branches of all classes of unions in Canada, with a combined reported and estimated membership of 319,476, which figures, according to the latest estimate of population, indicate that trade unionists represent 3.26 per cent of the people in the Dominion; adding 103,811, the number of members comprising the non-trade union associations, organized wage-earners at the close of 1929 represented 4.32 per cent of the population.

The accompanying chart, which is taken from the report, indicates the fluctuations in the number of trade unionists in Canada from 1911 to 1929, the period covered by these annual reports on labour organization.

NINETEEN YEARS OF TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA

MEMBERS



Another chart published in the report shows that the 319,476 trade union members in the Dominion are divided by trade groups as follows:—

Railroad employees, 98,736 members, or 30·91 per cent of the total;

Building trades, 38,130, or 11·94 per cent;

Public employees, personal service and amusement trades, 32,786 members, or 10·26 per cent.

Mining and quarrying, 29,003 members, or 9·08 per cent;

Other transportation and navigation trades, 26,815 members or 8·39 per cent;

Metal trades, 18,791 members, or 5·88 per cent;

Clothing, boots and shoes, 16,076 members, or 5·03 per cent;

Printing and paper making trades, 14,576 members, or 4·56 per cent;

All other trades and general labour, 44,563 members, or 13·95 per cent.

The report points out that the railroad employees' group contains a large number of metal trades workers who are not employed in railroad shop work, and who should be included in the metal trades group, but it was impossible to secure separate figures.

TRADE UNION CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN CANADA

The following tables taken from the report show: (1) international organizations having members in Canada, (2) number of branches in Canada and elsewhere, (3) reported or estimated membership in Canada and elsewhere, (4) Canadian central labour organizations with number of branches and membership:—

International Organizations	Number of Branches		Reported or Estimated Membership	
	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere
**American Federation of Labour.....	(b) 6	(b) 334	(b) 151	(b) 22,000
*Actors' Equity Association.....			500	9,500
*Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.....	3	64	158	3,625
**Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	8	192	293	21,458
**Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	37	678	1,658	52,000
*Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of.....	3	102	300	4,500
**Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	22	208	1,250	6,000
**Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	35	324	3,116	19,465
**Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	12	149	752	14,180
**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	9	107	1,113	35,000
**Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.....	(c) 14	150	682	16,000
**Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	54	902	5,360	104,957
**Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.....	12	150	1,177	21,119
*Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....			3	700
**Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	85	1,999	10,700	270,000
*Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....	1	20	24	1,192
*Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	5	243	302	11,566
**Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.....	4	37	240	12,140
**Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....	15	111	7,000	120,000
**Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	5	14	1,847	2,445
**Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....	1	40	15	2,267
**Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	43	607	4,115	137,885
**Elevator Constructors, International Union of.....	5	84	284	8,437
**Engineers, International Union of Operating.....	34	298	1,430	32,170
**Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....	64	300	900	12,900
**Fire Fighters, International Association of.....	21	134	2,490	21,000
**Fur Workers' Union, International.....	6	28	2,000	10,000
*Garment Workers of America, United.....	8	292	1,278	47,540
*Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.....	10	102	1,500	40,375
**Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	4	108	130	5,879
**Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	3	127	107	6,261
*Glove Workers' Union, International.....		9	9	836
**Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....	4	129	207	8,280
**Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	9	459	804	88,551

International Organizations	Number of Branches		Reported or Estimated Membership	
	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere
*Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance.....	11	248	1,072	36,829
**Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, Amalgamated Association of.....	1	114	36	10,000
**Jewellery Workers' Union, International.....	2	18	180	1,000
**Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....	11	262	300	16,500
*Leather Workers' International Union, United.....	1	35	75	5,000
*Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	7	40	382	5,201
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	103	818	5,637	71,829
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	104	829	7,786	99,443
**Longshoremen's Association, International.....	12	201	2,742	45,000
**Machinists, International Association of.....	84	650	8,993	72,376
**Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of.....	191	1,050	16,336	40,256
*Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers and Terrazzo Workers' Helpers, International Association of.....	2	54	160	7,570
*Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.....	1	185	53	12,000
**Metal Polishers' International Union.....	3	93	109	7,552
**Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet.....	20	429	912	24,188
**Mine Workers of America, United.....	42	2,489	17,100	382,900
**Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	33	339	2,077	25,559
*Musicians, American Federation of.....	37	763	8,000	120,000
**Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	33	1,163	2,325	116,344
*Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....	33	51	2,131	3,971
*Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	(d)	(d)	123	303
*Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....	5	61	150	2,250
*Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	6	72	406	8,419
*Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.....	1	9	10	39,913
**Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....	16	417	1,732	7,500
*Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of Journeymen Porters, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car.....	36	750	1,700	45,000
**Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers' Union, International Plate.....	1	12	40	1,064
**Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....	20	368	4,500	45,500
*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....	19	50	2,000	5,500
**Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.....	1	49	40	4,900
*Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	9	154	200	9,801
**Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	13	106	7,000	53,000
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	95	879	15,455	172,334
**Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	116	464	15,533	40,158
**Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	61	1,302	4,523	121,000
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	72	602	3,393	48,275
**Railway, Bus and Coach Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	27	255	10,191	101,171
*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....	5	334	237	12,500
*Seamen's Union of America, International.....	1	73	270	15,000
*Siderographers, International Association of.....	1	2	11	100
**Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical.....	38	685	800	24,200
*Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	10	150	316	7,321
*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	18	130	300	5,300
**Switchmen's Union of North America.....	9	293	115	11,625
**Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	13	149	286	6,630
**Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	14	375	1,185	90,000
**Textile Workers of America, United (including American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers).....	5	350	1,105	46,000
Train Dispatchers' Association, American.....	49	732	34	4,269
**Typographical Union, International.....	5	73	2,936	74,006
*Upholsterers' International Union of America.....	5	73	350	10,750
Totals.....	1,953	27,353	203,514	3,294,418
One Big Union.....	43	1	22,890	206
Industrial Workers of the World.....	6	47	3,975	22,350
Grand Totals.....	2,002	27,401	230,379	3,316,974

(a) Includes United States, Mexico, Canal Zone, Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, Newfoundland, etc.

(b) Includes only the unions directly chartered, i.e., those unions not affiliated through any international organization. The American Federation of Labour at the close of the fiscal year August, 31, 1929, had 105 national and international unions affiliated, representing 28,865 locals, as well as four departments, 49 state federations, 803 city central bodies and 388 local trade and federal labour unions, making a total of 1,349 charters, representing a fully paid-up membership of 2,933,545. Including the members who were on strike and those out of employment and for whom no tax was received, the total membership was reported at 3,433,545.

(c) Includes 3 sub-branches.

(d) Includes sub-branches of local unions.

*Indicates that union is affiliated with American Federation of Labour.

**Indicate that union has also affiliated its Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

†Indicates that although suspended from membership in the A.F. of L., the Canadian membership is still affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Canadian Central Labour Organizations	Branches or affiliations	Member- ship reported
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	(a) 45	(a) 7,087
All-Canadian Congress of Labour.....	(b) 22	(b) 1,471
†Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada.....	4	170
†Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada.....	16	2,054
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.....	39	4,386
Brotherhood of Canadian Pacific Express Employees.....	26	1,552
†Canadian Association of Railway Enginem.....	40	730
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....	6	350
†Canadian Broker and Leased Wire Telegraphers' Association.....	.....	85
†Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.....	238	18,694
Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.....	6	220
†Canadian Electrical Trades Union.....	11	1,011
Canadian Theatrical Arts and Crafts Society.....	.....	88
**Civil Service Association of Alberta.....	11	650
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.....	15	933
†Electrical Communication Workers of Canada.....	2	165
**Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	40	1,275
Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada.....	3	1,485
Great Lakes' Seamen's Association of Canada.....	.....	.....
Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers of Canada.....	12	1,200
†Mine Workers' Union of Canada.....	18	4,348
**National Association of Marine Engineers.....	15	1,388
†National Union of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Canada.....	4	450
Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.....	(c) 26	(c) 712
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....	2	34
United Postal Employees of Canada.....	(d) 36	(d) 1,875
†Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association.....	2	864
Totals.....	639	53,277

(a) Includes only the local branch unions under direct charters at the close of 1929. Besides these there are in affiliation the three central Canadian bodies marked (**) with 66 branches, and also two provincial federations of labour and 39 trade and labour councils. Per capita tax was also paid during the year by a number of local branches of international unions which had affiliated individually, as well as by 59 international organizations which had affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership, numbering 119, 109, comprising 1,455 local branches. The whole directly chartered and affiliated paid-up membership of the Congress was reported at 126,638.

(b) Includes only the local unions under direct charters. In addition to these the All-Canadian Congress has in affiliation the 10 central bodies indicated thus (†), as well as the One Big Union, whose name appears in the table of international organizations, with 378 branches, and a combined membership of 51,461, as well as 9 trades and labour councils. The total membership of the All-Canadian Congress was reported at 52,429.

(c) Includes only the local branches directly chartered. The Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters also has in affiliation the six local branches of the International Association of Fire Fighters located respectively at Fort William, Hamilton, London, North Bay, Ottawa and Toronto, making a total of 32 affiliates and a membership of 1,798.

(d) Including the Montreal branch, which is also a national Catholic syndicate, in which group its name appears, and with which its membership of 1,250 is computed. Counting the membership of the Montreal branch the United Postal Employees has a membership of 3,125.

TRADE UNION BRANCHES BY PROVINCES

The report indicates the distribution by provinces of the 2,778 local branch unions of all classes in the Dominion, as well as the number of such unions which reported their membership and the membership reported. The figures for each province are as follows:—

Province	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Nova Scotia.....	141	107	16,601
New Brunswick.....	119	93	7,735
Prince Edward Island.....	11	9	554
Quebec.....	504	336	56,717
Ontario.....	1,055	838	71,889
Manitoba.....	185	127	17,631
Saskatchewan.....	212	164	6,717
Alberta.....	279	223	21,854
British Columbia.....	271	220	25,069
Localities not specified.....	.....	.....	*8,203
Totals.....	2,778	2,117	232,970

*This total includes the membership of the system divisions of telegraphers.

UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADIAN CITIES

The report points out that there are 35 cities in the Dominion in which not less than 20 local branch unions of all classes are operating, and between them they constitute approximately 60 per cent of the local branch unions in Canada and represent 52 per cent of the entire trade union membership in the Dominion.

The appended table shows (1) the names of the cities having not less than 20 trade union branches, (2) number of unions in each locality, (3) number of unions reporting membership, and (4) number of members reported.

Localities	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Montreal.....	200	147	41,389	St. Thomas.....	29	26	1,994
Toronto.....	147	105	27,512	Lethbridge.....	27	25	1,860
Winnipeg.....	109	71	12,510	Port Arthur.....	27	17	1,237
Vancouver.....	103	83	14,371	Sherbrooke.....	27	16	838
Calgary.....	74	55	6,181	Brandon.....	26	20	1,142
Edmonton.....	69	59	5,544	North Bay.....	25	23	1,811
Quebec.....	69	42	4,689	Moncton.....	24	22	3,155
Hamilton.....	63	54	5,306	Brantford.....	22	20	929
Ottawa.....	62	48	4,253	Guelph.....	22	18	496
London.....	59	43	4,052	Stratford.....	21	20	1,773
Victoria.....	47	40	2,503	St. Catharines.....	21	15	553
Halifax.....	43	32	3,842	Kitchener.....	21	18	454
St. John.....	43	34	2,633	Three Rivers.....	20	14	1,533
Regina.....	43	37	2,218	Hull.....	20	17	1,148
Saskatoon.....	41	34	2,195	Sault Ste. Marie...	20	18	953
Windsor.....	40	35	2,617	Kingston.....	20	13	611
Moose Jaw.....	34	26	1,828	Peterborough.....	20	18	430
Fort William.....	31	27	1,991				
				Totals.....	1,669	1,292	166,551

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESSES

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which was originally established in 1873, is the head of the internationally organized wage-earners in the Dominion on matters pertaining to legislation, and as such is recognized by the American Federation of Labour and by 58 of the more important affiliates of that body.

The All-Canadian Congress of Labour, which was formed in March, 1927, and which absorbed the Canadian Federation of Labour, declares "the Canadian labour movement must be freed from the reactionary influence of American-controlled unions," and that "Canadian workers require a new medium through which they may collectively promote their general welfare and raise their economic and social standards."

The following table printed in the report shows the numerical strength of the two congresses and the groups from which their following is drawn:—

	Branches	Member-ship	Members affiliated with Trades and Labour Congress of Canada	Members affiliated with All-Canadian Congress of Labour
International Craft Unions.....	1,953	203,514	152,233	.....
One Big Union.....	43	22,890	.....	22,890
Industrial Workers of the World.....	6	3,975	.....	.....
Canadian Central Labour Organizations.....	639	53,277	3,313	28,571
Independent Units.....	31	10,820	.....	.....
National Catholic Unions.....	106	25,000	.....	.....
Totals.....	2,778	319,476	155,546	51,461

The above figures, the report points out, give the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada a membership of 28,908 greater than claimed by that body, the explanation being that the respective affiliated organizations in making returns to the department included all members who were in good standing, while the congress only reported the number of members for whom per capita had been received. Besides the affiliated membership of central organizations the Trades and Labour Congress has 45 directly chartered local unions with a combined membership of 7,087, which added to the above figures makes an aggregate membership of 162,633. The figures for the All-Canadian Congress indicate an affiliated membership of central bodies of 51,461, which with the membership of 1,471 comprised in the 22 directly chartered local unions give a total of 52,932 members, 503 more than claimed by the congress.

The report makes extended reference to the various classes of delegate bodies which have been formed as a part of the plan of labour organization in North America with a view to co-ordinating the activities of unions of closely allied or particular trades in dealing with matters of like concern to all members of the bodies represented.

ORGANIZED WORKERS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

In addition to the figures published in the report showing the membership of labour organizations in Canada and the United States, information is included giving the standing of organized workers in 62 other countries, the grand total for the 64 countries being 45,903,048. The following are the figures for the countries enumerated, as extracted from the report:—

Argentine.....	164,874	Ireland.....	111,921
Australia.....	911,652	Italy.....	2,768,730
Austria.....	999,137	Japan.....	316,906
Belgium.....	762,886	Latvia.....	37,888
Bolivia.....	5,000	Lithuania.....	18,486
Brazil.....	116,500	Luxemburg.....	15,317
British Guiana.....	1,073	Memel Territory.....	1,024
Bulgaria.....	2,485	Mexico.....	1,800,000
Canada.....	319,476	Mongolia.....	5,000
Ceylon.....	114,000	New Zealand.....	55,800
Chili.....	204,000	Nicaragua.....	6,000
China.....	2,800,000	Norway.....	106,182
Columbia.....	11,400	Palestine.....	21,873
Corea.....	123,000	Panama.....	3,000
Cuba.....	250,000	Paraguay.....	8,000
Czechoslovakia.....	1,733,979	Peru.....	25,000
Denmark.....	296,830	Philippines.....	67,000
Dominica.....	3,442	Poland.....	577,531
Dutch East Indies.....	24,021	Porto Rico.....	18,000
Egypt.....	60,000	Portugal.....	40,000
Estonia.....	13,336	Roumania.....	46,631
Finland.....	75,846	Russia.....	10,248,000
France.....	1,218,250	Salvador.....	10,000
Germany.....	8,217,923	South Africa.....	82,660
Great Britain.....	4,908,000	South West Africa.....	600
Greece.....	98,470	Spain.....	262,000
Guatemala.....	3,000	Sweden.....	508,107
Holland.....	561,037	Switzerland.....	265,562
Honduras.....	6,000	Uruguay.....	28,484
Hungary.....	135,678	Venezuela.....	25,972
Iceland.....	4,540	United States.....	3,917,772
India.....	300,000	Yugoslavia.....	57,717

REVOLUTIONARY LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

The report makes reference to the various communist organizations, chief of which is the revolutionary political body known as the Third (Communist) International, which was established in Moscow on March 6, 1919, with the object of organizing the working class for the overthrow of capitalism, the destruction of the bourgeois state and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The theses of the Communist International declare that the

trade unions represent the most important form of mass organization of the proletariat, and with a view to having a medium through which to propagate the communist doctrine among the organized workers, the Moscow organization in July, 1921, set up the Red International of Labour Unions, the official representative of which in America is the Trade Union Unity League, originally known as the Trade Union Educational League. The Canadian representative of the Communist International is the Communist Party of Canada, which was established on February 17, 1922, with head office in Toronto. An adjunct of the Communist Party is the Young Communist League, formed in July, 1922, which with its children's section, known as the Young Pioneers, declares its mission to be to penetrate the mass of working class youth by means of communist agitation and education.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

The report makes reference to the International Federation of Trade Unions, a body established in 1901 and reorganized in 1919, with the object among others of uniting the international working class and the promotion of the interests and activities of the trade union movement. The labour movement of the Dominion as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is affiliated with the federation, and the president of the congress is a member of the General Council. The I.F.T.U. has in affiliation the trade union centres of 27 countries, with a combined membership of 13,579,159, as well as a similar number of international trade secretariats. The report points out that the Red International of Labour Unions, which, it has been stated, was formed for the purpose of destroying the International Federation, had attacked the last named body, declaring that it was incapable of uniting the working classes of the world and was only an appendage of the International Labour Office.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

Mention is made of the Industrial Workers of the World, usually referred to as the I.W.W., a body which declares itself to be an advocate of what is termed revolutionary industrial unionism, with its objective the abolition of the wage system. At its inception the organization claimed to have a strong following, but dissension arose in the ranks, and with the prosecution in 1918 of a large number of its members by the United States Government on the charge of interfering with the wartime measures of the Republic, the following of the I.W.W. has gradually decreased. In 1905, the year the organization was formed, the membership was reported at 400,000. At the close of 1929 the membership was given at 26,325, of which 3,975 members belonged to the six Canadian branches.

LABOUR IN POLITICS

The report refers to the declaration of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in 1887 for independent political action on the part of organized labour, it being contended that "the working classes of the Dominion will never be properly represented in Parliament or receive justice in the legislation of the country until they were represented by men of their own class." Although a number of labour candidates were subsequently elected to various offices in some of the industrial districts, it was not until 1921 that the Canadian Labour Party was formed. A number of provincial sections were established, and under their auspices candidates were nominated for office, in some instances being elected. In 1927, the secretary of the party since its inception resigned, following the removal of his name by the Toronto central council of the C.L.P. (which it was alleged was dominated by communists) from the party nomination for controller in the Toronto municipal election. Since the secretary's retirement the

main party has ceased to function, the British Columbia section has dissolved, and the Nova Scotia and Ontario sections failed to meet during 1929, leaving only two provincial sections—Quebec and Alberta—in existence. British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario have independent labour parties, that in the last named province having been formed by delegates to the 1927 convention of the Ontario section of the C.L.P. who objected to the passage of a number of revolutionary resolutions. In some of the other provinces there are labour political organizations operating under different names, the activities of some of which are confined to the principal cities, and in all of which, except the sections of the C.L.P., individual membership is accepted. In the Ontario provincial election of October 30, 1929, there were three candidates designated as labour nominees, and of these one was elected. Four Communist Party candidates who contested seats were all defeated. There was formed in Regina, Saskatchewan, on October 26-27, 1929, the Western Conference of Labour Political Parties, embracing the four western provinces, for the purpose of unifying the activities of the affiliated parties, to arrange common action and to bring about the entire unification of the labour and socialist movement throughout Western Canada. In 23 localities 89 candidates were selected or endorsed by labour political parties or organized labour bodies for municipal office. Of these 32 were elected to the following offices: mayor, 1; controllers, 2; aldermen or councillors, 21; school trustees, 8. Six communist candidates who presented themselves were defeated.

TRADE UNION BENEFITS

A chapter of the report deals with the beneficiary features of labour organizations and indicates that of the 25 Canadian central labour bodies eleven made payments for benefits in 1929, the total amount expended being \$54,214, an increase of \$18,870 as compared with 1928. The following table, taken from the report, gives the names of the Canadian organizations reporting payments for benefits, together with amounts expended for the classes of benefits named:—

Benefits Paid by Canadian Organizations	Death Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick and Accident Benefits	Other Benefits
Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada.....	\$605	\$2,152		\$649
Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.....			\$600	
Canadian Broker and Leased Wire Telegraphers' Association.....				200
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.....	18,000		6,153	
Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association....	225			
Canadian Electrical Trades Union.....	2,795			237
Canadian Theatrical Arts and Crafts Society.....				226
Federated Seafarer's Union of Canada.....	265		258	393
Mine Workers' Union of Canada.....		10,739		301
Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.....	9,866			
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....				50
Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association.....				500
Totals.....	\$31,756	\$12,891	\$7,011	\$2,556

Of the 87 international organizations operating in Canada 67 reported from headquarters as to disbursements for benefits to members. The expenditures are for a one-year period, and, while in some instances are for the fiscal year of the respective unions, are in the main for the calendar year 1929. Of the reporting bodies whose names appear in the accompanying table death benefits were paid by 63, unemployed and travelling by 5, strike by 35, sick and

accident by 23 and old age pensions by 8. The total outlay for benefits by the central bodies was \$27,888,892, an increase over the preceding year of \$3,091,524. The 1929 disbursements for the various classes of benefits were as follows:—

Death.....	\$ 17,438,077
Unemployed and travelling.....	1,321,983
Strike.....	1,329,257
Sick and accident.....	2,292,022
Old age pensions and other benefits.....	5,507,553

Besides the disbursements made by the headquarters of the international organizations, the report shows that 650 of the local branch unions in Canada made benefit payments to their own members, as did also 108 branches of Canadian bodies, 12 independent and 25 national Catholic unions, the total expended being \$445,627, an increase of \$39,586 as compared with the outlay of 702 local branches in 1928. The expenditures for 1929 by the local branches were for the following benefits:—

Death benefits.....	\$ 165,382
Unemployed benefits.....	27,753
Strike benefits.....	37,413
Sick and accident benefits.....	105,197
Other benefits.....	64,982

The following tables, reproduced from the report, show (1) the expenditure for benefits in detail by the headquarters of the respective international organizations, (2) the amount paid in benefits by the local branch unions from their own funds:—

Name of Organization	Death Benefits	Un-employed and Travelling Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick and Accident Benefits	Old Age Pensions and Other Benefits
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
American Federation of Labour.....			4,459		
Actors' Equity Association.....			42,000		
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	21,919		4,302	124,803	
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	107,038		30	246,820	
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	14,000				
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, Brotherhood of.....	(a) 300,250		3,089	1,813	
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	44,800		89,094		
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	2,600			3,128	
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	371,463				900,493
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.....	65,200				121,925
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....	300		50		
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.....	751,911		30,152	40,800	
Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....	3,950				
Cigar Makers' International Union of America.....	130,300		2,711		
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.....			32,643	10,320	
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....		1,255,000			
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	3,625		28,749		
Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....	22,000			(b) 11,000	
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	324,329				18,480
Engineers, International Union of Operating.....	86,500		4,180		
Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....	14,525				
Fur Workers' Union, International.....	1,400				
Garment Workers of America, United.....	32,900				
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	41,500				
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	22,200		59,947		
Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....	71,378		5,044	3,250	17,808
Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance.....	21,675		30,919	50,647	17,013
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union International.....	41,700				
Hosiery Workers, American Federation of Full Fashioned Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, Amalgamated Association of.....	12,500	19,020	270,000		
	39,225		2,544		
Lathers' International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal.....	30,258				
Leather Workers' International Union, United.....	1,535			2,595	
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	37,900		56,274		
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	3,272,456			229,048	188,083

Name of Organization	Death Benefits	Un-employed and Travelling Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick and Accident Benefits	Old Age Pensions and Other Benefits
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	(a) 1,230,198		113,407	51,218	(c) 1,260,447
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of.....	201,666				
Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, etc., International Association of.....	4,700				
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.....	19,250				
Metal Polishers' International Union.....	9,535	4,300	7,762		
Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet.....	2,400		2,756		
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	293,109	42,754	158,257	177,146	(b) 35,475
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	254,417			(b) 145,375	69,185
Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....	3,730				
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	8,750		2,972	7,366	645
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....	5,200	909			
Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	13,000		36,424	(d) 25,184	
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association of United States and Canada, Operative.....	90,875				
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, United Association of Journeymen.....	124,971		21,894	159,695	
Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers' Union of America, International.....	11,051				
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....	142,971		2,006		63,616
Quarry Workers' International Union.....	2,525		139		400
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	4,454			(b) 454	
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	309,292				
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	(a) 5,006,070			513,111	1,448,843
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	321,050			(b) 10,500	
Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.....	122,050			(e) 435,335	
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	(a) 1,898,500		7,480		
Railway, Bus and Coach Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	727,000		139,860	(b) 23,600	101,600
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....	7,950		477		
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	24,100				
Stone Cutters' Association, Journeymen.....	22,100		4,352		
Switchmen's Union of North America.....	181,300				(a) 45,900
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	9,472		112	13,814	
Textile Workers of America, United.....	4,500		60,000		
Train Dispatchers' Association, American.....	4,500				
Typographical Union, International Union.....	486,354		77,026		1,217,640
Upholsterers' International Union.....			28,146		
Totals.....	17,438,077	1,321,983	1,329,257	2,292,022	5,507,553

(a) Includes disability benefits; (b) Disability benefits; (c) Includes \$260,250 for old age pensions. (d) Tuberculosis benefits; (e) Includes relief.

	Number of Unions reporting	Death Benefits	Un-employed Benefits	Strike Benefits	Accident Benefits	Sick and Other Benefits
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Local Branches of International Organizations</i>						
American Federation of Labour.....	1	5			8	6
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	4		50	1,672	716	156
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	17	800	75		2,025	40
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	16	6,010			811	644
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	5	450	13		120	25
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, Brotherhood of.....	8	1,000	63		24	136
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	1					10
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	3		5		80	10
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.....	4	50	15	25	125	75
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.....	4	1,050			374	1,635
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.....	28	13,457			6,890	2,395
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	1	350				
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....	1	12				25
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	1		65	667		
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	13	1,584		10	608	574
Elevator Constructors, International Union of.....	4	711			210	220
Engineers, International Union of Operating.....	15	3,300	672		1,997	1,491
Fire Fighters, International Association of.....	10	4,860	125		402	345
Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....	11	336				
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.....	3		450		200	450
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	2	444			45	24
Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....	1			282	25	
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International.....	5	700	17	25	50	170
Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance.....	7	225			2,030	120
Jewellery Workers' Union, International.....	2	600		5,875		
Lathers' International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal.....	1	100				

	Number of Unions reporting	Death Benefits	Un- employed Benefits	Strike Benefits	Accident Benefits	Sick and Other Benefits
<i>Local Branches of International Organizations—Con.</i>						
Leather Workers' International Union, United.....	1	\$	\$ 12	\$ 568	\$	\$
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	4	.....	1,090	650	1,394	250
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	4	1,030	.....	.....	325	200
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	32	72	135	.....	4,382	1,405
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	36	305	328	.....	5,605	2,696
Machinists, International Association of.....	28	4,328	1,054	30	1,060	665
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of.....	61	1,350	78	60	3,109	510
Metal Polishers' International Union.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Metal Workers' International Union, Sheet.....	5	1,100	.....	320	1,050	1,625
Mine Workers of America, United.....	20	5,712	8,793	100	5,119	2,781
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	19	6,775	1,289	.....	5,778	755
Musicians, American Federation of.....	13	4,512	50	1,597	857	429
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	10	750	10	10	24	1,132
Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....	10	74	183	545	641	310
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	4	100	4	.....	340	25
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	2	680	2,680	7,996	3,980	416
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union.....	1	.....	.....	.....	73	.....
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....	6	800	150	.....	125	450
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, United Association of Journeymen.....	20	1,675	353	8,846	6,050	529
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....	3	100	47	.....	475	106
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	6	500	669	.....	888	300
Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.....	54	3,244	605	1,476	3,283	3,322
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Ex- press and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	16	1,160	609	.....	1,101	714
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	16	378	380	.....	1,325	605
Railway, Bus and Coach Employees of America, Amal- gamated Association of Street and Electric.....	15	38,637	.....	310	18,015	5,076
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	1	30	.....	.....	.....	20
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	2	.....	.....	.....	21,000	50
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	45	12,400	312	.....	9,551	8,763
Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical.....	10	30	117	.....	424	390
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	4	641	.....	120	8	50
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	3	300	.....	.....	26	.....
Tailor's Union of America, Journeymen.....	3	260	.....	.....	600	50
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablenmen and Helpers, Inter- national Brotherhood of.....	3	200	.....	.....	3,617	.....
Typographical Union, International.....	21	4,005	1,019	550	9,083	2,211
Upholsterers' International Union.....	2	.....	16	.....	106	29
Industrial Workers of the World.....	1	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	650	127,267	21,443	31,734	126,354	44,465
<i>Local Branches of Canadian Organizations</i>						
All-Canadian Congress of Labour.....	4	205	.....	100	40	106
Brotherhood of Canadian Pacific Express Employees.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	129
Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.....	5	10,000	.....	.....	139	14
Canadian Electrical Trades Union.....	2	100	.....	.....	118	150
Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.....	1	.....	.....	.....	25	50
Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada.....	2	.....	287	.....	102	103
Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	3	100	.....	.....	540	10
Industrial Union of Needle Trade Workers of Canada.....	1	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Mine Workers' Union of Canada.....	22	3,273	4,737	5,124	7,499	2,758
National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada.....	2	300	.....	.....	.....	10
National Catholic Unions.....	25	11,109	.....	.....	11,536	289
Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.....	11	1,289	.....	.....	391	224
Railway Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....	42	216	161	70	1,125	1,123
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	9	1,950	25	175	77	190
United Postal Employees of Canada.....	1	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Totals.....	133	28,742	6,210	5,479	21,600	5,656
<i>Independent Local Bodies</i>						
Barbers' Union, No. 1, St. Catharines.....	1	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
British Columbia Miners' Association, Fernie.....	1	1,750	.....	200	.....	311
British Columbia Miners' Association, Michel.....	1	450	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fishermen's Benevolent Society, Steveston.....	1	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Independent Association of Carpenters and Joiners (Ship liners), Montreal.....	1	600	.....	.....	.....	180
Independent Association of Harbour Employees, Mont- real.....	1	1,277	.....	.....	452	165
Independent Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, Win- nipeg.....	1	.....	.....	.....	463	.....
Miners' Independent Union, Cadomin.....	1	300	.....	.....	900	.....
Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal.....	1	4,851	.....	.....	339	14,105
Union de Torcedores de Habano (Cuban Cigarmakers), Montreal.....	1	.....	.....	.....	59	.....
Winnipeg Civic Employees' Federation, Clerical Unit.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	25
Winnipeg Civic Employees' Federation, Waterworks Unit.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....	75
Totals.....	12	9,373	.....	200	2,243	14,861
Grant Totals.....	795	165,382	27,653	37,413	150,197	64,982

NON-TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS

Apart from the trade unions whose names appear in the report, space has been given to a class of associations which are in no way identified with the labour movement, but which are in the main composed of wage-earners, and are considered to be of sufficient importance to warrant reference being made to them. There are 106 such bodies, the principal ones being composed of school teachers, Government employees, and commercial travellers, with a combined membership of 103,811.

The Nineteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, like earlier volumes on the same subject, makes a most complete labour directory, containing as it does, not only the names and addresses of the chief officers of local branch unions and delegate bodies in the Dominion, but also those of the central organizations with which the Canadian organized workers are identified.

VII. ORGANIZATION IN INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND THE PROFESSIONS IN CANADA

The Eighth Report on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada was also prepared in the Labour Intelligence Branch. The first report on this subject was published in 1921 with a view to meeting the demand for information showing the extent of organization in the Dominion among persons engaged in industrial, commercial and professional pursuits. The general acceptance of the first report induced the department to issue a second volume on the same subject, and since 1923 the report has appeared annually, that for 1929 being counted as the eighth. The volume for 1929 consisted of 131 pages and contained information concerning the aims and objects of the various associations whose names are printed in the report. The organizations are grouped as follows:—

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| I. Manufacturing. | X. Agriculture. |
| II. Building and Construction. | XI. Dairying. |
| III. Mining. | XII. Horse, Live Stock, Sheep |
| IV. Transportation and Communica-
tion. | Breeders, etc. |
| V. Printing and Publishing. | XIII. Wholesale Merchants. |
| VI. Laundering, Cleaning, Repairing. | XIV. Retail Merchants. |
| VII. Personal Service and Amusement. | XV. Real Estate Dealers. |
| VIII. General Manufacturers and Em-
ployers. | XVI. Professional. |
| IX. Financial. | XVII. Technical and Scientific. |
| | XVIII. Insurance. |
| | XIX. Funeral Service. |

According to the report, the first eight of the above-mentioned divisions are in the main made up of organizations whose members are engaged in industries in which the employment of help is essential, and contain 207 main and 190 branch associations, with a combined membership of 53,296. Some of the employers included in these groups have agreements with the corresponding organizations of workpeople covering the conditions of employment in their respective establishments. In the remaining eleven groups the employment of help is in some cases only incidental, and, with the exception of the retail merchants' section, there is no corresponding body of organized employees. While the bulk of the associations whose names appear in the report are distinctly Canadian, several are affiliated with organizations whose headquarters are in the United States. The figures presented in the report show that in 1929 there were in the Dominion 1,507 associations, with a combined membership of 964,006.

The following table, taken from the report, indicates the number of associations in each group, together with the number of branch associations, where there are such, as well as the reported membership:—

	Main Organiza- tions	Branch Associa- tions	Reported Member- ship
I. MANUFACTURING—			
Canadian Manufacturers' Association.....	1	.....	4,053
Metal Trades.....	2	2	123
Horseshoers and Carriage Workers.....	5	5	1,488
Furniture and Musical Instruments.....	3	.....	158
Lumber.....	16	.....	686
Pulp and Paper.....	2	.....	(a) 15,437
Box making.....	1	.....	97

	Main Organiza- tions	Branch Associa- tions	Reported Member- ship
I.—MANUFACTURING—<i>Con.</i>			
Clothing, Boots and Shoes.....	5		331
Rubber and Harness.....	2		22
Woollen and Silk.....	2		131
Food and Beverage Preparation.....	12	11	802
Fishing and Fish Preparation.....	10	1	(b) 734
Cigars and Tobacco.....	1		48
Monumental.....	1		85
Pharmaceutical.....	2		138
Brick, Tile, Glass and Paint.....	6		343
Gas Products.....	1		2
Other Manufactures.....	2		350
Totals.....	74	71	25,028
II. BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—			
Canadian Construction Association and Affiliates.....	1	35	(c) 1,955
Builders' Associations Registered as Trade Unions.....	2		
Painters and Decorators.....	4	14	336
Plumbers.....	11		840
Electrical Contractors.....	7	3	566
Other Builders' Associations.....	8	6	(g) 182
Totals.....	33	58	3,879
III. MINING—			
Metal Mining.....	4		166
Chambers of Mines and Mining Prospectors.....	6		1,469
Natural Gas and Oil Promoters.....	2		176
Totals.....	12		1,811
IV. TRANSPORTATION—			
Railway Service.....	6	5	(e) 353
Navigation.....	5	3	2,543
Street Railway Service.....	2		(f) 217
Automotive Transport.....	3		315
Cartage, Warehousing, etc.....	6	1	6,124
Communication.....	5	3	(a) 1,317
Totals.....	27	12	10,869
V. PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—			
United Typothetæ of America.....	1	2	320
Other Commercial Printers.....	5		493
Newspapers and Directory Publishers.....	16	7	(h) 1,061
Allied Printing Associations.....	3		30
Advertising.....	9		(i) 4,340
Totals.....	34	9	6,244
VI. LAUNDERING, CLEANING, REPAIRING—			
Laundrymen.....	1	7	210
Cleaners and Dyers.....	1		7
Shoe Repairers.....	3	7	192
Totals.....	5	14	409
VII. PERSONAL SERVICE AND AMUSEMENT—			
Hotel Keepers.....	3	9	1,714
Restaurant Keepers.....	4	2	448
Theatre Owners and Motion Picture Distributors.....	5	6	226
Hair Dressers.....	2	2	750
Master Barbers.....	6	7	1,618
Totals.....	20	26	4,756
VIII. GENERAL MANUFACTURERS—			
Manufacturers.....	1		100
Employers.....	1		200
Totals.....	2		300

	Main Organiza- tions	Branch Associa- tions	Reported Member- ship
IX. FINANCIAL—			
Bankers.....	3	3	195
Other Financial Associations.....	4	14	1,637
Totals.....	7	17	1,832
X. AGRICULTURE—			
Canadian Council of Agriculture.....	1		
Farmers' Union of Canada.....	1		30,000
United Farmers.....	7		36,461
Other Agricultural and Allied Societies.....	45	351	234,861
Exhibition Associations.....	4		250,057
Totals.....	58	351	551,379
XI. DAIRYING—			
National Dairy Council of Canada.....	24	17	74,226
Other Associations of Dairymen.....	14		5,035
Cheesemakers' Associations.....	5	17	594
Dairy Cattle Associations.....	4	30	7,502
Totals.....	47	64	87,357
XII. HORSE, LIVE STOCK, SHEEP BREEDERS, ETC.—			
General Stock Breeders' Association of Quebec.....	1		1,500
Horse Breeders.....	15	3	3,060
Live Stock Breeders and Kindred Associations.....	40	30	61,829
Sheep Breeders.....	11		3,824
Swine Breeders.....	12		5,752
Beekeepers.....	11	21	1,148
Poultry Producers.....	33	6	28,031
Fur Producers, etc.....	12	8	8,170
Totals.....	135	68	113,314
XIII. WHOLESALE MERCHANTS—			
Wholesale Grocers.....	1	4	52
Other Wholesale Dealers.....	20	5	1,627
Montreal Board of Trade.....	1	10	370
Toronto Board of Trade.....	1	9	351
Winnipeg Board of Trade.....	1	13	2,205
Calgary Board of Trade.....	1	7	368
Edmonton Board of Trade.....	1	18	735
Vancouver Board of Trade.....	1	14	
Other Boards of Trade.....	3		(j) 300
Totals.....	30	80	6,008
XIV. RETAIL MERCHANTS—			
Retail Merchants' Association.....	1	70	(k)
Retail Trade Bureau.....	1	15	912
Retail Jewellers.....	3	6	1,800
Tailors, Clothiers, Shoe Dealers, etc.....	2		1,586
Fuel Dealers.....	10	2	1,958
Lumber Dealers.....	7		(l) 1,306
Hardware and Motor Dealers.....	5	1	473
Photographers.....	10		(m) 2,744
Miscellaneous.....			
Totals.....	40	94	10,779
XV. REAL ESTATE DEALERS—			
National Association of Real Estate Boards.....	1	11	537
Building Owners and Managers' Association.....	1		150
Totals.....	2	11	687
XVI. PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS—			
Legal.....	26	7	11,817
Medical.....	32	10	25,974
Dental.....	17		6,383
Chiropractors and Chiropodists.....	6		247
Nurses.....	1	9	10,000
Opticians.....	1	7	894
Chemists.....	2		523

	Main Organiza- tions	Branch Associa- tions	Reported Member- ship
XVI.—PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS—<i>Con.</i>			
Druggists.....	1	9	3,646
Engineering.....	15	40	41,277
Architects.....	2	7	720
Surveyors.....	7		846
Accountants and Secretaries.....	17	9	3,745
Literature, Art and Music.....	18	35	4,856
Veterinarians.....	5		663
Miscellaneous.....	3	3	518
Totals.....	153	136	112,109
XVII. TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC—			
Canadian Associations.....	12	22	3,463
International Associations.....	10	7	2,220
Royal Society of Canada.....	1	(n) 45	
Totals.....	23	74	5,683
XVIII. INSURANCE—			
Fire, Life and Automobile.....	14		(o) 5,739
Accident and Fire Prevention.....	7	5	(p) 14,961
Other Associations in this Group.....	3		100
Totals.....	24	5	20,800
XIX. FUNERAL SERVICE—			
Funeral Directors.....	1	6	762
Totals.....	1	6	762
GRAND TOTALS.....	727	780	964,006

(a) Includes 70 companies. (b) Includes 15 companies. (c) Includes 20 firms. (d) Includes 40 firms. (e) Includes 28 companies. (f) Includes 98 electric railways. (g) Includes 18 companies. (h) Includes 101 publishers. (i) Includes 17 advertising agencies. (j) Includes 65 boards of trade. (k) Includes 61 trade sections. (l) Includes 22 firms. (m) Includes 7 firms. (n) Includes associated societies. (o) Includes 296 companies. (p) Includes 4 associations.

VIII. CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS IN CANADA

Another publication which originated in the Labour Intelligence Branch is the Report on Co-operative Associations in Canada, the issue for 1929 being the second volume. With a view to indicating more clearly the development of the various phases of the co-operative movement in Canada the societies were in 1929 arranged differently from the plan adopted in the first report. Given first place in the list of associations is the name of the Co-operative Union of Canada, a Dominion-wide organization which was formed in 1909 for the purpose of federating co-operative bodies and to propagate co-operative principles, and with which 26 societies were in affiliation. The associations are divided into groups, which, with number of societies and membership, are as follows: (1) Productive, 70 societies, with a combined membership of 51,097; (2) Marketing, 257, with 313,049 members; (3) Productive and marketing, 11, with 3,337 members; (4) Distributive, 291, with 19,278 members; (5) Marketing and distributive, 16, with 58,261 members; (6) Credit and savings, 5, with 41,072 members; (7) Miscellaneous societies, 286, with 26,741 members, making grand totals of 936 societies and 512,835 members. Of these associations 418 furnished returns of their financial standing, sales, etc. Figures published in the report for the societies in the productive group indicate that the heaviest sales were made by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, which body reported transactions amounting to \$4,916,111.17. The next highest sales were made by the Salmon Arm Farmers' Exchange, a British Columbia society, the figures being \$416,434.83, and standing third is the Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Company, Limited, of New Brunswick, with sales amounting to \$132,389.91.

In the marketing group the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, which is the selling agency of the wheat pools of the three Prairie Provinces, had sales amounting to \$323,847,282.41, of which the Saskatchewan Pool was responsible for \$200,000,000 and the Alberta Pool for \$83,356,816.85. Figures for the Manitoba and Ontario Wheat Pools were not supplied. The Quebec Federated Co-operative reported sales of \$10,049,437.17. Heavy sales were made by some of the live stock marketing co-operatives, the transactions of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers amounting to \$5,330,375.93; the similar society for Saskatchewan is second with sales of \$4,917,712.50; and the Central Livestock Co-operative, operating in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, had transactions totalling \$3,063,702. The Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association of British Columbia had sales of \$3,977,394.95 and the Associated Growers of British Columbia reported \$3,833,619.76. One of the Ontario associations, viz., the United Dairymen's Co-operative Limited, also had sales well over the three million dollar mark, the exact figures being \$3,520,574.37. The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, with its five affiliated associations, reported sales of \$1,199,999.17.

In the productive and marketing section the society with the largest sales was the Central Alberta Dairy Producers' Association, which reported transactions of \$360,307; the Comox Creamery Association, of British Columbia, being second with sales amounting to \$328,154.58, and the International Co-operative Trading Company of Port Arthur, Ont., third with \$286,834.88.

A Nova Scotia association, the British Canadian Co-operative Society of Sydney Mines, one of the coal areas of the province, reported the heaviest sales in the distributive group, having sold merchandise aggregating \$1,717,542. Next is the Workers' Co-operative of New Ontario, with sales of \$437,243.41. The

Melfort Grain Growers' Co-operative Association of Saskatchewan had sales of \$235,314.60; the Wetaskiwin U.F.A. Co-operative Association of \$214,000, and the Woodstock United Farmers' Co-operative, which is identified with the Maritime United Farmers' Co-operative Company, of \$203,663.02.

The United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, an Ontario body, tops the list of the associations in the marketing and distributive group with sales of \$20,000,000; the United Grain Growers, Limited, whose head office is in Winnipeg, comes second with transactions amounting to \$2,751,307, the Fraser Valley-Surrey Farmers' Co-operative Association of British Columbia being third with sales of \$416,314.

The receipts of the co-operative people's banks in the province of Quebec for 1927, the latest year for which complete figures are available, including the balance on hand, which was \$1,116,647.26, were (1) capital stock (subscribed and paid), \$166,287.86; (2) savings (deposits), \$13,408,563.28; (3) loans refunded, \$3,624,570.58; (4) profits, \$565,474.26; (5) sundries, \$56,016.33; making a total of \$18,937,559.57. The disbursements were (1) capital stock (returned to depositors), \$88,356.09; (2) savings returned to depositors, \$12,311,982.11; (3) loans and investments, \$4,778,761.68; (4) general expenses, \$189,019.88; (5) dividends, \$94,136.21; (6) interest on savings, \$252,183.10; leaving a balance of cash on hand of \$1,223,120.50.

In the miscellaneous group the highest sales were reported by Lloydminster Co-operative Association, Limited, of Saskatchewan, the proceeds being \$448,605.60; Cowichan Creamery Association of British Columbia comes next with sales of \$422,500, the Co-operative Agriculture Association of the Yamaska Valley (tobacco growers) is third with sales amounting to \$220,000, and the Pincher Creek Co-operative Association fourth with transactions totalling \$215,294.44.

The table following, which is extracted from the report, is arranged in the same manner as the directory of co-operative associations and shows (1) the names of the associations, (2) paid-up capital, (3) assets, (4) sales of past year, (5) general liabilities, (6) profit or surplus, (7) loss, (8) reserve, and (9) unapportioned profits:

(1) PRODUCTIVE

Name of Organization	Paid up Capital		Assets		Sales of Past Year		General Liabilities		Profit or Surplus		Loss		Reserve		Unapportioned Profits	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
NEW BRUNSWICK— Farmers' Co-op. Creamery Co., Ltd.	19,142	50			132,389	91										
QUEBEC— Quebec Federated Co-operative— Martinville Branch (butter and cheese).. Riviere Bleue Branch..... Lachetrotiere Co-op. Agric. Society..... Lac des Iles Co-op. Agric. Society..... Lachute Co-op. Agric. Assn..... Maple Syrup and Sugar Producers of Quebec Quebec Honey Makers..... St. Jules de Maria Co-op. Agric. Society... Ste. Marie Salomée Preserves Co-op. Soc'y St. Valentin Co-op. Agric. Society.....	4,500 3,000 10 5,684 570	00 00 00 05 00	6,980 5,000 73 6,391 987 50,129 3,594 2,213 1,046 34 400	00 00 27 68 00 49 97 42 45 00	35,753 2,200 17,738 1,800 3,000 37,467 20,763 971 2,669	65 00 13 00 00 39 24 14 26	1,800 3,000 731 925 37,467 2,666 3,603 5,075	00 00 37 40 77 86 00	463 707 300 272 1,050 300	86 53 00 65 00 00	300 00	431 00	50	41 60 938 20 300	00	
ONTARIO— Ontario Fruit Growers' Assn., Limited.....					11,222	02										
MANITOBA— Lake Region Co-op. Livestock Producers, Limited..... North Star Co-op. Creamery Assn., Limited Riverton Co-op Creamery Assn., Limited.	104 10,975 4,473	89 00 47	23,122 11,264	04 60	69,900 43,155	05 91	96 3,365 1,619	20 05 95	2,767 2,739	59 26		6,014 3,121	50 18		2,050	00
SASKATCHEWAN— Saskatchewan Co-op. Creameries, Limited. Honora Stockmen's Co-op. Assn., Limited. Kieville Stockmen's Co-op. Assn., Limited. Nashlyn Farmers' Livestock Co-op. Assn., Limited..... Rastad Stockmen's Co-op. Assn., Limited.	1,392,378 600 1,230 4,117 650	44 00 00 50 00	4,312,910 533 747 6,140 598	53 53 25 85 19	4,916,111 4,916,111 4,916,111 4,916,111 4,916,111	17 17 17 17 17	2,909,620 6 30 6,141 675	34 00 89 00 60	54,086 36 81 209 51	42 58 17 13 81		5,826 57	03 13	5,085	72	
ALBERTA— Alberta Co-op. Sugar Beet Growers' Assn.— United Irrigation Dist. Branch..... Cardston Co-op. Creamery..... Edmonton Dist. Milk and Cream Producers Assn., Limited.....	1,500 31,875	00 00	1,955 49,044	01 28	101,399	28	1,955 22,530	01 89	3,100	57		11,266	13		1,661	67
			2,407	23			675	60							69	96

NEW BRUNSWICK—									
Fredericton Dist. Co-op. Seed Growers' Assn.....			276 99	522 93	183 60				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—									
P.E.I. Co-op. Egg and Poultry Assn.....			73,199 33	478,000 00	43,767 71	41,353 50		29,431 62	29,431 62
QUEBEC—									
Quebec Federated Co-op.....	254,290 64	1,093,270 40		10,049,437 17	709,970 88	27,248 08		201,935 82	
Richmond and Drummond Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders.....	520 00	743 63		4,223 62		34 25			34 25
St. Prosper Agric. Co-op. Society.....	384 61			11,927 09		51 60			
ONTARIO—									
Beaver Valley Co-op. Fruit Growers, Ltd..	4,000 00	7,119 87		40,000 00	1,630 10			1,489 77	
Bloomfield Milling Co.-op. Co., Limited....	9,600 00	26,200 00		32,889 00	4,799 00				
Eberts Co-op. Co., Limited.....	700 00	1,600 00		60,000 00		1,200 00		1,200 00	
Lambton Growers' Co-op. Assn.....				49,000 00					
Lambton Growers' Co-op. Assn.....		214 88		15,904 36					
Manitoulin Co-op. Turkey Growers' Assn..									
Niagara Packers, Limited—									
Grimsby Beach Branch.....	220 00	1,800 00		11,865 13		578 39		168 00	1,674 90
Grimsby Branch.....	1,153 65	2,434 82		12,118 53	1,782 37	17 73			
Ontario Fruit Growers' Assn.—									
Burressville Fruit Growers' Assn.....	4,500 00	25 00			760 00				
Clarkson-Dixie Fruit Growers' Co-op. Limited.	710 00								
Mount Brydges Fruit Growers' Assn.....		1,623 90		17,163 31	976 50				
Norfolk Fruit Growers' Assn.....		11,292 60		150,000 00		196 42		9,481 71	
Oxford Farmers' Co-op. Produce Co., Ltd..	5,860 00	24,345 09		192,680 11	19,419 88	4,925 21		1,295 05	3,630 16
Peel Seed Growers' Co-op., Limited.....	2,190 00			66,218 73		3,465 45		340 00	1,373 00
Ontario Honey Producers' Co-op. Co., Ltd.	25,925 50	208,088 77		477,773 07	81,671 45			28,067 99	
Ontario Onion Growers' Co-op. Limited....	1,220 00	13,651 14		421,923 89	5,840 12	5,001 69			5,001 69
Seaciff Growers' Co-op. Assn.....				30,985 92					
Simcoe Potato Growers' Co-op. Limited....	2,150 00	4,000 00			4,700 00				
South Essex Growers' Co-op. Exchange ..	10 50	1,013 41		13,381 79	660 00				
Townsend Co-op. Co., Limited.....	10,740 00	27,955 00		3,520,574 37	20,792 00	1,873 36		10,910 00	751 86
United Dairymen's Co-op., Limited.....									
MANTOBA—									
Arborg Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	13,409 93	31,272 44		72,590 32	12,915 03	1,808 29		3,139 19	1,808 21
Assiniboine-Delta Co-op. Livestock Producers, Limited.....		82 00							
Birtle Co-op. Seed Barley Growers' Assn., Limited.....		381 09		21,024 22	381 09			157 86	
Darlingford Co-op. Livestock Shipping Assn. Limited.....		30 00							
Elkhorn Co-op. Livestock Marketing Assn. Limited.....	164 00			97,299 87				164 00	71 42
Farmers' Co-op. Supply, Limited.....	2,530 00	5,867 05		18,915 67	4,647 55			172 68	
Manitoba Co-op. Dairies, Limited.....	86,858 58	213,021 39			193,021 39	36,545 12		20,000 00	

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(2) MARKETING—Concluded

Name of Organization	Paid up Capital	Assets		Sales of Past Year		General Liabilities		Profit or Surplus		Loss		Reserve		Unappropriated Profits	
	\$	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
MANTOBA—Concluded															
Manitoba Co-op. Poultry Marketing Assn., Limited	11,618 00	33,029 18		866,667 78		13,896 33						11,425 06			
Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited (56 Associations)	3,896 25	1,008,346 75				902,946 07		105,226 33		825 65					
Memmore Co-op. Livestock Producers, Limited	37 00			8,000 00											
Northland Co-op. Livestock Producers, Limited		314 58		65,000 00		127 80		186 78							
Piney Co-op. Livestock Producers, Ltd.				14,888 00											
Plumas Co-op. Livestock Producers, Ltd.				4,205 00											
South Norfolk Co-op. Livestock Producers, Limited	2 00														
SASKATCHEWAN—															
Saskatchewan Co-op. Livestock Producers, Limited				4,917,712 50											
Saskatchewan Co-op. Poultry Producers, Limited		40,871 29		552,377 67		17,410 63						20,720 37		2,740 29	
Lang Agric. Co-op. Assn., Limited	340 00	1,045 14		4,271 60		148 85		313 01				100 00		143 23	
Macoun Livestock Marketing Co-op. Assn., Limited	176 36	296 40		10,518 53				71 17						48 20	
Rolling Plains Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited	205 00	421 11		3,625 04						5 97		114 99		101 12	
Saskatoon Dairy Co-op. Marketing Assn., Limited		33,000 00		375,000 00								33,000 00			
Woodbine Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited	194 00	237 63				194 00									
ALBERTA—															
Alberta Co-op. Livestock Producers, Ltd.		4,183 19		5,330,375 93		17,000 00		2,011 11				6,259 80		2,011.11	
Alberta Poultry Pool, Limited														2,500 00	
Brooks Farmers' Co-op. Assn.				92,050 00								515 00			
Buffalo Lake Farmers' Co-op. Marketing Assn.		2,000 00		532 000 00		1,633 11						3,081 74			
Carbon Co-op. Livestock Marketing Assn., Limited	75 00														
Cochrane Creamery Assn.	4,500 00	10,000 00		56,327 83		1,000 00		747 75							
Duffield Livestock Co-op. Marketing Assn., Limited				12,408 99				93 15				59 57		59 57	
Farmers' Livestock Marketing Assn.		59 57													
Fort Saskatchewan Marketing Assn.		2,000 00													
Fort Saskatchewan Co-op. Livestock Shippers' Assn.		700 00		59,456 54								590 00			

Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Assn., Ltd.	14,738 89	35,976 53	9,553 24	25,555 74		5,647 57	
Mountain View Co-op. Livestock Marketing Assn.		800 00	367,933 01			464 06	
Pigeon Lake Co-op. Fishermen, Limited	700 50						
Sandugo Co-op. Livestock Marketing Assn.		143 00					
Limited		37,316 80	509,067 57	20,056 57	1,856 36	1,228 41	4,052 32
Southern Alberta Co-op. Assn., Limited	5,440 00						
Stettler Dist. Farmers' Livestock Marketing Assn., Limited		300 00	107,502 09			340 90	
Strome Co-op. Marketing Assn., Limited	396 00	196 76					
Viking Co-op. Creamery	3,820 00	33,000 00	108,000 00	1,000 00	199 24	3,000 00	25,000 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA—							
Appledale Fruit Growers' Co-op. Assn.	60 00						
Armstrong Co-op. Growers' Exchange	1,807 14	10,566 00	72,459 00	4,709 00		1,069 00	1,857 00
Associated Growers of British Columbia, Limited	56 00	328,536 11	3,833,619 76		8,467 10	80,741 40	8,467 10
Balfour Co-op. Assn.	80 00	112 24	1,757 27	80 00	24 56	24 84	
Bonington Fruit Growers' Association			7,000 00				
British Columbia Hothouse Products Co-op. Assn.		5 07		1,427 76		478 02	
British Columbia Nurserymen's Assn.	330 00		33,766 50				
Burton Co-op. Growers' Exchange	300 00			3,800 00		774 29	
Clay Products Co-op. Assn.	496 00	4,169 42	9,975 42				
Comox Valley Vegetable Growers' Co-op. Assn.	550 00						
Co-op. Fruit Growers' Assn. of Wynndel	75 00	19 76					
Cowichan Co-op. Fruit Growers' Assn.	2,120 00	30,473 00	88,739 00	1,207 00	1,208 00	3,036 00	8,050 00
Cowichan Stock Breeders' Assn.	489 50	15 28	436 08				
Creston Co-op. Fruit Exchange	4,000 00	10,620 47	93,486 13	2,542 25	1,368 74	1,000 00	3,078 22
Fauquier Co-op. Union	100 00	956 90	3,015 73	404 00		500 00	
Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Assn.	750,110 00	1,417,105 38	3,977,394 95	528,432 46	(a) 137,872 16	1,500 00	
Gordon Head Fruit Growers' Assn.	1,200 00	3,000 00	65,000 00		500 00	6,575 90	
Grand Forks Co-op. Growers' Exchange		21,022 50	58,638 38	14,446 69	225 02	46,745 00	
Kelowna Growers' Exchange	165,246 00	379,542 00	756,134 00	167,484 00			
Metchosin Dist. Co-op. Fruit Growers Assn.	30 00						
Nanose Dist. Co-op. Assn.	3,560 00	15,717 43	67,055 52	13,267 93	2,449 50	3,408 69	2,449 50
Sumas Co-op. Assn.			52,772 32				
Vernon Fruit Union	74,603 00	284,343 58		171,582 28		112,761 30	7,290 96
Victoria Co-op. Hothouse Assn.	32 00		300,000 00				
Westbank Co-op. Growers' Assn.	15,646 19	17,702 50	78,345 03		629 97	1,088 80	

(a) Deferred payments to members.

(3) PRODUCTIVE AND MARKETING

Name of Organization	Paid up Capital		Assets		Sales of Past Year		General Liabilities		Profit or Surplus		Loss		Reserve		Unappropriated Profits	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
NEW BRUNSWICK— New Brunswick Seed Potato Growers' Assn., Inc.			1,000 00		10,000 00											
QUEBEC— St. Jean l'Evangeliste Agric. Co-op. Society.	2,080 00		5,449 10		15,523 59		5,384 90		64 20				1,294 38		1,358 58	
ONTARIO— International Co-op. Trading Co., Limited.	4,850 00		56,691 67		286,834 88		12,622 63		16,129 86				3,782 03		8,679 12	
ALBERTA— Central Alberta Dairy Producers' Assn.			36,582 00		360,307 00		12,944 00									
BRITISH COLUMBIA— Central Interior Co-op. Grain & Hay Pool.			669 88		16,183 75				2,451 60				9,008 23		14,711 95	
Comox Creamery Assn.	51,671 85		108,495 14		328,154 58		33,013 11		9,765 37				1,303 62			
Howe Sound Co-op. Canning Assn.	2,363 89		3,912 82		23,969 36		2,363 89				92 40					
Lake Windermere Co-op. Creamery Assn.	1,165 00		15,395 78		30,812 11		13,933 45				348 88					
Oliver Co-op. Growers' Exchange.					90,000 00											
Nanaimo Creamery Assn.	2,162 30		31,376 45		66,297 29		11,641 92		2,447 37							
Saanich Fruit Growers' Assn. Inc.	424 00		14,784 71		159,675 94		6,066 07		1,381 31				3,420 00		1,381 31	

(4) DISTRIBUTIVE

MARITIME PROVINCES— British Canadian Co-op. Society, Limited.	186,099 84		386,195 00		1,717,542 00		149,141 00		178,988 00				54,467 00			
Industrial Co-op. Society, Limited.	49,915 59		17,716 73		34,748 84		3,823 42						6,599 51			
Woodstock United Farmers' Co-op., Limited.	21,025 00		61,264 31		203,663 02		32,859 52		9,482 62							
QUEBEC— Port Daniel Centre Agric. Co-op. Society.	748 00		1,433 23		9,147 43		1,043 00		1,433 23				2,181 23		1,433 23	
ONTARIO— Centralia Farmers' Co-op. Co. Limited.	4,275 00		46,264 58				15,222 73		4,201 85							
Consumers' Co-op. Store Co., Limited.	6,410 00		44,005 30		88,854 92		16,026 35		1,847 71				1,847 71		17,965 89	
Farmers' Co-op. Co., Limited, of Prescott.	5,370 00		15,281 40		65,000 00		13,691 19						1,590 21		1,590 21	
Grey Farmers' Co-op. Co., Limited.	925 00		3,287 75				2,277 56		110 21				1,010 19			

Ilderton Farmers' Co-op. Co., Limited.....	15,705 00	52,572 46	179,072 16	34,600 04	2,983 32	4,500 00	.....
Kenora Dist. Co-op. Clover Seed Growers' Assn. ....	.....	7,448 87	24,117 98	4,029 40	133 01	.....	.....
Kerwood Farmers' Co-op. Co., Limited.....	8,300 00	19,980 40	114,000 00	4,139 30	.....	.....	.....
L.C.D. Co-op. Co., Limited.....	12,570 00	31,295 60	88,274 67	31,039 25	832 63	2,500 00	.....
Mersea Farmers' Co-op. Co., Limited.....	13,900 00	39,892 10	92,608 06	20,829 78	789 86	5,162 32	.....
Northern Farmers' Co-op. Co., Limited....	3,200 00	25,463 00	98,000 00	12,000 00	7,000 00	.....	.....
Port Rowan Co-op. Co., Limited.....	1,180 00	5,630 28	14,313 75	4,948 39	681 89	.....	681 89
Vigor Co-op. Society, Limited.....	4,090 00	6,055 69	57,347 08	6,055 69	828 52	756 82	.....
Waldhof Farmers' Co-op. Club, Limited....	5,533 53	25,168 09	48,437 59	14,236 28	2,618 03	7,930 98	201 62
Woodstock Co-op. Society, Limited.....	7,050 00	33,702 43	47,881 75	59,204 24	1,050 71	1,776 53	512 63
Workers' Co-op. of New Ontario, Limited...	11,430 00	75,951 59	437,243 41	.....	3,452 07	5,317 35	.....
MANITOBA—							
Austin Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	13,872 00	23,309 47	29,382 07	12,942 76	660 11	100 00	.....
Carman Co-op. Oil & Supplies, Limited....	450 00	3,012 68	17,495 25	2,000 00	838 51	.....	.....
Croll United Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196 45	.....
Dauphin Co-op. Assn. Limited.....	2,430 00	6,720 13	25,395 56	6,450 50	269 63	.....	.....
Elhe Co-op., Limited.....	1,000 00	2,740 00	16,853 00	2,335 00	31 50	.....	.....
Elimbank Co-op. Trading Society, Limited	1,635 00	3,579 35	46,252 44	.....	622 71	.....	.....
Kenville Consumers' Co-op., Limited.....	22 00	.....	.....	.....	378 01	.....	.....
Keyes Co-op. Trading Society, Limited....	9,760 00	.....	.....	13,850 00	1,800 00	.....	.....
Manitoba Agric. College Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,935 06
Manitoba Co-op. Wholesale, Limited.....	2,862 00	9,806 16	7,122 09	9 10	1,123 63	.....	.....
Manson Co-op. Beef Ring Assn., Limited...	300 00	8,723 39	130,000 00	8,710 07	792 01	.....	.....
Minto United Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	222 66	222 66	1,847 67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moline Co-op., Limited.....	2,325 00	4,029 70	16,370 01	243 67	945 88	105 10	298 07
Neepawa Consumers' Co-op., Limited.....	5,677 25	14,344 83	31,865 99	8,695 88	1,719 63	2,704 00	2,944 98
Oakville Co-op. Oil & Supplies.....	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosebank Co-op. Oil & Supplies, Limited	1,700 00	4,130 42	15,572 88	3,431 46	698 96	198 30	698 96
Sandford Co-op. Consumers, Limited.....	1,625 00	24,131 93	3,504 28	.....	875 59	.....	.....
Silver Creek Co-op. Seed Oat Centre, Limited.....	1,500 00	8,761 99	40,437 23	5,788 76	2,208 85	1,368 85	.....
Thornhill Co-op. Oil & Supplies, Limited	.....	.....	8,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tilston Consumers' Co-op. Assn., Limited	2,225 00	5,509 65	9,199 21	3,400 00	183 82	.....	41 27
Waskada Consumers' Co-op., Limited.....	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Workers & Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Limited...	3,170 00	11,655 13	17,691 36	10,860 75	794 38	110 95	683 33
.....	4,552 00	9,511 96	21,605 50	8,118 95	1,393 01	.....	.....
SASKATCHEWAN—							
Alba Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,797 00	.....	23,000 00	1,600 00	.....	.....	.....
Antler Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	923 79	1,288 98	11,064 45	.....	220 79	252 20	8 09
Arcola Grain Growers' Co-op., Limited....	4,443 50	22,833 15	55,330 09	5,728 44	3,580 82	1,489 35	11,171 86
Assiniboia Consumers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,362 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaver Creek Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	2,715 23	6,399 12	16,250 10	2,487 09	899 31	297 49	899 31

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(4) DISTRIBUTIVE—Continued

Name of Organization	Paid up Capital		Assets		Sales of Past Year		General Liabilities		Profit or Surplus		Loss		Reserve		Unappropriated Profits	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
SASKATCHEWAN—Continued																
Beechy Co-op. Assn., Limited.	78 00															
Beeough Co-op. Assn., Limited.	2,725 82		7,388 34		48,130 45		3,734 39		788 85				139 28			
Bickleigh Co-op. Assn., Limited.	100 00															
Birsay Co-op. Assn., Limited.	1,321 95		3,128 41		7,962 25		637 20		586 58				589 01			
Burdick Co-op. Assn., Limited.	761 00		1,785 29		2,202 58				57 77						648 11	
Cadillac Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.	200 00		216 00		321 29				20 28							
Cavalier Co-op. Assn., Limited.	38 00															
Delisle Agric. Co-op. Assn., Limited.	700 00															
Dundurn Co-op. Assn., Limited.	760 00															
Edenwold Co-op. Assn., Limited.	9,303 40		43,826 21		108,485 62		23,966 00		1,817 69				8,709 12			
Elbow Co-op. Assn., Limited.	8,497 10		31,223 01		86,913 22		9,941 55		6,404 16				2,240 00		6,969 96	
Glenellen Grain Growers' Co-op. Trade Assn., Limited.	131 40												13 69			
Glenside Co-op. Assn., Limited.	896 94		4,314 06		13,939 00		282 33		462 64				409 34		2,671 63	
Goodwater Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.	525 00		2,233 12		4,979 19								438 90		1,296 22	
Grass Lake Co-op. Assn., Limited.	311 00								41 88				207 95			
Guernsey Co-op. Assn., Limited.	10,625 00		29,873 91		37,222 76		10,299 72		1,319 00				8,949 19			
Haflord Agric. Co-op. Assn., Limited.	332 55		907 82		5,756 22		225 70		44 98						49 57	
Halbrite Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.	4,409 29		7,581 65		21,811 75		501 89		1,047 16				1,617 89			
Hallonquist Co-op. Assn., Limited.	160 00		1,861 10		5,042 40		1,373 93		155 81				33 60		293 57	
Hardy Co-op. Assn., Limited.	400 00															
Inchkeith Co-op. Assn., Limited.	51 00															
Keddleston Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.	255 00		847 80				527 49				516 79		65 31			
Kennedy Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.	2,160 90		7,217 35		21,032 67		33,084 59		388 05				168 00		1,405 81	
Keppel Co-op. Assn., Limited.	2,669 40		12,738 89		34,591 48		4,581 36		1,258 30				1,622 00		1,707 33	
Lac Vert Co-op. Assn., Limited.	30 00															
Landis Co-op. Assn., Limited.	3,670 00															
LaPorte Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.	4,549 45		3,123 76		42,670 68		19,172 39		3,607 63							
Maxim Co-op. Assn., Limited.	300 00		140 00													
Melfort Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.	17,897 10		96,254 77		235,314 06		49,476 56		6,469 40				18,135 66			
Moskanaw Co-op. Assn., Limited.	25 00															
Milestone Co-op. Assn., Limited.	1,300 00		2,510 69		14,520 10		3 00		488 59				397 44		404 10	

Monarch Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	509 78	617 87	1,064 40				108 09	
Northern Grove Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	135 00							
Paddockwood Trading Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	7 50							
Parkbeg Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,519 00	2,350 00	3,795 00	175 00		173 00	550 00	
Peacedale Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	35 00							
Penceance Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,639 28	4,533 31	15,383 65			588 11	2,305 97	
Percy Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	2,275 00	2,910 00	18,000 00			174 00	500 00	
Plunkett Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	95 00	100 00						
Preceville Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	8,741 05	27,179 47	58,173 04	18,098 96		1,942 46	339 46	
Radville Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	40 00	40 00						
Ravenserg Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	4,111 98	1,099 63	37,000 00	1,815 37	2,154 12		2,332 16	2,154 12
Raymore Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	240 00	1,500 13	8,095 00		143 10		238 45	1,421 00
Readlyn Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	120 00							
Sandhill Creek Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	25 00	25 00						
Saskatoon Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	500 00							
Senlac Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,260 00							
Spalding Naicam Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	151 00	168 44	4,986 02		19 40		10 41	9 08
Speers Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	201 20	1,073 36	2,496 75	422 00		148 94	58 54	391 62
Strasbourg Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	60 00							
Tribune Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	15,745 30	46,811 10	126,265 80	11,822 68	8,415 40		20,573 00	
Willmar Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	410 00						249 80	
Wilton Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	8,075 85	46,301 40	113,899 15	16,199 41	6,300 32		13,623 26	8,402 88
Wiseton Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	462 50	962 55	3,166 70		213 28		161 20	
ALBERTA—								
Autumn Leaf Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,490 00	5,315 00	17,000 00	1,490 00				
Bentley Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	13,095 00	38,958 37	72,000 00	11,529 78	1,638 00		5,364 24	8,968 65
Blackie Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	17,230 00	38,810 42	49,089 45	9,085 97	11,171 41			7,359 55
Crossfield Dist., U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	15,054 00	73,429 09	149,938 85	21,985 84	4,322 27		10,663 92	25,725 33
Della Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	10,600 00	40,492 16	100,818 53	20,547 84	2,816 96		600 00	
Edgerton Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	3,975 00	18,572 00	70,000 00	757 75	3,148 30		9,200 00	998 00
Farmers' Supply Co-op., Limited.....	1,297 00							
Hanna Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	6,600 00	24,671 86	75,951 83		6,973 02		8,545 23	
High River Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	12,461 00	18,947 60	62,063 25	5,014 57	1,472 03			1,472 03
Kathryn-Keoma U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	660 00	600 00	500 00					
Killam Dist. Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	14,110 00	61,670 15	152,431 15	23,050 17	8,603 83		13,251 53	2,654 62
Manville Co-op. Assn. of the U.F.A., Limited.....	4,876 23	19,537 08	81,256 85	4,290 93	1,861 28		9,343 29	8,211 40
Millet U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,329 44	29,844 99	29,562 62	15,439 68		440 01		5,355 34
Nanton Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	13,392 25	49,375 44	64,017 85	18,084 82	1,582 67		16,886 25	512 62
New Norway U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,250 00	2,000 00	491 86					
Rumsey U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	500 00	2,000 00		1,250 00				

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(4) DISTRIBUTIVE—Concluded

Name of Organization	Paid up Capital		Assets		Sales of Past Year		General Liabilities		Profit or Surplus		Loss		Reserve		Unappropriated Profits	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
ALBERTA—Concluded																
Stanmore Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,475 00		4,214 16				2,310 17		428 99						428 99	
Strome Dist. Assn., Limited.....	1,040 00		1,861 04		9,730 70		87 15		721 04				320 00		379 89	
Vegreville Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	300 00				1,417 00		40 00									
Wetaskiwin U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Limited.	21,500 00		55,540 00		214,000 00		22,600 00		8,000 00				7,400 00		2,300 00	
Youngstown Dist. U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	25,000 00		40,014 13		68,275 36		29,039 22		4,335 16							
BRITISH COLUMBIA—																
Armstrong Co-op. Society.....	2,710 00		24,962 41		99,804 11		6,756 31		554 85				12,500 00		2,967 10	
Creston Valley Co-op. Assn.,.....	10,953 48		28,571 24		66,711 55		24,530 57		4,040 67				550 00		1,330 00	
Dawson Co-op. Union.....	3,339 03		23,304 20		63,111 29		18,591 71		6,912 49				4,762 81			
Elphinstone Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	3,436 67		13,666 17		30,287 15		10,038 01				575 39		3,628 16			
Fernie Industrial & Provident Co-op. Society, Limited.....	4,677 92		24,383 89		34,216 60		9,386 00		989 91				9,330 06		5,517 68	
F. V. North Langley Co-op. Assn.,.....	4,746 00		9,514 60		31,987 57		3,561 29		201 94				1,000 00		5 37	
Nelson & Dist. United Farmers' Co-op. Assn.,.....	4,346 60		14,719 35		38,954 55		6,607 18		1,950 42				8,112 17			
Penticton Poultry Assn.,.....			7,804 30		38,545 85		1,764 90		427 38				6,039 40			
Revelstoke Co-op. Society.....	9,998 76		25,040 30		81,095 36		6,269 00		5,981 90				3,507 07		5,264 77	
Rolla Co-op. Union.....	3,781 72		17,030 06		33,985 16		12,262 71		830 29				215 34		830 29	
Shuswap Lake Co-op. (Union) Growers.....	1,211 00		1,567 00		15,323 95				48 17				33 07			
Slocan-Kootenay Farmers' Exchange.....	1,410 00		2,738 89		7,375 29		222 62		301 36				250 71			
Sointula Co-op. Stores, Limited.....	15,400 00		26,355 21		82,244 59		18,418 83		1,484 10				7,847 22		3,041 60	
South Kootenay Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	3,350 00		8,450 88		30,662 64		2,468 26		728 04				872 84		1,027 08	
Tarry-Thurms Co-op. Assn.,.....	550 00		600 00		9,000 00				4 85				50 00		50 00	
White Creek Valley Farmers' Institute.....					2,627 90								213 62			
Winfield Co-op. Growers.....	11,795 98		52,227 45				35,067 85		951 56				3,823 48		215 00	
Workmen's Co-op. Society.....	13,141 14		42,912 53		76,445 58		29,771 39		(b) 12,555 43				7,011 58			

(b) gross.

(5) MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTIVE

Name of Organization	Paid up Capital		Assets		Sales of Past Year		General Liabilities		Profit or Surplus		Loss		Reserve		Unappropriated Profits	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
ONTARIO—																
United Farmers' Co-op. Company, Limited	875,000 00		1,142,565 87		20,000,000 00		693,826 35		50,244 22				25,980 00		87,055 43	
Ailsa Craig Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Limited	14,250 00		90,885 28				59,615 88		31,269 40							
Merlin Farmers' Co-op. Co., Limited.....	18,832 60		28,298 44		140,000 00		19,063 61									
Norfolk Co-op. Co., Limited.....	10,600 00		68,892 72		275,000 00		40,679 73		1,872 71				12,865 98		1,971 53	

MANITOBA— St. Andrew's United Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,657 29	800 00	2,276 80	7,488,688 00	114 17	40 28	502,373 00
	3,096,695 00	12,787,757 00	2,751,307 00		714,831 00	1,700,000 00	
SASKATCHEWAN— Naseby Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	260 00	553 88		208 10	345 78	80 10	5 68
ALBERTA— Southern Alberta Sheep Breeders, Limited. Wetaskiwin Dist. Co-op. Livestock Assn....	1,430 00	14,918 18	16,000 00	3,044 09			11,874 09
	19,507 15	59,470 78	209,515 56	21,663 64	10,399 07	7,668 21	
BRITISH COLUMBIA— Associated Berry Growers' Co-op. Ex- change..... Crawford Bay & Dist. Co-op. Assn..... Fraser Valley - Surrey Farmers' Co-op. Assn..... Harrop & Dist. Co-op. Assn..... Okanagan Valley Co-op. Creamery Assn.... Robson Co-op. Exchange..... Sunshine Bay Co-op. Growers' Assn.....	65 00						
	5,000 00	7,511 46	22,156 45	2,486 18	525 28	824 03	
	45,501 00	88,328 07	416,314 10	28,782 43	6,326 64	7,718 00	
	2,200 00	13,484 05	49,646 26		350 00	3,000 00	
	337 94	13,535 00	213,383 47		4,319 18	84 90	
	3,733 75	13,469 38	40,180 00	10,301 15		315 80	3,168 23
	4,737 00	9,726 00	3,372 14	9,406 03		94 74	
					272 15		

(6) CREDIT AND SAVINGS

QUEBEC— Co-op. People's Banks (Caisse populaires)— Gaspé District..... Montreal District..... Three Rivers District.....	46,393 12	502,021 39		506,097 39	222,084 25	46,866 41	27,365 42
	297,106 02	1,847,044 45		1,732,872 97		94,141 01	20,030 47
	1,600 00	73,632 59		68,304 12	(c) 9,297 19	2,509 36	1,219 11
ONTARIO— Chatham Co-op. Credits, Limited.....	340 00	864 09		790 00			
					74 09		

(c) Profit for 1924-1928.

Cadillac Hall Co-op. Assn.....	8,201 54	4,808 45	458, 00	.....	.....
Cananea Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,600 00	310 00	.....	.....	.....
Charles Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Ltd.....	2,000 00	200 00	771 80	.....	.....
Carlsbad and Windthorst Co-op. Assn., Ltd.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clair Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Ltd.....	2,563 15	.....	63 75	195 45	1,579 10
Claydon Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,726 60	42 40	122 75	269 40	775 20
Codette Consumers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	210 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disley Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	2,727 50	23,397 84	1,245 79	147 07	1,108 05
Drake Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	480 00	2,572 32	44 00	.....	1,430 37
Duff Co-op. Assn., Ltd.....	90 00	13,646 00	.....	.....	.....
Eastend Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Ltd.....	5,800 00	33,215 06	.....	370 38	11,379 01
Elstow Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	294 70	9,300 00	278 00	140 22	1,296 80
Flaxcombe Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,830 00	672 55	304 57	1,821 80	.....
Foam Lake Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	967 15	3,150 64	21 19	48 54	237 94
Forgan Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Ltd.....	480 00	.....	.....	1,331 10	.....
Freemont Community Co-op. Assn., Ltd.....	115 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freobusher Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	790 00	1,524 15	68 80	651 75	.....
Frontier Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	2,650 00	4,645 89	340 52	1,305 75	.....
Galilee Community Co-op. Assn., Ltd.....	600 00	.....	144 80	316 85	172 05
Gairaid Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Ltd.....	350 00	666 85	.....	.....	.....
Goodwater Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	3,085 00	5,644 93	379 50	218 04	1,962 39
Gronlid Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	987 00	1,655 50	457 94	42 00	.....
Gull Lake Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	12,434 24	49,822 39	15,650 09	3,254 21	15,427 40
Heek Livestock Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henden Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	710 00	2,274 29	49 69	1,430 64	.....
Heward Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huntton Community Co-op. Assn., Ltd.....	425 00	.....	151 73	402 11	.....
Kenaston Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	7,639 33	67,420 17	2,217 68	7,965 04	.....
Lacadena Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	2,465 00	4,810 05	226 52	112 00	905 36
La Fleche Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,084 00	3,431 57	2,113 73	411 37	.....
Leacross Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lilydale Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	345 72	23,968 52	.....	.....	.....
Livelong Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	665 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lloydminster Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	30,690 00	2,356 69	240 34	15,338 53	14,251 59
Mullingar Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	2,200 00	124,602 96	27,750 71	.....	.....
Narrow Lake Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	287 76	448,605 60	.....	808 35	.....
Okla Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	32 00	8,449 33	219 45	.....	.....
Orkney Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,090 00	166 00	.....	948 30	.....
Ormiston Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	820 00	2,568 30	142 80	1,000 08	.....
Paddockwood Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	750 00	2,429 01	500 00	.....	.....

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(7) MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded

Name of Organization	Paid up Capital		Assets		Sales of Past Year		General Liabilities		Profit or Surplus		Loss		Reserve		Unappropriated Profits	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
SASKATCHEWAN—Concluded																
Perival Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,350 00		4,118 00				2,000 00									
Phoenix Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	2,008 62		22,327 37				15,850 29		1,956 60				3,177 32		1,231 65	
Pioneers' Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	250 00		1,657 77				511 40		1,112 24				916 37			
Plunkett Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	400 00															
Pontrilas Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	720 00		1,575 66				654 10		62 31							
Renown Farmers' Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	600 00		1,000 00												59 50	
Robsart Community Club Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	470 00		1,482 00				470 00									
Rocanville Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	474 00		9,168 90		93,000 00				1,598 69				1,492 79		7,173 69	
Rockford Agric. Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	212 00		67 42				67 81				39 00		837 63			
Rush Springs Community Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	822 50		1,099 81						51 61				114 00		111 70	
St. Gregor Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Limited	3,496 62		8,105 30		25,664 03		2,033 28		1,497 03				1,078 37		1,497 03	
Sand Hills Stockmen's Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	3,060 00		2,903 15								156 85		161 55			
Seamaus Co-op. Limited.....	13 00															
Shamrock Community Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	3,210 00		5,442 00				946 00		350 00						936 00	
Springside Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,490 00		12,678 00		20,124 00		894 98		72 93				447 00		9,888 12	
Three Bar Community Pasture Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	768 00		1,597 22		1,671 69		772 43		96 43				56 79			
Tilney Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	5,598 85		14,819 10		43,823 21		14,819 10		1,511 79				1,210 17		1,360 62	
Tuberose Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	260 00		1,597 33		3,640 70		287 29				28 65		100 70		1,526 71	
Tyvan Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	2,375 00		3,705 38				200 00		76 85				1,053 53			
Verdale Community Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	210 00		3,262 90		1,285 20		603 84		217 97				2,449 06			
Watrous Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	9,402 00		19,465 73		50,443 79		15,247 16				4,064 52		5,172 77			
Weyburn Ladies' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	430 00		4,413 94													
Wynyard Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	21 00															
ALBERTA—																
Alliance Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Limited..	1,035 00		7,412 02		18,555 87		4,401 98		791 04							
Carolside Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	250 00								250 00							
Claresholm U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Limited..	12,740 00		37,043 24		65,000 00		17,762 58		3,355 82				3,185 00			

Hail Insurance Board.....								85,527 76	449 85
Last Lake Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	320 00	2,274 10	1,640 85	114 05	449 85				
Laurier Agric. Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	15,000 00								
Lockhart Co-op. Threshing Assn., Limited.....	1,575 00	2,841 53		1,575 00				973 95	
Mountain Park Co-op. Society, Limited.....	8,000 00		124,518 29					9,585 28	8,820 30
Pincher Creek Co-op. Assn.....		63,402 38	215,294 44	48,690 40	1,109 92			3,816 47	8,797 51
Ponoka U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	18,123 07	42,076 38	107,011 78	6,182 77		115 66		16,442 38	
Sedgewick Co-op. Creamery Assn., Limited.....	14,840 00	20,563 50	65,221 05		1,187 20			5,370 70	5,370 70
Tomahawk & Dist. Co-op. Store Assn., Limited.....	2,025 00	8,743 18	34,542 08					4,075 08	
BRITISH COLUMBIA—									
Bulkley Valley Cow Testing Assn.....		100 00						6 75	
Chilliwack Cow-Testing Assn.....									
Co-op. Granite Trading Assn.....	6,900 00	10,387 76	25,790 28	4,502 48	30 56			548 11	
Cowichan Creamery Assn.....	31,725 00	80,728 00	422,500 00	20,291 00	11,740 00			16,726 00	11,985 00
Farmers' Institute (Springhouse).....	75 00	59 53	99 99						
Fraser Valley Matsqui Co-op. Assn.....	8,420 00	21,411 91	42,578 17	8,500 93	518 84				5,163 50
Haney Fruit Ranchers' Assn.....	6,798 61								
Kootenay Co-op. Storage Assn.....	130 00	11,308 83	1,703 00	10,767 97				540 86	
Milner Co-op. Society.....	3,500 00	4,275 82		3,000 00	116 52				
Pleasant Valley Agric. Assn.....	465 00	1,475 00		120 00		287 00		13 00	
Sperling Improvement and Memorial Assn.....	495 00	1,297 68	13 10					90 00	
Upper Sumas Cow-Testing Assn.....		10 00						10 00	

IX. LABOUR LEGISLATION IN CANADA

The Report on Labour Legislation in Canada, 1929, is the first annual supplement to the consolidated report for 1928, which contained all labour legislation existing on December 31 of that year.

The present volume consists of sixty-one pages and covers laws enacted by the Parliament of Canada, the legislatures of all the provinces and the Council of the Yukon. Short notes outlining the provisions amended accompany the text of certain sections of amending Acts. In addition to the statutes several Orders in Council of labour interest have been placed in the body of the report as have also certain regulations made under statutory authority.

Legislation governing wages and hours of labour includes a re-enactment, with a number of changes, of the Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia. The new law is administered by a Male Minimum Wage Board instead of by the Board of Adjustment established under the Hours of Work Act, 1923. An Ordinance passed by the Council of the Yukon provides for an eight-hour day in placer mining operations. An amendment to the British Columbia Hours of Work Act places further restrictions on emergency overtime and requires employers to keep records of the wages and working hours of employees. Regulations made under authority of the Act no longer require to be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

A Quebec Order in Council (O.C. 800) requires the insertion in all contracts let by the provincial Government of a clause providing for the payment of wages at the rates current in the district or, if there be no current rates, then fair and reasonable rates. Customary hours of labour or fair and reasonable hours are also required. A Dominion Order in Council (P.C. 2367), providing for fair wages and hours on certain water-power developments, is referred to in another section of this report.

Under section 38 of the Immigration Act, a Dominion Order in Council (P.C. 1413) was passed prohibiting the landing in Canada of labour under contract of employment. Farmers, farm labourers and house-workers are exempt from the Order, which also authorizes the Minister of Immigration to admit any contract labourer if satisfied that his labour or service is required in Canada.

Among the laws relating to mines and quarries is a new Quarries Regulation Act in British Columbia. Amendments to the Ontario Mining Act carry out the recommendations of the commissioner appointed to inquire into causes of the disaster at the Hollinger mine. These recommendations are further implemented by a Regulation of the Workmen's Compensation Board providing for mine rescue stations.

The Ontario Factory, Shop and Office Building Act was the subject of a number of amendments, some of which merely restore provisions which were omitted or altered in the statute revision of 1927. These include the sections making the Act applicable to all establishments in which mechanical power is used, and forbidding the employment of children under 14 years of age in factories and of persons under 18 years of age as elevator operators in factories, shops or office buildings. The provision that the clause prohibiting the employment of women by Chinese should not come into force except on proclamation was restored as from December 31, 1927. The clause relating to the employment of adolescents was redrawn and provision was made that children, youths, young girls and women should be paid for overtime. The Alberta Legislature enacted a new Boilers Act, which also governs the operation of pressure vessels. In Saskatchewan a new statute provides for the licensing of electrical supply houses, contractors, journeymen and electricians.

Legislation dealing with workmen's compensation included a new law in Saskatchewan and amendments to the Nova Scotia and Alberta statutes. The Saskatchewan Act establishes a collective liability system of compensation in that province with benefits on a scale similar to that of Ontario. Changes in the Nova Scotia law included an increase in the scale of benefits under Part I of the Act from 55 per cent to 60 per cent of average earnings and an increase in the allowance for funeral expenses from \$75 to \$100. Provisions for medical aid were widened and injury by lightning was made compensable. The amending Act of Alberta revises the sections governing action against persons other than the employer. A regulation issued by the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario adds chrome poisoning to the list of industrial diseases for which compensation is payable.

An Ontario law which comes into force on proclamation prescribes precautions to be taken for the prevention of silicosis.

The Parliament of Canada amended the Technical Education Act to make available until March 31, 1934, any unexpended portion of the ten million dollars appropriated under the Act. An amendment to the Vocational Education Act of Ontario provides for the appointment of qualified officers to collect and distribute information regarding available occupations and employments and to advise pupils in the vocational schools.

Legislation dealing with pensions included amendments to the Grand Trunk Act and the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Provident Fund Act, which were passed by the Parliament of Canada with the object of placing all employees of the Canadian National Railway System on the same basis as regards pensions. The Legislatures of Ontario and Alberta enacted laws taking advantage of the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act. These provincial laws are further described in another section of this report.

X. THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT

The library of the Department of Labour was organized in 1900 when the department was created, and has steadily increased its collection of documents since that time. Through the exchange of publications with departments of other Governments carrying on work along similar lines, the department is kept in touch with labour matters in almost all countries of the world.

In addition to the official publications thus received, there is a valuable collection of publications of labour organizations and periodicals and newspapers published in the interests of organized labour. Included in this section are copies of the reports of Canadian labour organizations, the American Federation of Labour, the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain and central labour bodies in other countries. The department has made a special effort in recent years to obtain copies of early labour papers published in Canada and has met with some success, but, unfortunately, many of those into whose hands such documents fall are unaware of their value and, accordingly, they are discarded.

A very complete collection of volumes dealing with labour problems and legislation is supplemented by books for reference and volumes on general economic subjects, history and law, about 150 such volumes being added during the fiscal year. Since the enactment of the Combines Investigation Act in 1923, the section on industrial combinations has been greatly enlarged. There is, also, a comprehensive collection of books on vocational education and related subjects. The numerous publications of the International Labour Office provide a valuable source of information regarding the labour movements and legislation of other countries. The library receives annually about 630 periodicals, many of which are kept in bound form for permanent reference. A large number of these are British and foreign Government publications and are received free of charge in exchange for the *Labour Gazette*.

The primary purpose of the library is to serve as an information centre for the officers of the department and the library staff assumes the task of putting before the officers concerned the current information of interest to them which is contained in the publications received in the library. In addition to sending daily to the various branches of the department the Government reports, pamphlets and periodicals received, according to their subject-matter, the library furnishes a newspaper service. About 160 newspapers are clipped, including, besides Canadian papers, the *London Times* and *Manchester Guardian*, three New York dailies, and one each from Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. The compilation of information on special subjects has been greatly facilitated in recent years by the detailed indexing of the entire library collection with the exception of the publications of labour organizations. The library catalogue, containing some 121,000 typed cards, permits ready reference on a large variety of subjects to all sections of the library, including periodicals, Government reports, pamphlets and press clippings.

Subject to the requirements of the departmental officers, the services of the library are at the disposal of the general public, and frequent use is made of its material by students from the Canadian universities and by others interested in labour problems. Books are sent by mail, wherever possible, to any persons wishing to borrow them and special information and bibliographies are compiled when required.

XI. COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

The following report, constituting the seventh annual report under the Combines Investigation Act, summarizes proceedings under the statute for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.

The Combines Investigation Act, chapter 26 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, was passed in 1923. It provides, as its title indicates, "for the investigation of combines, monopolies, trusts and mergers," and in its definition of a "combine" includes only such combinations as have operated or are likely to operate against the interest of the public. Every one is guilty of a violation of the statute "who is a party or privy to or knowingly assists in the formation or operation of a combine within the meaning of this Act."

CONSTITUTIONAL VALIDITY OF THE ACT

Reference was made, in the sixth annual report, to the unanimous judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, delivered on April 30, 1929, which declared the Combines Investigation Act and section 498 of the Criminal Code to be *intra vires* the Parliament of Canada. This judgment followed a reference by the Governor General in Council of the following two questions:—

"Is the Combines Investigation Act, R.S.C., 1927, chapter 26, *ultra vires* the Parliament of Canada, either in whole or in part, and, if so, in what particular or particulars, or to what extent?"

"Is section 498 of the Criminal Code *ultra vires* the Parliament of Canada, and, if so, in what particular or particulars, or to what extent?"

To each question the formal answer given by the court was no. These answers were supplemented by reasons for judgment written by Acting Chief Justice Duff (in which Mr. Justice Rinfret and Mr. Justice Smith concurred) and by Mr. Justice Newcombe (in which Mr. Justice Mignault and Mr. Justice Lamont concurred).

Both judgments treat the question from two points of view, the responsibility of the Dominion with respect to criminal law as well as the regulation of trade and commerce. Section 91 (27) of the British North America Act gives the Dominion exclusive jurisdiction in relation to criminal law and criminal procedure, and the same authority, to quote from Mr. Justice Duff's reasons for judgment, "would appear to confer upon the Dominion, not as an incidental power merely, but as an essential part of it, the power to provide for investigation into crime, actual and potential."

Dealing with the argument that the present combines law, though described as criminal legislation, is an encroachment upon the exclusive right of the province to legislate respecting property and civil rights in the province, Mr. Justice Duff says:—

"You cannot create a new criminal offence without directly affecting civil rights. The characteristic rules of the criminal law, rules designed for the protection of the State and its institutions, for the security of property and the person and public order, rules for the suppression of practices which the criminal law notices as deserving chastisement by the State, and so on, all are rules restricting the liberty of action of the subjects of the State, and in that sense affecting civil rights; but such acts and neglects are not as a rule viewed by the criminal law in their juristic aspect, but in their actual effects, physical or moral, as harmful to some interest which it is the duty of the State to protect. They are concerned primarily not with rights, with their creation, the conditions of their exercise, or their extinction; but with some evil or some menace, moral or physical, which the law aims to prevent or suppress through the control of human conduct.

"Fraud, for example, may be of such a character as to constitute an actionable wrong or a criminal offence. The law in relation to civil rights, while necessarily concerned with defining the elements of the wrong entailing the civil responsibility of the wrong-doer, is

primarily concerned with the victim's right of reparation, while the criminal law deals with the fraud as such, as something deserving of punishment at the hands of the State. So in the case of contracts. An agreement involving bribery of a public official may be a criminal offence because the law marks such acts of corruption as criminal and punishes them. The law in relation to civil rights, the law of contracts, takes note of the elements of the transaction which give it character as bribery, but solely for the purpose of denying to the parties the legal right of enforcing it.

"The matter of section 498 is not property and civil rights. It strikes at agreements, no doubt, but not at those agreements as juridical acts, as having effects in point of law, in creating rights between the parties. The legislation aims at suppressing certain practices calculated, in the view of Parliament, to limit competition and produce the evil of high prices. Agreements of defined classes are dealt with from that point of view and from that point of view only."

Much was made, in the argument before the court, of the apparent similarity of section 498 and the Combines Investigation Act, on the one hand, and the Board of Commerce Act and the Combines and Fair Prices Act of 1919, on the other, both of which latter statutes were declared *ultra vires* by the Privy Council decision of 1921. Mr. Justice Duff's judgment points out that the 1919 legislation sought to regulate matters of a "merely local or private nature" within the provinces, whereas the matter of section 498 is not thus limited:—

"The combinations struck at, rarely, in their origin or in their operation, take account of provincial boundaries. There is in this respect little if any resemblance between section 498 and the enactments which were the subjects of decision in the *Board of Commerce* case or in *Snider's* case. In the enactments in debate in those cases, the penal provisions were merely incidental. There was an attempt, in each case, in the substantive provisions of the impeached enactment, to regulate matters which were unquestionably 'merely local' or 'merely private' in each of the provinces in a manner which could, it was held, not be justified, as an exercise of the powers conferred by the residuary clause or the second head of section 91."

Other points of difference are emphasized in the following concluding references to the present Combines Investigation Act and the former Combines and Fair Prices Act:—

"There is no doubt that parts of the present statute are taken from the earlier Act, but the provisions of the earlier Act which gave character to that Act have disappeared.

"The former statute in its substantive enactments on the subject of combines, conferred upon the Board of Commerce, a board created by Dominion legislation, composed of persons named by the Dominion Government, the authority and the duty to inquire into the existence of combines and plans for the formation of combines, and to suppress, by order of the board, the combines themselves, and practices associated with combines, in so far as the board might think it right and in the public interest to do so. The present Act gives no such power of regulation."

From the point of view of the responsibility of the Dominion in respect of trade and commerce, Mr. Justice Duff says:—

"It is hardly necessary to observe that trade combinations and their effect upon competition and the results of competition have a special importance and significance in view of the settled policy of this country in the matter of protective duties. To the general belief that such duties, when imposed upon the scale on which they are maintained in this country, tend in their effects to facilitate the operation of plans for reducing competition and maintaining prices, there can be little doubt that legislation such as section 498 in the Criminal Code and the statute we are now considering is very largely due.

"It appears to me that legislative authority over trade and commerce with foreign countries, and particularly over such aspects of those subjects as are related to the economic conditions and tendencies arising from the law in force on those subjects, must embrace the authority to legislate for such investigations as those authorized by this Act."

An appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court was entered in the summer of 1929, but at the close of the fiscal year the argument had not been heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

REGISTRATIONS UNDER TRADE UNIONS ACT

As recorded in the sixth annual report, certain trade associations whose operations had been questioned under the Combines Investigation Act applied for registration under the Trade Unions Act, a statute passed in 1872 and administered by the Secretary of State. It was the design of the applicants by this action to place themselves beyond the reach of prosecution under section 498 of the Criminal Code and the Combines Investigation Act, if not even beyond investigation under the latter statute. The section of the Trade Unions Act under which they sought this exemption is as follows:—

“The purposes of any trade union shall not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, be deemed to be unlawful, so as to render any member of such trade union liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise, or so as to render void or voidable any agreement or trust.” (Section 29.)

Two such trade associations, in 1928, secured certificates of registration: one of them the Associated Distributors of Canada, an organization of wholesale and retail druggists; another, the Amalgamated Builders' Council, an organization of plumbing and heating contractors and dealers. A third application, received from the Amalgamated Clothing Industries Council in August, 1928, was refused. In May, 1929, the Toronto Plumbing and Heating Contractors' Union, an organization limited in its purposes to the carrying out of an agreement between employers and employees, was registered. The certificates of registry of this association and of the Amalgamated Builders' Council were cancelled by the Secretary of State on December 31, 1929, following the report of Mr. Gordon Waldron, K.C., on his investigation into the Amalgamated Builders' Council and other related organizations.

A claim for protection under the Trade Unions Act was made by the Amalgamated Builders' Council shortly after the preliminary inquiry into its operations was started by the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act, in June, 1929. The appeal was in the form of a motion for an interlocutory injunction restraining the Registrar and the Minister of Labour from proceeding with the investigation, and for a declaration that neither the A.B.C. nor any of its members was subject to investigation under the Combines Investigation Act. The case was heard by Mr. Justice Raney, who dismissed the motion with costs. In his written judgment, Mr. Justice Raney declared that no attempt had been made to conceal the fact that the objects of the association were in restraint of trade. “There is no pretense,” he said, “that, apart from the Trade Unions Act, there is not a violation by the plaintiff association of the Combines Investigation Act. The Trade Unions Act is obviously a flimsy foundation for an interlocutory injunction.”

Another development in connection with the Trade Unions Act was the declaration of its constitutional invalidity by Mr. Justice Middleton, following an action for libel instituted by the Amalgamated Builders' Council against the proprietor of the *Border Cities Star* (A.B.C. v. Herman). The defendant Herman moved to stay the action, contending that owing to the cancellation of the certificate the plaintiff had no longer any status in court, and that, in any case, the Trade Unions Act was constitutionally invalid and therefore could confer no right to sue. Mr. Justice Middleton delivered judgment on this case on March 25, 1930, and made an order “forever staying the action.” He concluded his analysis of the Trade Unions Acts in Canada and in England as follows:—

“This analysis of the acts makes it plain to me that the Dominion Act is nothing but a statute dealing solely with property and civil rights and therefore *ultra vires*, and for that reason quite ineffectual to confer any valid status upon the trade union.”

AMALGAMATED BUILDERS' COUNCIL

On May 3, 1929, immediately after the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada declaring the Combines Investigation Act to be constitutionally valid, a preliminary investigation into the Amalgamated Builders' Council and other related organizations was begun by the registrar. The A.B.C. had at that time established four local sections in the plumbing and heating trade, in Toronto, London, Windsor and Fort William and Port Arthur; one local section of sheet metal contractors in Windsor; and steps were being taken to organize the electrical contractors in Windsor into another local. It was clear, from the stated purposes of the A.B.C., that the intention was to bring within the membership of the council contractors in every branch of the building trades, not only in Ontario but throughout the Dominion. The preliminary inquiry was not pressed until the latter part of the month of May owing to a strike situation in Toronto which had developed because of the refusal of a score or more of the larger plumbing contractors to join the A.B.C. The A.B.C. had secured an agreement with the employees' union whereby the members of the latter engaged to work only for members of the A.B.C. In accordance with this agreement, which came into effect on May 1, the employees of the larger plumbing contractors ceased work on that date. The Minister of Labour was asked to intervene, and, after negotiations extending to May 23, secured a settlement of the strike through the establishment of the Toronto Plumbing and Heating Contractors' Union and the registration of this organization under the Trade Unions Act. Its purposes were limited to the carrying out of a new labour agreement with the employees' union, and its membership included both groups of employers.

The preliminary investigation which followed met with opposition by the A.B.C., and an application was made for an injunction to prevent its continuance, as referred to in the last preceding section on the Trade Unions Act. The injunction was refused on June 28. The preliminary inquiry was completed and disclosed *prima facie* evidence of a combine. The Government thereupon appointed Mr. Gordon Waldron, K.C., of Toronto, a commissioner to make the more exhaustive investigation for which the Combines Investigation Act provides. Mr. Waldron's commission, dated July 19, 1929, directed him to investigate the businesses of the Amalgamated Builders' Council, the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, and the Dominion Chamber of Credits, as well as the business of their members and of any other person believed to be a party to the alleged combine. Mr. F. W. Griffiths, K.C., of Niagara Falls, Ont., was named by the Minister of Justice as counsel to conduct the investigation before the commissioner.

Of the three organizations under investigation the first to be formed was the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, which was organized in the summer of 1927, and which originally included in its membership manufacturers and wholesalers as well as plumbing and heating contractors. Later its membership was limited to plumbing contractors, while manufacturers and wholesalers were represented in the Dominion Chamber of Credits, an allied organization, formed in the fall of 1927. It would appear that the failure of these organizations to be as effective as their members had hoped led to the formation of the A.B.C. on April 30, 1928, and its subsequent registration as a trade union, on June 8, 1928, under the Trade Unions Act.

The first step in the investigation was taken on July 22, 1929, when Commissioner Waldron called upon Mr. Louis M. Singer, K.C., as head of the three organizations being investigated, to produce the books and give evidence. Mr. Singer, on the advice of his counsel, Mr. W. F. O'Connor, refused to produce records, to answer questions, or to be sworn. Thereupon the commissioner, exercising powers conferred upon him by section 22 of the Combines Investigation

Act, committed him to the common gaol for contempt of court to be detained until such time as he purged his contempt. Mr. Singer was released next day on bail of \$100,000, by order of Mr. Justice McEvoy, of the Supreme Court of Ontario. On July 24, the books and papers of the three organizations were sequestered and transferred to Osgoode Hall, by an order of Mr. Justice Jeffrey, to whom application had been made for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Justice Jeffrey delivered judgment on August 1, declaring that Mr. Singer had committed a wilful contempt, studied and deliberate, and that the commissioner's jurisdiction had been properly exercised. Accordingly he refused the application and remanded Mr. Singer to custody. Application on the same day to Mr. Justice Orde met with refusal to grant bail. A further application to Mr. Justice Newcombe of the Supreme Court of Canada was also refused on August 8, on the ground that the Supreme Court Act did not contemplate the Supreme Court exercising jurisdiction in a case of the kind. On August 17, Mr. Justice Logie granted the release of Mr. Singer on bail of \$75,000 pending the hearing of an appeal from Mr. Justice Jeffrey's order of August 1. The Court of Appeal heard argument on September 16, granted bail, and adjourned the case for two weeks to give Mr. Singer an opportunity to purge his contempt at the Toronto hearings of the commission, which began on September 23. Mr. Singer's examination was not completed at the expiration of the two weeks, and the hearing before the Court of Appeal was adjourned from time to time. Finally, on November 12, the appeal was dismissed with costs, the order of dismissal not to issue until November 18, 1929. On the following day Mr. Justice Meredith, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Division, allowed the same appeal and ordered the discharge of Mr. Singer from custody. The periods during which Mr. Singer was actually confined in the Toronto gaol were July 22-23 and August 1-17.

The first hearings in the investigation, which by the minister's authorization were held in public, commenced on August 12 in the County Court House at Sandwich, Ont. Sixty witnesses, from Windsor and the other border cities, were heard at this point, the hearings continuing for fourteen days. Public hearings were resumed on September 9, in London, Ont., where evidence was given by twenty-seven witnesses, including operators, jobbers and manufacturers, most of them represented by counsel. The London hearings occupied nine days and were concluded on September 20.

The Toronto sittings, which opened at Osgoode Hall on September 23 and ended on November 15, occupied twenty-eight days. During this period, seventy-six witnesses were examined and statements on behalf of witnesses were made by fourteen counsel. An adjournment from October 28 to November 8 was arranged to permit of inquiry into the operations of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild and the Amalgamated Builders' Council in Fort William and Port Arthur. Mr. F. W. Griffiths, K.C., acting for the commissioner, took evidence in private at these points, examining twenty-five witnesses. In all, one hundred and eighty-eight witnesses were examined or made statements during the investigation, twenty-five counsel appeared for witnesses, and 7,300 pages of evidence were taken.

On October 31, Commissioner Waldron made an interim report dealing exclusively with certain alleged frauds discovered in the city of London during the course of the investigation. The commissioner expressed the opinion that they were in violation of section 444 of the Criminal Code as well as of the Combines Investigation Act. Section 444 of the Code provides that

"Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to seven years' imprisonment who conspires with any person, by deceit or falsehood or other fraudulent means, to defraud the public or any person, ascertained or unascertained, or to affect the public market price of stocks, shares, merchandise, or anything else publicly sold, whether such deceit or falsehood or other fraudulent means would or would not amount to a false pretence as hereinbefore defined."

Mr. Waldron's final report was submitted on December 18, 1929, and together with the interim report, was made public by the Minister of Labour on December 21.

The final report stated that a combine in violation of the Combines Investigation Act had been found to exist among certain persons engaged in the plumbing, heating, and sheet metal trades in Ontario. In the opinion of the commissioner, all persons who had joined the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, the Dominion Chamber of Credits and the Amalgamated Builders' Council, together with the officers operating the Toronto Plumbing and Heating Contractors' Union, were parties to the combine. Of these persons, one hundred and thirty-seven were listed as having been given an opportunity to make representations on their own behalf. The list contained the names of one hundred and three individuals and thirty-four companies, located in Windsor, London, Toronto, Port Arthur and Fort William.

Mr. Waldron reviewed in his report the evidence taken in the course of the investigation, outlined the organization and operation of the different groups, and reported in detail the methods and amounts by which prices were enhanced and the means by which trade was otherwise restrained or injured to the detriment of the public. His finding was that the combine existed from the date of the convention at Hamilton at which the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild was organized, June 11, 1927.

"There was agreement at Hamilton to remedy the alleged conditions of the plumbing and heating trade, and there was agreement as to the methods or means of remedy. These were to raise the prices of materials and work to be paid by the public, to limit competition among operators in and out of the Guild, and to compel the jobbers and manufacturers, members and non-members, to respect the so-called sales policy or doctrine of the channels of trade.

"I find and report that there was, during the A. B. C. period, a combine detrimental to the public in contravention of the Combines Investigation Act and section 498 of the Criminal Code. The Guild was maintained and operated through this period and its character and membership were not altered by the registration and operation of the A. B. C. The changes made after the registration of the A. B. C. were (1) the abandonment of the pretence of individual action, and (2) the making of agreements with the labour unions of Windsor and Toronto by which these professed to contract that their members would not work for any but members of the A. B. C., that is, members of the Guild. I reject the contention made before me in the course of the investigation that registration of the A. B. C. as an employers' union under the Trade Unions Act of 1872 rendered the members immune from criminal responsibility for all that was done because all that was done was in restraint of trade. It is impossible to conclude, in the absence of compelling language in the Act, that Parliament, which has subsequently enacted the Combines Investigation Act, and section 498 of the Criminal Code, intended by the Trade Unions Act to warrant employers' or employees' unions to do, with impunity, anything which might be injurious to the trade of non-members or to the people in general or any section of them."

The report dealt with the alleged boycotting of jobbers and manufacturers by operators, and of operators by jobbers and manufacturers. This was accomplished by the sending out of lists of the members of the organizations. On this method the commissioner commented as follows:—

"A more unfair weapon in the circumstances could hardly be invented. When these lists were received, a jobber finding an operator not on the list would have notice that he might not sell to him, and an operator finding the name of a jobber or manufacturer not on the list would have notice that he was not to buy that jobber's or manufacturer's wares."

The position of the jobbers and manufacturers was dealt with further:—

"It is just to say, on behalf of the jobbers and manufacturers, that in the formation and operation of this combine, their position was extremely difficult. They were pursued, dogged and threatened by members of the Guild with boycott, if they disregarded the sales policy or channels of trade. . . .

"It is quite clear that any jobber or manufacturer who had resisted this combine and refused to sign acceptance of the sales policy would reasonably have regarded himself as in danger of great financial loss. He ought, of course, to have stood out; he ought to have

gone to the Crown Attorneys and officers of the law higher up for protection, but it is not to be doubted that in taking such a course he would have reasonably anticipated possibly his ruin before the law brought him relief."

The findings as respects the registrations under the Trade Unions Act were summarized in the concluding paragraphs as follows:—

"I find also and report that the registration of the A.B.C. was a sham and a fraud, that its true purposes shown clearly by the evidence were not those set out in the petition to the Secretary of State for registration, but were to enable the Guild to effect, in violation of the statutes, an unlawful oppression or 'discipline' of the public and the persons engaged in the plumbing and heating trade, whether members or not members of the Guild. I advise, therefore, that the registration of the Amalgamated Builders' Council was null under section 6 and ought to be so declared at once.

"I advise also, and for similar reasons, that the registration of the X.Y.Z., that is, the Toronto Plumbing and Heating Contractors' Union, is null and ought to be so declared at once. It was undoubtedly a sham and a fraud. It was, with the amazing strike of May 1, 1929, and the negotiations arising out of that, a part of the activity of the Guild or combine. The purposes were not those set out in the registration, but the true purposes were to oppress unlawfully the public and the manufacturers, jobbers and operators of the plumbing and heating trade in and out of the Guild or combine. Registration was accomplished by what may be fairly called duress as well as by adventurous cunning. An intolerable power of oppression seems to have been acquired by the registration of a rule that this union may expel members for any reason. The operators have been forced in to obtain union labour and they may be forced out to limit competition."

As a result of these findings respecting the registrations under the Trade Unions Act, immediate action was taken by the Secretary of State. A proclamation issued on December 31, 1929, declared that, since the purposes of both organizations were found to be unlawful, the registrations were void, and the certificates were therefore cancelled.

The interim and final reports of the commissioner were remitted by the Minister of Labour to the Attorney-General of Ontario on November 8 and December 27 respectively, for such action as he might choose to institute. On the ground, however, that the province was at that time contesting the validity of the Combines Investigation Act, the Attorney-General decided not to act and recommended that the Dominion should take whatever steps were deemed necessary in the circumstances. Accordingly the Minister of Justice, in February, 1930, appointed Messrs. A. G. Slaght, K.C., and J. C. McRuer, K.C., to institute proceedings. An account of the prosecutions will be recorded in the report for the next fiscal year.

Reference may be made here, however, to a judgment by Mr. Justice Orde, delivered on May 5, 1930, following an action for slander taken by Mr. W. F. O'Connor against Mr. Waldron. Mr. Justice Orde's judgment was made on a motion to dismiss, and declared that proceedings before a commissioner appointed under the Combines Investigation Act are absolutely privileged, and commissioner, counsel, witnesses and parties are entitled to the same protection as in a court of law. It was announced subsequently that the judgment would be appealed.

ELECTRICAL ESTIMATORS' ASSOCIATION

A preliminary inquiry into an alleged combine of electrical contractors in Toronto, known as the Electrical Estimators' Association, disclosed that the public was being injured by a combination which had the effect of lessening competition and enhancing prices. The Electrical Estimators' Association began operations early in 1927; it included in its membership the largest electrical contractors in Toronto.

Briefly described, the principal method used had been for each of the members, before tendering on a job, to submit a statement of his costs of material and labour to the secretary of the association, who averaged the costs thus submitted and declared the contractor whose costs were nearest to the average

to be entitled to the job. This contractor then added an agreed-upon percentage to cover his overhead costs and net profit, usually between 25 and 30 per cent, and his tender price was therefore made known to the other contractors, who saw to it that none of their tenders was submitted to the architect or owner below that price. The tenders of those whose estimated costs were below the average were therefore greatly increased; they were fictitious bids, and the owner had no means of protecting himself against the combination, no means of securing fair bids from contractors whose costs were low. The successful tenderer paid 2 per cent of the contract price into the funds of the association.

In other instances, where a member had considered himself entitled to a job, because of business connections or for some other reason, he had requested the other members either to refrain from bidding altogether or to quote above his tender. For such protection the member paid into the association 2 per cent of his tender price.

While it was true that the membership of the association represented only a few of the electrical contractors, it appeared that these members had virtually a monopoly of the larger contracts in Toronto. The volume of their business was greater by far than that of all the other electrical contractors together. Only contracts amounting to over \$1,000 were dealt with by the association, but of these there were approximately sixty between 1927 and 1929, including contracts for school, library, and factory buildings. Difficulty was found, in the preliminary inquiry, in completing the records because of the disappearance of certain of the association's record books. However, with the working sheets of the individual members and the co-operation of the architects concerned, a fairly satisfactory record of the association's operations was compiled.

The appointment of a commissioner in this case was not made until after the close of the fiscal year.

MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY

An application was received during the fiscal year calling for an investigation of an alleged combine of certain motion picture film distributors and exhibitors. It was alleged by the applicants that the Famous Players Canadian Corporation held virtually a monopoly of moving picture theatres in most Canadian cities and in many smaller centres, and that it used this monopoly unfairly, by enhancing prices of admission, by restricting the circulation of films, or at least the best of the films, to theatres in its own group, and in other ways by using unfair methods of competition to the disadvantage of rival independent theatres as well as the theatre-going public. It was further alleged that the buying power of this corporation gave it a large measure of control over the ten motion picture exchanges in Canada, distributors of films, and that these exchanges assisted in securing and keeping monopoly control and were therefore parties to the combine. Final disposition of this case had not been made at the close of the fiscal year.

ALLEGED COMBINE OF MILK PRODUCERS

An application was made in the fall of 1929 for an investigation of an alleged combine of milk producers in the vicinity of Montreal. It was alleged that the producers had combined to enhance the price of milk to the detriment of the public. Shortly after the application was received it was observed that the provincial Government had appointed a committee to investigate the cost of producing milk supplied to the Montreal market. It was assumed that the committee would deal with the question of the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the price increase asked for by the producers. Under the circumstances, and in view of the pressure of other investigations, it was considered advisable to await the report of this committee. The final report had not been received at the end of the fiscal year.

OTHER COMPLAINTS AND INQUIRIES

The above summary outlines the more important matters which have been dealt with during the fiscal year. A brief reference may be made to other complaints and inquiries which have received attention without requiring, or without so far receiving, the assistance of commissioner or counsel outside the department. It has been departmental policy in the administration of the Combines Investigation Act, in dealing with inquiries in the preliminary stage, to give no publicity to the complaint or to the fact that an inquiry has been asked for. Occasionally the applicants themselves have disclosed such information, as was the case with respect to the inquiries into the motion picture industry and into the alleged combine of Montreal milk producers.

During the investigation into the Amalgamated Builders' Council reference was made to the operations of several trade associations of manufacturers of metal products, and comment on them was made in the report of the commissioner. No evidence was given to prove that they were operating against the public interest, but the records of the associations were secured for examination. In view of the fact that other inquiries were more urgent and that the associations in question were reported as no longer operating, the examination of these records was not proceeded with immediately and had not been completed at the end of the fiscal year. The same considerations applied in the case of an association of wholesale dealers in plumbing and heating supplies.

In two other cases private inquiries were made following complaints that certain trade associations had made it impossible for certain wholesale dealers to secure supplies from manufacturers at usual trade prices. The circumstances appeared to be such as to bring these cases within the scope of the Combines Investigation Act. In both instances, however, matters were adjusted satisfactorily by negotiation. Many other complaints involving the refusal of manufacturers to sell have been dealt with, and each case has been considered carefully on its own merits. The principle which underlies the Act, of governmental interference only when the public interest is involved, has been maintained, and the right of a manufacturer to choose his own customers (so long as the element of monopoly is not present and so long as such sales policies are determined without outside collusion, coercion or influence) has been respected. It has been made clear to the complainants in all such cases that the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act apply only where the public interest has been or is likely to be detrimentally affected.

The fixing of resale prices continues to be a vexed problem in many branches of Canadian business. The principle has been involved in a number of cases dealt with during the year. There are many evidences that the findings in the case of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association have been taken into consideration by manufacturers and others in deciding sales policies, and that they have had weight in their decisions. More than one scheme similar in aim to that of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, if not similar in methods, and possessed of possibilities of injury to the public, has been abandoned or has become ineffective partly, if not largely, through the influence of the findings in the P. A. T. A. case. It is impossible to estimate the effectiveness, as preventive factors, of that decision and others and of the publicity given to the Act through the different investigations which have been held. The public hearings in the recent A. B. C. case have served a highly useful purpose in this respect, in creating greater public interest in the Combines Investigation Act and in making its provisions more widely known, better understood, and therefore more generally observed.

XII. GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT

The Government Annuities Act, formerly chapter 5 of the Statutes of 1908, with amendments, has been incorporated in chapter 7 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and is the enabling legislation under which the Canadian Government Annuities System is operated.

The purpose of the statute is to encourage and aid the people of Canada in the formation of habits of thrift, so that provision may be made for old age, and the Canadian Government Annuities System was carefully designed with this object in view.

The cost of administration is borne by the Dominion Government and there is no charge made on this account against the annuitant. There is, of course, no loading of the rates for profits, and the annuitant, therefore, receives full benefit for every dollar paid in.

The minimum amount of annuity purchasable on the life of one person, or on the lives of two persons jointly, is \$10 a year, and the maximum amount, \$5,000 a year.

A Canadian Government Annuity, which is a fixed yearly income paid by the Government of Canada, is generally purchased to be payable in quarterly or monthly instalments for life, but contracts are also issued under which the annuity is payable for a specified number of years if the annuitant should so long live.

Although in the vast majority of cases annuities issued on the lives of individuals are purchased by the individuals themselves, provision is also made in the Act whereby employers may contract for the purchase of annuities on behalf of their employees, or associations on behalf of their members.

There are two distinct classes of annuities, under both of which several plans of contract are available:—

(1) *Deferred Annuities*, designed to meet the requirements of young persons who desire to provide for old age by securing for themselves a safe, steady, and dependable income to begin when their earning days are over. Deferred Annuities may be purchased by making a single cash payment but in practically all cases they are secured by younger persons by making annual, semi-annual, quarterly, monthly or weekly premium deposits.

(2) *Immediate Annuities*, planned to meet the needs of older persons who have accumulated savings and who desire to retire from active employment. Immediate annuities are purchased by paying in a lump sum and the annuity commences three months or one month from the date the purchase money is received.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930, different forms of advertising were used for the purpose of acquainting the people of Canada with the advantages of the Canadian Government Annuities System. A national newspaper advertising campaign was inaugurated and, through the co-operation of the Post Office Department, slugs advertising annuities were used in postal cancelling machines at Post Offices in the larger centres of population. The explanatory talks given over the coast to coast chain of Canadian National Railways radio broadcasting stations were resumed, and, as a result of these efforts, thousands of inquiries regarding annuities were received.

Further appointments were made of special representatives for the sale of Canadian Government Annuities and representatives who devote full time to this work are now located in the following cities: Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Cornwall, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria.

The full-time special representatives referred to in the foregoing are appointed only in places where the postmasters are employed on a salary basis. Postmasters in charge of money order offices who are not employed on a city office basis are allowed a commission on all applications secured or payments received for the purchase of Canadian Government Annuities. During the year efforts were continued to secure increased co-operation from these postmasters, who are, generally speaking, located in smaller centres of population.

The interest displayed by the Canadian people in the Government system of making provision for old age would appear to be steadily increasing and the number of contracts sold each year shows continued improvement. The decline in security prices and bank deposits which occurred during the fiscal year under review, as well as the prevalence of unemployment, somewhat retarded the progress made during the two years preceding the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930. Twelve hundred and fifty-seven contracts were issued and the amount of purchase money received during the same period was \$3,156,475.24.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

From September 1, 1908, the date of the inception of the Annuities Branch, up to and inclusive of March 31, 1930, the total number of annuity contracts issued was 11,521. Of these contracts, 1,338 have been cancelled, leaving in force on March 31, 1930, 10,183 contracts. The total amount of purchase money received during the same period was \$24,860,087.95. The following statement gives the details:—

Sept. 1, 1908, to Mar. 31, 1909,	66 contracts	.....\$	50,391 31
Mar. 31, 1909, " 31, 1910,	566 "		434,490 89
" 31, 1910, " 31, 1911,	1,069 "		393,441 40
" 31, 1911, " 31, 1912	1,032 "		441,600 60
" 31, 1912, " 31, 1913,	373 "		417,135 50
" 31, 1913, " 31, 1914,	318 "		390,886 72
" 31, 1914, " 31, 1915	264 "		314,765 29
" 31, 1915, " 31, 1916,	325 "		441,696 09
" 31, 1916, " 31, 1917,	285 "		432,272 40
" 31, 1917, " 31, 1918,	187 "		332,792 01
" 31, 1918, " 31, 1919,	147 "		322,154 23
" 31, 1919, " 31, 1920,	204 "		408,718 78
" 31, 1920, " 31, 1921,	195 "		531,800 45
" 31, 1921, " 31, 1922,	277 "		748,159 73
" 31, 1922, " 31, 1923,	339 "		1,028,353 07
" 31, 1923, " 31, 1924,	409 "		1,458,818 92
" 31, 1924, " 31, 1925,	486 "		1,606,822 03
" 31, 1925, " 31, 1926,	668 "		1,938,921 17
" 31, 1926, " 31, 1927,	503 "		1,894,885 29
" 31, 1927, " 31, 1928,	1,223 "		3,843,087 96
" 31, 1928, " 31, 1929,	1,328 "		4,272,418 87
" 31, 1929, " 31, 1930,	1,257 "		3,156,475 24
Total.....	11,521	Total.....	\$24,860,087 95

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930, 512 immediate annuities and 745 deferred annuities, a total of 1,257, were purchased, amounting in the aggregate to \$557,218.75, an average of about \$444 per annuitant. During the year 154 annuitants increased their annuities by \$26,370.47.

The amount of purchase money received during the same period was \$3,156,475.24.

The number of annuities in force on March 31, 1930, was as follows: immediate, 4,012; deferred, 6,171; or a total of 10,183; and the amount of such annuities was \$3,893,122.73. The amount received on account of the purchase of annuities from September 1, 1908, to March 31, 1930, exclusive of amounts returned to purchasers, was \$24,860,087.95.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES FUND STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1930

ASSETS

Fund on Mar. 31, 1929.....	\$18,369,099 88
Receipts, 1929-1930, less payments.....	2,243,150 40
Fund on Mar. 31, 1930.....	\$20,612,250 28
Amount to be transferred to maintain reserve.....	108,644 72
Total.....	\$20,720,895 00

LIABILITIES

Net value of all outstanding contracts.....	\$20,720,895 00
	<u>\$20,720,895 00</u>

RECEIPTS

For immediate annuities.....	\$ 2,484,817 59
For deferred annuities.....	682,887 16
For refunds.....	184 10
For interest on fund at 4%.....	757,392 73
Total.....	<u>\$ 3,925,281 58</u>

PAYMENTS

Payments under immediate contracts.....	\$ 1,646,699 02
Return of premiums with interest.....	24,202 65
Return of premiums without interest.....	11,229 51
Balance, Mar. 31, 1930.....	2,243,150 40
Total.....	<u>\$ 3,925,281 58</u>

VALUATION ON MAR. 31, 1930, OF ANNUITY CONTRACTS ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT

Class	Number	Amount of Annuities	Total value on Mar. 31, 1930 of Annuities Purchased
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Immediate annuities.....	2,497	1,159,668 58	9,209,660 00
Immediate, guaranteed.....	991	330,265 98	3,390,243 00
Immediate, last survivor.....	524	288,969 78	3,245,270 00
Deferred annuities.....	6,171	2,114,218 39	4,875,722 00
Totals.....	10,183	3,893,122 73	20,720,895 00

XIII. OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT

The present chapter constitutes the fourth annual report on the administration of old age pensions in Canada under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, chapter 156, R.S.C. 1927, being for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.

During the year old age pension legislation was made effective by Royal Proclamations in the provinces of Alberta and Ontario. On July 22, 1929, an agreement was entered into between the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, representing the Government of Canada, and the Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Provincial Secretary, representing the province of Alberta, whereby old age pensions became payable in that province as from the first day of August, 1929. On June 11, 1929, the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, on behalf of the Dominion Government, and the Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Prime Minister of Ontario, on behalf of the province, signed an agreement under which old age pensions became payable in Ontario from and after November 1, 1929.

Section 5 of the Old Age Pensions Act of Canada provides that the scheme for the administration of pensions proposed to be adopted by a province shall be approved by the Governor in Council before any agreement made pursuant to the Act comes into operation. Under the provisions of this section approval of the scheme of administration of old age pensions in the province of Alberta was given by Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council (P.C. 1820) dated September 18, 1929, and by Order in Council (P.C. 949) dated June 1, 1929, the Ontario scheme of administration was approved.

The second meeting of the Interprovincial Board established under the provisions of section 19 (r) of the Dominion Act was held in Ottawa on January 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th. In addition to the members representing the Dominion Government and the provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, there were present Mr. Alex. Ross, Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, Edmonton, Alta., and Dr. David Jamieson, Chairman of the Old Age Pensions Commission, Toronto, Ont., who were appointed as members of this board by Order in Council (P.C. 2260) dated November 14, 1929. On January 16, 1930, the board submitted a report to the Minister of Labour recommending the following amendments to the Old Age Pensions Regulations:—

1. That in Regulation No. 10 the words "shall, in the absence of evidence to rebut such presumption" be struck out and that the word "may" be inserted in lieu thereof.

2. That in Regulation No. 11 the words "shall, in the absence of evidence to rebut such presumption" be struck out and that the word "may" be inserted in lieu thereof.

3. That the following Regulation be made and inserted after Regulation No. 12:—

13. Absence from Canada for a period of less than one month shall not be deemed to have interrupted residence therein.

4. That Regulations 13, 14 and 15 be renumbered 14, 15 and 16.

5. That Regulations 16, 17 and 19 be rescinded.

6. That the following Regulation be made as No. 17:—

17. For the purpose of determining income regard may be had to the following:—

(a) annuity at the amount thereof;

(b) real property at the rate of 5 per cent of the assessed value thereof, exclusive of encumbrances;

(c) the amount of the annuity purchasable by the personal property of the pensioner after making due allowance for reasonable household furniture;

(d) salary, wages or other means of livelihood, whether in money or in kind, which the pensioner may reasonably be expected to receive;

and such other methods as may be deemed equitable.

7. That Regulation 20 be renumbered as 19 and the succeeding regulations be renumbered accordingly.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

The recommendations of the board were approved and the regulations accordingly amended by Order in Council (P.C. 311/991) dated May 13, 1930. This order was published in the *Canada Gazette* on May 24, 1930. The text of the consolidated regulations is appended hereto as Schedule "A".

During the year ending March 31, 1930, the total sum of \$5,614,301.54 was paid as old age pensions, including the sum of \$557.74 to pensioners on account of residence in the Northwest Territories. The Dominion Government refunded to the various provinces one-half of the amount paid out in such provinces for old age pensions as follows:—

ALBERTA

For the quarter ending September 30, 1929.....	\$ 7,258 16
For the quarter ending December 31, 1929.....	55,296 99
For the quarter ending March 31, 1930.....	71,154 86
	\$ 133,710 01

BRITISH COLUMBIA

For the quarter ending June 30, 1929.....	\$ 113,307 65
For the quarter ending September 30, 1929.....	116,225 71
For the quarter ending December 31, 1929.....	128,267 68
For the quarter ending March 31, 1930.....	136,224 51
	\$ 494,025 55

MANITOBA

For the quarter ending June 30, 1929.....	\$ 141,463 29
For the quarter ending September 30, 1929.....	142,589 15
For the quarter ending December 31, 1929.....	143,091 00
For the quarter ending March 31, 1930.....	155,200 55
	\$ 582,343 99

ONTARIO

For the quarter ending December 31, 1929.....	\$ 355,828 97
For the quarter ending March 31, 1930.....	772,015 19
	\$1,127,844 16

SASKATCHEWAN

For the quarter ending June 30, 1929.....	\$ 99,650 40
For the quarter ending September 30, 1929.....	109,885 64
For the quarter ending December 31, 1929.....	123,751 17
For the quarter ending March 31, 1930.....	135,642 22
	\$ 468,929 43

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

	Alberta		British Columbia		Manitoba		Ontario		Saskatchewan		Northwest Territories		Totals	
Total number of pensioners.....	2,017		4,576		5,104		26,370		4,482		4		42,553	
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	·31%		·77%		·76%		·80%		·51%		·04%		.....
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	1·16%		1·84%		1·69%		3·18%		1·16%		1·16%		.....
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age....	26·69%		42·03%		45·61%		23·12%		44·40%		3·67%		.....
<i>Conjugal Condition—</i>														
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Married.....	578	222	1,052	516	1,579	837	5,783	2,977	1,457	728	3	—	10,452	5,280
Single.....	155	40	695	132	258	114	1,930	2,093	226	48	—	—	3,264	2,427
Widowed.....	411	563	753	1,196	840	1,461	4,574	8,903	807	1,188	1	—	7,386	13,311
Living apart.....	38	10	171	61	11	4	71	39	22	6	—	—	313	120
	1,182	835	2,671	1,905	2,688	2,416	12,358	14,012	2,512	1,970	4	—	21,415	21,138
<i>Classification of British Subjects—</i>														
Birth.....	1,589		4,140		3,555		25,646		2,743		4		37,677	
Naturalization.....	410		390		1,532		467		1,710		.....		4,509	
Marriage.....	18		46		17		257		29		.....		367	
<i>Number of pensioners with previous residence in other provinces during the 20 years immediately preceding the date of commencement of pension—</i>														
	2,017		4,576		5,104		26,370		4,482		4		42,553	
Alberta.....	.....		379		42		34		95		2		552	
Manitoba.....	71		248		.....		56		350		.....		725	
British Columbia.....	59		.....		71		31		58		1		220	
New Brunswick.....	22		52		10		8		16		.....		108	
Nova Scotia.....	27		85		18		25		28		.....		183	
Ontario.....	240		348		227		.....		442		.....		1,257	
Prince Edward Island.....	9		15		2		.....		9		.....		35	
Quebec.....	49		66		33		200		56		.....		404	
Saskatchewan.....	110		273		219		54		.....		.....		656	
Northwest Territories.....	.....		1		10		.....		.....		.....		11	
Yukon Territory.....	1		28		.....		.....		1		.....		30	
	588		1,495		632		408		1,055		3		4,181	

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

March, 1930

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Northwest Territories	Total		Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Northwest Territories	Total
Canada.....	1,005	2,007	2,287	19,252	1,870	4	26,425	India.....							
England.....	345	1,340	749	3,756	542		6,732	South Africa.....	4		2	6	1		13
Scotland.....	143	481	304	1,013	236		2,177	Jugo-Slavia.....	4			7	12		13
Ireland.....	66	216	150	1,207	86		1,725	Br. E. Indies.....	1			5			6
U.S.A.....	164	196	83	445	206		1,094	Gibraltar.....	1			4			5
Austria.....	39	10	307	24	429		809	New Zealand.....	2			3			5
Poland.....	26	7	394	49	253		729	Syria.....	1	1		2			4
Germany.....	40	46	53	212	97		448	Luxembourg.....				2	2		4
Russia.....	23	1	127	61	205		417	Turkey.....	1			3			4
Iceland.....	5	8	358		46		417	Br. Guiana.....	1	1		1			3
Sweden.....	49	63	80	34	90		316	Isle of Man.....				1	2		3
Norway.....	48	33	30	12	116		239	Bulgaria.....	1			1			2
Roumania.....	11	1	22	9	95		138	Greece.....				1	1		2
Hungary.....	2	1	12	4	114		133	Malta.....	1			1			2
France.....	8	13	53	22	28		124	Peru.....	2						2
Newfoundland.....	2	27	1	68			98	Algeria.....			1				1
Italy.....	3	32	4	53	2		94	Arabia.....				1			1
Belgium.....	4	14	35	8	10		71	Bahamas.....	1						1
Wales.....	6	1	8	36	7		58	Chile.....	1						1
Denmark.....	11	12	10	12	7		52	Hawaiian.....							
Finland.....	1	17	3	10	10		41	Islands.....	1						1
Channel Islands.....		3	2	20	2		27	Japan.....	1						1
Czechoslovakia.....	4	2	10	1	6		23	Labrador.....	1						1
Holland.....	2	7	6	3	4		22	Latvia.....			1				1
Australia.....	2	9	1	7			23	Madeira.....	1						1
Br. W. Indies.....	1	4	2	11			19	Persia.....					1		2
Switzerland.....	6	1	4	3	1		18	Spain.....		1					1
							15		2,017	4,576	5,104	26,370	4,482	4	42,553

ALBERTA

The Old Age Pensions Act of Alberta, passed at the 1929 session of the Provincial Legislature, was brought into force by Proclamation on August 1, 1929, and under date of July 22, 1929, an agreement was entered into between the Dominion Government and the Government of the province whereby old age pensions are payable in Alberta from August 1, 1929. The text of this agreement is appended hereto as Schedule "B". Provincial regulations were provided for by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council (O.C. 819/29) dated July 10, 1929, and were approved as the provincial scheme of administration by Dominion Order in Council (P.C. 1820) dated September 18, 1929. The text of these regulations appears as Schedule "C" hereafter.

For the period of eight months up to March 31, 1930, the province of Alberta paid out \$267,420.04, one-half of which was repaid to the province by the federal Government. The following table is compiled from returns made to the Dominion Government by the Alberta authorities:—

	September 30, 1929	December 31, 1929	March 31, 1930
Total number of pensioners.....	416	1,517	2,017
Percentage of total population.....	0.06%	0.23%	0.31%
Percentage of population over seventy years of age.....	5.51%	29.07%	26.69%
Total amount paid for pensions during quarter.....	\$14,516 32	\$110,593 99	\$142,309 73

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Old Age Pensions Act became effective in British Columbia on September 1, 1927. The total net amount paid for pensions in this province up to March 31, 1929, was \$1,061,585.94, and during the last fiscal year there was paid out \$988,051.10, making a total of \$2,049,637.04 paid for pensions since the inception of the Act in the province. One-half of this amount was repaid to the province by the federal Government.

The following table is compiled from returns made to the Dominion Government by the Government of British Columbia:—

	March 31, 1929	June 30, 1929	September 30, 1929	December 31, 1929	March 31, 1930
Total number of pensioners.....	3,867	4,045	4,214	4,407	4,576
Percentage of total population.....	0.66%	0.68%	0.71%	0.74%	0.77%
Percentage of population over seventy years of age.....	36.0%	37.2%	38.71%	41.40%	42.03%
Total amount paid for pensions during quarter.....	\$215,374 25	\$226,615 30	\$232,451 42	\$256,535 36	\$272,449 02

MANITOBA

The Manitoba Old Age Pensions Act, passed at the 1928 session of the Legislature, was brought into force by Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor on September 1, 1928. This Act was amended at the 1929 session of the Provincial Legislature, and at the close of the fiscal year 1929-30 a Bill to further amend the Act was under consideration.

The total amount paid for pensions in this province up to March 31, 1929, was \$484,607.70, and during the year under review there was paid out \$1,164,687.97, making a total of \$1,649,295.67 paid for pensions since the inception of the Act. One-half of this amount was repaid to the province by the Dominion Government. The following table is made up from returns made by the Government of Manitoba:—

	March 31, 1929	June 30, 1929	September 30, 1929	December 31, 1929	March 31, 1930
Total number of pensioners.....	3,953	4,556	4,743	4,891	5,104
Percentage of total population.....	0.603%	0.68%	0.71%	0.74%	0.76%
Percentage of population over seventy years of age.....	35.76%	40.7%	42.38%	43.71%	45.61%
Total amount paid for pensions during quarter.....	\$239,942 86	\$282,926 58	\$285,178 29	\$286,182 01	\$310,401 09

NEW BRUNSWICK

During the summer of 1929 a Royal Commission was appointed in this province to investigate and report on the subject of old age pensions. This commission had not reported at the end of the fiscal year.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Old age pensions have been paid to residents of the Northwest Territories since January 25, 1929, in accordance with the provisions of Order in Council (P.C. 114). The following table with reference to the Northwest Territories is compiled from information in the department:—

	September 30, 1929	December 31, 1929	March 31, 1930
Total number of pensioners.....	1	3	4
Percentage of total population.....	0.01%	0.03%	0.04%
Percentage of population over seventy years of age.....	0.92%	2.74%	3.67%
Total amount paid for pensions during quarter.....	\$51 68	\$199 96	\$306 10

NOVA SCOTIA

In this province a Royal Commission was appointed in August, 1928, to inquire into the subject of old age pensions. An interim report of the commission was made in February, 1929, and the final report was made public in April, 1930. According to the estimate made the total amount payable for pensions would be approximately \$3,800,000, one-half of which would be payable by the Dominion Government. The concluding paragraph of the report states that unfortunately the proportion of the population seventy years of age or over is very large and the number in the productive age groups relatively small, and therefore the introduction of an old age pension system in this province would constitute a very serious burden. No further action has been taken in the matter.

ONTARIO

At the closing of the last fiscal year there was in the course of preparation an agreement to provide for the payment of old age pensions in this province. This agreement was duly signed on June 11, 1929, by the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, representing the Government of Canada, and the Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Prime Minister of Ontario, representing the province of Ontario, whereby old age pensions are payable in the province from November 1, 1929. The text of the agreement appears as Schedule "D" of this report. Regulations were passed by the provincial Government and approved as the provincial scheme of administration by Dominion Order in Council (P.C. 949) dated June 1, 1929. These regulations appear hereafter as Schedule "E." During the 1930 session a Bill was introduced in the provincial Legislature to amend the Old Age Pensions Act. This Bill received the Royal Assent shortly after the close of the fiscal year. The text of the Bill follows:—

BILL

An Act to amend the Old Age Pensions Act, 1929

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Old Age Pensions Act, 1930. Short title.
2. The clause lettered *b* in section 2 of the Old Age Pensions Act, 1929, is amended by striking out the words "or commission" 1929, c. 73, s. 2, cl. b, amended. in the third line, so that the clause will now read as follows:—
 - (b) "Local authority" shall mean and include the council of "Local authority." a county, city or town separated from the county for municipal purposes, or a board appointed for the purposes of this Act by the council of such county, city or separated town, and in provisional judicial districts a board or commission appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for any defined territory for the purposes of this Act.

1929, c. 73,
amended.

3. The Old Age Pensions Act, 1929, is amended by adding thereto the following sections:—

Local
board.

4a. (1) A board to be known as "The Local Old Age Pensions Board of (insert name of municipality)" may for the purposes of this Act be appointed by the council of a county or city or of a town separated from the county for municipal purposes, and shall be constituted as provided by the regulations.

Member of
council
may be
appointed.

(2) A member of the council may be appointed as a member of the board and shall be entitled to the same remuneration for his services as he would receive when acting as a member of a committee of the council.

Validity
of former
appoint-
ments.

(3) To remove doubts it is declared that any member of a council heretofore or hereafter appointed to such board is not disqualified from being a member of the council by reason of such appointment and his appointment to such board is hereby confirmed.

Secretary
may
administer
oath.

4b. The secretary of every local old age pensions board shall for the purpose of the administration of this Act have power to take declarations and affidavits and to receive evidence under oath in the same manner and to the same extent as a commissioner for taking affidavits.

1929, c. 73,
amended.

4. The Old Age Pensions Act, 1929, is further amended by adding thereto the following section:—

Burlington
Beach
Commission.

13a. For the purposes of this Act the territory known as "Burlington Beach" shall be a separate municipality and the Burlington Beach Commission shall have the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon the local authority by or under the authority of this Act.

1929,
c. 73, s. 15,
repealed.

5. (1) Section 15 of the Old Age Pensions Act, 1929, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Provision
for cost.

15. The moneys necessary to meet the old age pensions, payable under this Act, and the salaries and expenses necessarily incurred in the administration of this Act by the Provincial Board and by the local authority in a provisional judicial district, shall be paid out of such moneys as may be appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose, and in the absence of any such appropriation, shall be chargeable upon and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and the salaries and expenses necessarily incurred by the local authority except in a provisional judicial district shall be payable by the municipal corporation.

(2) Subsection 1 shall have effect as from the 1st day of November, 1929.

Commence-
ment of Act.

6. This Act shall come into force on the day upon which it receives the Royal Assent.

For the five months during which the Act was in force the sum of \$2,255,-688.32 was paid for pensions, one-half of which was refunded by the federal Government. The following table is compiled from returns made by the Ontario provincial authorities:—

	December 31, 1929	March 31, 1930
Total number of pensions.....	19,127	26,370
Percentage of total population.....	0.58%	0.80%
Percentage of population over seventy years of age.....	16.77%	23.12%
Total amount paid for pensions during quarter.....	\$711,657 94	\$1,544,030 38

QUEBEC

At the 1930 session of the legislature an Act was passed authorizing the establishment of a commission to inquire into, among other things, the matter of old age pensions.

SASKATCHEWAN

Old age pensions have been paid in this province since May 1, 1928, and up to March 31, 1929, the sum of \$382,083.94 was paid for old age pensions. During the last fiscal year there was paid out \$937,858.89. The table following is compiled from quarterly returns made to the Dominion Government by the Government of Saskatchewan:—

	March 31, 1929	June 30, 1929	September 30, 1929	December 31, 1929	March 31, 1930
Total number of pensioners.....	2,768	3,401	3,920	4,335	4,482
Percentage of total population.....	0.32%	0.39%	0.45%	0.50%	0.51%
Percentage of population over seventy years of age.....	27.9%	33.6%	38.83%	42.94%	44.40%
Total amount paid for pensions during quarter.....	\$229,248 70	\$199,300 81	\$219,771 29	\$247,502 34	\$271,284 45

SCHEDULE "A"

OFFICE CONSOLIDATION

Regulations made pursuant to the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, R.S.C. 1927, c. 156, s. 19, on 21st December, 1928, by Order of the Governor in Council (P.C. 119/2298) as amended on 13th May, 1930, by Order of the Governor in Council (P.C. 311/991).

THE OLD AGE PENSIONS REGULATIONS

SHORT TITLE

1. These regulations may be cited as The Old Age Pensions Regulations.

INTERPRETATION

2. (a) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, "The Act" means the Old Age Pensions Act, 1927.

(b) The definition of expressions contained in the Old Age Pensions Act, 1927, shall apply to the said expressions whenever used in these regulations.

(c) "To lodge" means to be present in person in circumstances consistent with an intention to reside.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

PROVISIONS AS TO NOTICES

3. (a) Any notice or other document required or authorized to be sent or delivered for the purpose of these regulations shall be in writing.

(b) Any notice or other document required or authorized to be sent or delivered to any person by the pension authority for the purpose of these regulations shall be deemed to be duly sent or delivered at the time at which the notice or document is posted to that person at his ordinary address.

WHEN APPLICATION MAY BE MADE

4. An application for a pension may be made at any time after the proposed pensioner has reached the age of sixty-nine years and nine months.

METHOD OF MAKING APPLICATION

5. (a) Every person who desires to make application for pension under the Act shall complete the form of application prescribed by the pension authority; this application shall contain, *inter alia*, the full name of the applicant, his address, occupation, sex, conjugal state, age, date of birth, place of birth, nationality, date of naturalization, place of residence during the past twenty years, income (including income of spouse), other means of subsistence and description of any property transferred within the past five years with name of transferee.

(b) Every pension authority shall supply a form *gratis* to any person who desires to make an application and if so requested shall give all necessary information and assistance in completing the said form.

INVESTIGATION OF CLAIMS

6. As soon as may be after receiving any application the pension authority shall take all necessary steps to ascertain whether the applicant is entitled to a pension and if he is so entitled, what rate of pension should be paid.

AGE

7. (1) For the purpose of determining the age of any person regard may be had to any of the following documents:—

- (a) certificate of birth;
- (b) certificate of baptism;
- (c) entries in a family Bible or other genealogical record or memorandum of the family of the pensioner;
- (d) the returns of any census taken more than 30 years before the date of application for such pension, provided:
 - (i) that any request for census information by a pension authority be made with the consent in writing of the person regarding whom the information is required;
 - (ii) that the specific locality (city, town, village, township or rural municipality) in which the applicant resided at the date of the census aforesaid be stated;
 - (iii) that any information supplied by the bureau shall be confidential and shall not be used for any other purpose than that of the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act;
 - (iv) that a request for census information be made only in the event of failure to obtain information under the immediately preceding subsections; and

- (e) when better evidence cannot be obtained a statutory declaration setting forth that none of the certificates above referred to in this Regulation are obtainable, and a further statutory declaration as to the age of the pensioner by any person who has knowledge of the fact.
- (2) The pension authority, however, shall not be bound to accept evidence mentioned in this clause and may accept other evidence not herein mentioned.

NATIONALITY

8. (1) For the purpose of determining the nationality of any person regard may be had to any of the following documents:—

- (a) certificate of birth;
 - (b) certificate of baptism;
 - (c) certificate of service in any of His Majesty's forces;
 - (d) certificate of naturalization; and
 - (e) when better evidence cannot be obtained a statutory declaration or evidence under oath by any person who has knowledge of the fact.
- (2) The pension authority, however, shall not be bound to accept evidence mentioned in this clause and may accept other evidence not herein mentioned.

9. Every pension authority shall be entitled to obtain without charge from the Department of the Secretary of State or any other department any information available in such department as to the nationality of any pensioner.

RESIDENCE

10. An applicant may be presumed to have been resident in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of the pension if he (a) has actually lodged within Canada on at least 4,384 days within the said twenty years, and (b) has not within the said twenty years been absent from Canada for more than 731 consecutive days, but in no case shall a pensioner be deemed a resident of Canada for twenty years unless lodged within Canada some time at least twenty years prior to making application.

11. An applicant may be presumed to have resided in the province in which the application for pension is made for the five years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension if he is then residing in the province, and if he has lodged therein on at least 1,095 days in the said five years, but in no case shall a pensioner be presumed to be a resident of such province for five years unless he lodged within said province some time at least five years prior to making application.

12. For the purpose of determining the province in which an applicant has resided, and subject to Regulations 10 and 11, if an applicant had left Canada and subsequently returned to Canada he shall, in the absence of evidence to rebut such presumption, be presumed to have continued to reside in the province which he left until the date of his return.

13. Absence from Canada for a period of less than one month shall not be deemed to have interrupted residence therein.

14. If an applicant was employed and paid by the Dominion of Canada, the Imperial Government with the concurrence of the Dominion of Canada, or any province for services performed without Canada, or if his travelling expenses out of Canada were paid by Canada, the Imperial Government, or by any province or municipality, he shall when he was so employed or while his travelling expenses were paid, be presumed to have continued to lodge in that province of Canada in which he was resident immediately before entering such employment or proceeding on the journey in respect of which his travelling expenses were paid.

15. An applicant who has been employed on a ship registered at or sailing regularly from any Canadian port shall be presumed to have lodged in Canada

during the whole time he was employed on such ship, and in such province where he last resided previous to such employment.

16. An applicant who was employed by any railway company having its head office in Canada, on trains running out of Canada, or the wife of such pensioner, shall be presumed to have lodged in the province in which was situate the Canadian terminus to and from which such trains were operated during the whole time he was employed on such trains.

INCOME

17. For the purpose of determining income regard may be had to the following:—

- (a) annuity at the amount thereof;
- (b) real property at the rate of five per cent of the assessed value thereof, exclusive of encumbrances;
- (c) the amount of the annuity purchaseable by the personal property of the pensioner after making due allowance for reasonable household furniture;
- (d) salary, wages or other means of livelihood, whether in money or in kind, which the pensioner may reasonably be expected to receive; and
- (e) such other methods as may be deemed equitable.

18. Where a pensioner lives with his or her wife or husband, his or her income shall be taken to be equal to one-half of the sum of the incomes, calculated as in the Act and these regulations provided, receivable by each of them separately.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY

19. A transfer of property made more than five years before the date of application for pension shall be deemed not to have been made for the purpose of qualifying for a pension.

WHEN PENSION SHALL COMMENCE

20. Every pension granted shall commence on the day after the application is received by the pension authority, or on the day when the pensioner first becomes entitled, whichever is the later.

MANNER PENSION PAYABLE

21. Pensions shall be payable monthly in such manner as may be provided by provincial regulation.

22. In the event of the incapacity of any pensioner or if the pension authority considers that the pensioner is using or is likely to use his pension otherwise than for his own benefit, the pension authority may pay the pension of such pensioner to a trustee or trustees approved by such pension authority to be expended for the benefit of the pensioner.

SUSPENSION OF PENSION

23. The payment of a pension shall be suspended during the lawful imprisonment of the pensioner for an offence.

INCREASE OR REDUCTION OF PENSION

24. Every pensioner shall forthwith report to the pension authority any increase in his real or personal property of a total value of \$100 or more, occurring by devolution, bequest or gift or any other change in his financial condition.

25. Any pensioner who desires to make a claim for an increase of pension to which he may be entitled under the Act shall complete the form of claim provided, and deliver the form when completed to the proper pension authority who shall investigate the claim as provided herein.

MANAGEMENT OF PENSIONER'S PROPERTY

26. Any pension authority may, if so authorized by the law of the province, and with the consent of the pensioner, assume the management of any property belonging to the pensioner.

27. Every pension authority shall be entitled to recover from a pensioner any sum improperly paid by way of pension whether as the result of the non-disclosure of facts, innocent or false representations or any other cause.

ACCOUNTING

28. Any sums due by Canada to any province in settlement of Canada's half share of the net amount expended by any province in the payment of pensions shall be ascertained as of the last day of March, June, September and December, and shall be paid as soon thereafter as possible.

29. In calculating the amount due by Canada to any province no account shall be taken of any sums which, under the provisions of the Act, such province is liable to reimburse another province or to be reimbursed by another province in respect of a pension granted therein or in such other province, nor shall any account be taken of the cost of administering or paying pensions.

30. In calculating the amount in which any province is liable to be reimbursed by another province under the provisions of section 10 of the Act, regard shall be had only to the net amount of the pension paid by the province to be reimbursed after deducting therefrom the amount payable by Canada on account of such pension.

31. Balances due by one province to another province under the provisions of the Act shall be settled quarterly as of the same date as the sums due by Canada are payable from time to time.

32. The minister charged with the administration of the Act may at any time require the province to furnish information, detailed or otherwise, in connection with statements of account rendered by the province.

INTERPROVINCIAL BOARD

33. An Interprovincial Board is authorized to be established with powers to interpret and recommend alterations in the regulations, such board to be appointed by the Governor in Council.

SCHEDULE "B"

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made the twenty-second day of July, A.D. 1929,

BETWEEN

The GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA IN COUNCIL, represented by the Minister of Labour for Canada, hereinafter called "*The Dominion,*"
of the First Part,

AND

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA IN COUNCIL, represented by the Provincial Secretary for Alberta, hereinafter called "*The Province,*"
of the Second Part.

Whereas by the "Old Age Pensions Act," being Chapter 156 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, the Governor in Council is authorized to make an agreement with the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any province for the payment to such province quarterly of an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by such province for pensions pursuant to a provincial statute authorizing and providing for the payment of such pensions to the persons and under the conditions specified in the said Act and the Regulations made thereunder, and which Act and Regulations together with such alterations in these Regulations as may be made from time to time with the consent of the province are hereinafter called the "*Dominion Act*";

And whereas the "Old Age Pensions Act, Alberta," being chapter 24 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1929 (hereinafter called the "Provincial Act"), by section 3 thereof empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into an agreement with the Governor in Council of the character contemplated in the Dominion Act for the provision of pensions in accordance with sections 3, 8 and 9 of the Dominion Act, and by section 9 (a) thereof empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to provide for the payment of such pensions;

And whereas the Minister of Labour for Canada and the Provincial Secretary for Alberta have been respectively authorized by the parties hereto to enter into an agreement in the terms hereinafter set forth;

Now, in consideration of the premises and the respective agreements by and on behalf of the parties hereto, hereinafter set forth, this memorandum witnesseth:

(1) On, from and after the First day of August, 1929, the province agrees to pay to each person who, upon application by such person, is found by the pension authority to be entitled to receive a pension under the provisions of the Dominion Act, the sum of Two Hundred and Forty (\$240) Dollars yearly, each of such payments to be subject to reduction as provided by the Dominion Act, and all of such payments, whether as to amount or otherwise, to be subject to and governed by the provisions of the Dominion Act.

(2) The province further agrees on its part to comply with all the provisions, stipulations, provisos and conditions contained in the Dominion Act.

(3) The Dominion agrees to pay to the province quarterly in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the said Dominion Act an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the province, pursuant to the provisions of this agreement.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of

(Sgd.) ALFRED FARMILO,
(Sgd.) GEO. LATHAM.

} (Sgd.) PETER HEENAN,
Minister of Labour for Canada.
(Sgd.) J. E. BROWNLEE,
Provincial Secretary for Alberta.

SCHEDULE "C"

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN ALBERTA

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to order that (a) the Workmen's Compensation Board be and is hereby appointed as the Pension Authority, with the power and duty to administer and carry out the provisions of The Old Age Pensions Act, 1927, being chapter 156 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and of The Old Age Pensions Act, Alberta, being chapter 24 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1929, the chairman of the board to be the Chief Executive Officer of the Authority; and (b) that the following regulations be and are hereby made for the administration of the said Act:

1. The regulations made by the Governor in Council by Order in Council dated the 21st day of December, 1928, being P.C. 119/2298, are hereby adopted as regulations under The Old Age Pensions Act, Alberta.

2. For the purpose of ascertaining whether a pensioner is residing in a municipality or an improvement district, the pensioner shall be required to furnish such information from time to time as the Pension Authority may from time to time determine.

3. In determining the fact of the place of residence of an applicant for a pension, the Pension Authority shall be guided by the following principles:—

(1) If the applicant is at the time of application, or has been at any time within the preceding period of twelve months in receipt of relief as an

indigent, or as an indigent sick person, the applicant shall be deemed to be a resident of the municipality, or improvement district, chargeable with such relief pursuant to the appropriate Municipal Act.

- (2) If the applicant is not at the time of application, and has not been within the preceding period of twelve months, in receipt of relief as an indigent or an indigent sick person from a municipality or an improvement district, and is not the inmate of any charitable or public institution, he shall be deemed to be a resident of the municipality or improvement district in the province in which he last had his home for a period of six consecutive months.
- (3) If the applicant does not come within the provisions of either of the two preceding paragraphs he shall not be deemed to be a resident of any municipality or improvement district, so as to render any municipality or improvement district fund liable for contributions under the provisions of section 6 of the Act.

4. The Pension Authority shall give notice in writing to the clerk or secretary-treasurer in the case of a municipality, or to the deputy minister of municipal affairs in the case of an improvement district, of any pension allowed which the Pension Authority proposes to make a charge against such municipality or district. If the municipality does not dispute its liability in writing to the Pension Authority within ninety days of the date of the notice, the pensioner shall be deemed conclusively to be a resident of the municipality. If liability is disputed, the municipality or deputy minister shall, within the said period of ninety days, submit to the Pension Authority, in writing, the facts and circumstances relied upon to avoid liability, and as soon as may be after the expiration of the said period the Pension Authority shall, after such inquiry into the matter as it deems proper, decide whether or not the pensioner was a resident of the municipality, or improvement district, as the case may be, at the time the application for the pension was made, and such decision shall be final and conclusive and there shall be no appeal therefrom.

5. For the purpose of investigation into any circumstance relating to any application for any pension or any pensioner, the Pension Authority may request any department of the Government to cause inquiries to be made, and upon such request being made, such inquiry shall be made if and when reasonably possible, and the results of such inquiry shall be reported to the Pension Authority; and the cost of such inquiries shall be borne by the department making such inquiry.

6. The Pension Authority shall keep full and accurate accounts of all its financial transactions, in such form and manner as may be from time to time prescribed by the Treasury Board, and the same shall at all times be open to inspection and audit by the Provincial Auditor.

7. The Pension Authority shall prepare and deliver, in each month, to the Provincial Treasurer, a voucher for the total of all pensions payable for that month, and thereupon a cheque will be issued for the amount of the voucher and will be deposited to the credit of the Provincial Treasurer in a chartered bank in an account entitled: "*Provincial Treasurer A/C The Old Age Pensions Act, Alberta.*" Pension cheques shall be prepared by the Pension Authority, and shall be signed by one of the members of the Authority and shall be countersigned by the Provincial Auditor.

8. The board shall be entitled to receive from the Bureau of Vital Statistics any information and copies of any entry or certificate recorded therein, which may be required by the board in connection with any pension or application for a pension, without charge.

(O.C. 819—29)

(Sgd.) JOHN D. HUNT,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Edmonton, Wednesday, July 10, 1929.

SCHEDULE "D"

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made the eleventh day of June, A.D. 1929

BETWEEN

The GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA IN COUNCIL, represented
by the Minister of Labour for Canada, hereinafter called "*the Dominion*",
of the First Part,

AND

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO IN COUNCIL, repre-
sented by the Prime Minister of Ontario, hereinafter called "*the Prov-*
ince," *of the Second Part.*

Whereas by the Old Age Pensions Act, 1929, of Ontario, hereinafter called the "Provincial Act", the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is in effect authorized to enter into an agreement with the Governor General in Council as to a general scheme of old age pensions in the province, pursuant to the provisions of the "Old Age Pensions Act", being chapter 156 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and the regulations made thereunder, said Act and regulations together with such alterations in the regulations as may be made from time to time with the consent of the province being hereinafter called the "Dominion Act", and for the payment by the Dominion to the province quarterly of an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the province for old age pensions pursuant to the provisions of the Provincial Act and order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council hereinafter referred to; and

Whereas section 4 of the Provincial Act provides, in effect, that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by order authorize and provide for the payment of old age pensions to the persons and under the conditions specified in the Dominion Act; and

Whereas by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council dated the 22nd day of May, 1929, provision has been made for payment of the said old age pensions pursuant to the terms of this agreement; and

Whereas under the provisions of the Dominion Act the Governor in Council is in effect authorized to enter into an agreement with the province for the payment to the province quarterly of an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the province for pensions pursuant to the Provincial Act, and providing for the payment of such pensions under the conditions specified in the Dominion Act; and

Whereas the Governor in Council has by Order in Council of the 21st December, 1928 (P.C. 119/2298), made regulations under the powers conferred by the Old Age Pensions Act of Canada; and

Whereas the Minister of Labour for Canada, and the Prime Minister for Ontario, have been respectively authorized by the parties hereto to enter into an agreement in the terms hereinafter set forth.

Now, in consideration of the premises and the respective agreements by and on behalf of the parties hereto, hereinafter set forth, this memorandum of agreement witnesseth:

1. On, from and after the first day of November, 1929, the province agrees to pay to each person who, upon application by such person is found by the pension authority to be entitled to receive a pension under the provisions of the Dominion Act, the sum of two hundred and forty dollars yearly, each of such payments to be subject to reduction as provided by the Dominion Act, and all of such payments, whether as to amount or otherwise, to be subject to and governed by the provisions of the Dominion Act.

2. The province further agrees on its part to comply with all the provisions, stipulations, provisos and conditions contained in the Dominion Act.

3. The Dominion agrees to pay to the province quarterly in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Dominion Act an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the province, pursuant to the provisions of this agreement.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered	}	(Sgd.) PETER HEENAN,	
in the presence of		<i>Minister of Labour for Canada</i>	(Seal)
(Sgd.) HUMPHREY MITCHELL,		(Sgd.) G. H. FERGUSON,	
(Sgd.) J. A. ELLIS.		<i>Prime Minister for Ontario</i>	(Seal)

SCHEDULE "E"

REGULATIONS MADE PURSUANT TO THE ONTARIO OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT, 1929, CHAPTER 73, SECTION 14, *by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on 22nd May, 1929.*

1. In these regulations,—

- (a) "Municipality" shall mean county, union of counties, city, separated town, or town of 10,000 or more population in a provisional judicial district.
- (b) "District" shall mean a provisional judicial district (excluding the cities and towns of 10,000 or more population therein) and the provisional county of Haliburton.

2. The board appointed for the purposes of the Act by the council of a municipality shall consist of five members. After the first appointment the members of such board shall be appointed annually by the municipal council at its first meeting in each year. The members of such boards shall hold office until their successors are appointed. At the first meeting, and thereafter at the first meeting in each year, a chairman shall be appointed.

3. In a district the Local Authority shall be a board composed of three persons to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, one of whom shall be appointed by the members of the board as chairman. The members of such boards appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall hold office until their successors are appointed.

4. Application for a pension shall be in the form annexed hereto. With each application there shall be furnished the proofs as to age mentioned in such form and in the Dominion regulations, together with such other evidence and proofs of claim as the commission may from time to time prescribe.

5. Applications must be made to the Local Authority of the municipality or district where the applicant resided on 1st July, 1929, and after 1st July, 1930, to the Local Authority of the municipality or district where the applicant then resides.

6. With regard to all applications received by a Local Authority on or before 1st July, 1930, the residence of a pensioner shall be deemed to be the municipality or district where the pensioner resided on 1st July, 1929, and after 1st July, 1930, such residence shall be deemed to be the municipality or district where the pensioner then resides.

7. In case of the removal of a pensioner from a municipality such municipality shall be liable to contribute to the pension for one year after such removal, and after this period the municipality to which the pensioner has removed shall become liable to contribute towards such pension.

8. In case of the removal of a pensioner from a district to a municipality the municipality shall become liable to contribute towards such pension one year after such removal.

9. Where there is a dispute as to the residence of a pensioner such dispute shall be determined by the commission whose decision shall be final and binding.

10. Where a pensioner moves outside a municipality or district where the pension was granted the Local Authority shall notify the commission of the date of such removal and of the place to which the pensioner has gone.

11. The Local Authority shall investigate the circumstances connected with each application, and give its decision in writing upon each application. All original applications and proofs shall be forwarded to the Old Age Pensions Commission at Toronto. Each applicant for a pension shall within seven days of the decision of the Local Authority having been given be notified in writing by the Local Authority of such decision.

12. An appeal may be filed with the commission by any applicant for a pension within one month from the date of the decision of the Local Authority. The commission may in its discretion extend the time for appealing where it is shown that through incapacity or other reasonable circumstances it was not possible to give notice of appeal within the time mentioned.

13. There shall be the same right of appeal as provided for in the preceding regulation to the commission from any Local Authority by any person who objects to the allowance of a pension or any part thereof.

14. Upon an appeal being made to the commission notice in writing thereof shall be given to the Local Authority by the commission. The commission shall make such investigation as it deems necessary, and shall notify the person appealing and the Local Authority in writing of its decision.

15. Where an application has been received before 1st November, 1929, and a pension has been granted the pension will be payable monthly thereafter by bank cheque. After that date every pension granted shall commence on the day after the application is received by the Local Authority, and in the event of the pension commencing on a day other than the first day of the month the first payment shall include such proportion of the pension as the balance of the month bears to the whole month.

16. In the event of the death of a pensioner any part of the pension unpaid may be paid to such person as the commission considers equitably entitled thereto.

17. The commission shall render monthly to the corporation of each municipality an account for twenty per centum of the pensions for which such corporation is liable.

18. Any pension or part thereof granted may be paid to any statutory or other committee or trustee of the estate of the person to whom the pension is granted, or with the consent of the pensioner to any person or trust or corporate body undertaking or liable for the maintenance and care of any person to whom a pension is granted under the Act.

19. The Local Authority must notify the commission of the death of any pensioner, or of any change that may occur in the family or financial condition of a pensioner, immediately upon becoming aware of same.

20. The commission shall be entitled to recover from a pensioner any sum improperly paid by way of a pension whether as the result of the non-disclosure of facts, innocent or false representations or any other cause.

21. The commission and any Local Authority shall be entitled to obtain without charge from any Government department of Ontario any available information deemed necessary in the administration of the "Old Age Pensions Act, 1927," Chapter 35, Statutes of Canada, and the "Old Age Pensions Act, 1929," Chapter 73, Statutes of Ontario.

XIV. EMPLOYMENT OFFICES CO-ORDINATION ACT

The fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, was the twelfth in which the Employment Service Branch, set up under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, co-operated with the provincial Governments to maintain the Employment Service of Canada.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BRANCH

The primary function of the Employment Service Branch is administrative—that of administering the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (chapter 57, R.S.C. 1927). This Act empowers the Minister of Labour

- (a) to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them;
- (b) to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters;
- (c) to compile and distribute information received from employment offices, and from other sources, regarding prevailing conditions of employment.

The employment offices whose co-ordination and uniformity of methods are sought are the employment offices of the various provincial Governments. The desired co-operation of the provinces, one with the other and all with the Department of Labour, is obtained by the device of federal subventions for employment service work provided for in the Act. In view of the close co-ordination of effort which is attained, the employment offices of the several provinces and the federal clearing houses, though each unit retains its individual identity, are commonly considered as a single organization known as "The Employment Service of Canada."

Emanating from the administration of the Act is the supplementary function recited in (c) above—that of collecting, compiling and publishing information which sheds light on the currently prevailing trend of the volume of employment. To fulfil this mission two classes of statistics are regularly prepared: (1) administrative statistics—those showing the volume of work performed by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada; and (2) trade union statistics—those compiled on the basis of monthly returns forwarded voluntarily by over 1,700 local trade unions, showing the percentages of their memberships unemployed. These statistics are all published monthly in the *Labour Gazette*.

AGREEMENTS WITH THE PROVINCES

The Employment Offices Co-ordination Act provides in section 6 that,—
"The payments hereinbefore authorized shall, as to each province, be conditional upon agreement between the minister and the Government of the province as to the terms, conditions and purposes within the meaning of this Act upon and for which the payments are to be made and applied, and upon such agreement being approved by the Governor in Council."

Accordingly, during the fiscal year 1929-30, uniform agreements were concluded with all the provincial Governments except that of Prince Edward Island. The sum of money which was mentioned in the agreement as being available for payment by the Department of Labour to the provinces was \$150,000, the sum provided by statute. The amount of \$150,000, when distributed among the provinces in proportion to their expenditures on employment office administration and operation, enabled a repayment to them of

32·8 per centum of their gross expenditures. Due to a slight increase in their gross expenditures, the provinces benefited to the extent of 0·7 per cent less than in the preceding fiscal year. Table No. 1 on page 143 shows in detail the amounts paid to the various provinces, dividing the totals under the different items which are considered legitimate expenditures under the Act. Moreover, on its part the Department of Labour undertook to, and did, furnish the provinces with the different forms utilized in the employment offices. The terms and conditions under which the moneys were to be paid to the provincial Governments, as set forth in the agreement, were the same as during the previous fiscal year. That feature of the agreements of previous years providing specifically for special employment work on behalf of veterans of the Great War who were partially disabled as a result of war services, was again preserved.

LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Every office of the Employment Service offers facilities for both men and women who are seeking work in any occupation, and for employers seeking any sort of help. Obviously, it is neither practicable nor advisable to segregate the various functions of the offices at all centres, but when the volume of work warrants it, and where the population to be served is of sufficient magnitude, such division of functions is made, and men's and women's, skilled and unskilled, farm, factory, and domestic, etc., divisions are separately operated. In Western Canada, where seasonal workers, such as farm labourers, are regularly hired in large numbers, it is common custom, particularly in Saskatchewan and British Columbia, to operate temporary offices. These are not included, however, in the list below.

During the year the number of centres at which offices are conducted increased to 66, by the opening up of new offices at Amos and Rouyn, P.Q. This list of centres where offices are located follows:—

Nova Scotia (three centres).—Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney.

New Brunswick (three centres).—Chatham, Moncton, Saint John.

Quebec (seven centres).—Amos, Hull, Montreal, Quebec, Rouyn, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers.

Ontario (twenty-five centres).—Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Cobalt, Fort William, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Oshawa, Ottawa, Pembroke, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sudbury, Timmins, Toronto, Windsor.

Manitoba (three centres).—Brandon, Dauphin, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan (nine centres).—Estevan, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Weyburn, Yorkton.

Alberta (five centres).—Calgary, Drumheller, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat.

British Columbia (eleven centres).—Cranbrook, Kamloops, Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Penticton, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Vancouver, Victoria.

For the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of the various local offices, and to enable the transfer of any kind of labour from districts over-supplied to those where a dearth exists, eight clearing houses have been established throughout Canada. Those for provincial clearance, operated by the provincial Governments as part of the Employment Service of Canada, are situated at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, and Vancouver. Those for inter-provincial clearance, operated by the Department of Labour in the interests of the Employment Service of Canada, are: Eastern Clearing House, Ottawa; Western Clearing House, Winnipeg.

STAFF

On March 31, 1929, the personnel of the Employment Service totalled 271. This number was distributed among the various component authorities as follows:—

(a) Provincial Governments.—Nova Scotia, 6; New Brunswick, 7; Quebec, 29; Ontario, 104; Manitoba, 20; Saskatchewan, 27; Alberta, 20; and British Columbia, 26.

(b) Federal Government.—Department of Labour, Ottawa, 17; Western Clearing House, Winnipeg, 2; local employment offices at Halifax, 1; at Ottawa, 1; at Toronto, 5; at Winnipeg, 2; at Vancouver, 3; and at Victoria, 1.

At the close of the fiscal year under review, the total number of employees stood at 273, 32 of whom were employed by the federal Government and 241 of whom were provincial employees. The detailed distribution of staff was as follows:—

(a) Provincial Governments.—Nova Scotia, 6; New Brunswick, 7; Quebec, 31; Ontario, 102; Manitoba, 22; Saskatchewan, 27; Alberta, 20; British Columbia, 26.

(b) Federal Government.—Department of Labour, Ottawa, 17; Western Clearing House, Winnipeg, 2; local employment offices, at Halifax, 1; at Ottawa, 1; at Toronto, 5, at Winnipeg, 2; at Vancouver, 3, and at Victoria, 1.

The explanation of the location of federal employees in local employment offices is that these employees have been placed in the employment offices at the centres mentioned to engage in specialized employment work on behalf of handicapped veterans of the war, in pursuance of the agreements between the federal and provincial Governments.

SPECIALIZED EMPLOYMENT WORK ON BEHALF OF HANDICAPPED EX-SERVICE MEN

In previous annual reports of the department there has been given some account of the taking over by the Employment Service of Canada from the Department of Pensions and National Health (formerly the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment) of the duty of endeavouring to place in suitable employment men having physical handicaps due to service in the late war. During the fiscal year 1929-30, the Department of Labour again enlisted the co-operation of the provinces with respect to this task, this being the fifth fiscal year in which a special clause of the annual agreements covered the matter.

The agreements continued the terms and conditions for the carrying on of this work on the same basis as in previous years. The provinces agreed to undertake in all their employment offices to register and to endeavour to place in employment employable handicapped ex-service men; the Department of Labour undertook to appoint and pay in full any additional employees who might be necessary for the providing of adequate facilities at the more important points. Such federal employees were maintained in the provincial employment offices as follows: Halifax, 1; Ottawa, 1; Toronto, 5; Winnipeg, 2; Vancouver, 3; and Victoria, 1.

What was said concerning this phase of the work of the Employment Service of Canada in recent annual reports may well be repeated. Employment work on behalf of handicapped ex-service men deserves attention for two chief reasons: first, the work accomplished reflects most favourably upon Canada in respect of her discharge of her obligations to those wounded in her service during the Great War; and second, federal-provincial co-operation, which is the watchword of the Employment Service, in this branch of the work is most advantageously exemplified. The provincial authorities assisted the Department of Labour in every way to make this work successful. In earlier fiscal years, since the work was first taken over during 1923-24, it might have been

considered that it was somewhat in the nature of an experiment, but the steady progress made indicates that the experimental stage has passed and that this phase of the work of the Employment Service of Canada has now been placed upon a rather permanent footing.

The work is difficult of satisfactory accomplishment. Certain classes of war disabilities practically preclude the possibility of those unfortunate enough to be afflicted with them being placed in employment, for positions suitable to the needs of such men are not sufficiently numerous to care for the substantial number of applications received. This means that casual employment has to be relied upon to a considerable extent to meet the requirements of such workers, and it is felt by those in close association with this work that the percentage of handicapped ex-service men who desire to secure employment and who can only secure casual work is increasing. Thus, while during the fiscal year 1929-30 there were 8,251 placements of handicapped ex-service men made by the different employment offices, 5,975, or over 72 per cent, were in casual employment. However, of the remaining 2,276 placements in regular employment, a substantial number were permanently established and may be considered as removed from the employment office field indefinitely. In connection with employment for partially disabled men the employers throughout the country have continued to show a commendable spirit of co-operation with the employment offices; the idea that to secure 100 per cent efficiency in any occupation a man must be 100 per cent physically fit has largely been overcome, and employers, generally speaking, are willing to give a disabled man a chance to fit in, where the nature of his disability is not such that it interferes with his efficiency.

The centres where the federal employees are doing this specialized employment office work were chosen not only because they are among the largest centres in Canada, but also because they are, owing to greater opportunities in industry, more favourable climatic conditions, etc., the places of residence of a very large proportion of all handicapped ex-service men. While the department has been petitioned on a couple of occasions to establish special handicap sections in other centres, in each case it has been found, on joint investigation with the provincial authorities, that the need was not sufficiently great to require such action.

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

As previously stated, certain statistical information covering the field of employment is regularly collected and compiled by the Employment Service Branch and published in the *Labour Gazette*. These statistics are of two classes: (a) administrative statistics, showing the work performed by the employment offices, based on daily reports received from the offices of the Employment Service; and (b) statistics based on monthly reports on unemployment, received from local trade unions. In addition, the *Labour Gazette* publishes each month index numbers of employment in industry and reports on building permits issued, which are collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics Act. These statistics are all closely followed by large numbers of persons throughout Canada, and the numerous inquiries concerning them received in the department testify to the value set on them by the public.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

The tables on page 144 show (table No. 2) applications, (table No. 3) vacancies, and (table No. 4) placements in regular and casual employment as reported by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces during the fiscal year; an analysis of the vacancies and placements by industrial groups for the same period is also given (table No. 7) on pages 146 and 147.

As may be seen in the tables, during the year 1929-30 there were registered at the public employment offices a total of 562,061 applications for employment, 407,841 being from men and 154,220 from women. The total for the previous fiscal year was 600,628.

Opportunities for employment of which the offices were notified numbered 428,755, of which 302,446 were for men and 126,309 for women. The corresponding total for the fiscal year 1928-29 was 510,122. Placements effected by the service show a total of 401,509, 293,375 having been men and 108,134 women. Considered on the basis of the duration of the prospective work, the figures are further subdivided into "casual", *i.e.*, where the duration of employment does not exceed seven days, and "regular", *i.e.*, where the duration of employment is in excess of seven days. From this angle the placements of men show 87,356 to have been casual and 206,019 to have been regular. Of the placements of women 57,463 were casual and 50,671 were regular. It might be added that the statistics for the preceding fiscal year recorded placements of 362,268 men and 110,709 women, or a total of 472,977.

STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG TRADE UNION MEMBERS

From reports received from local trade unions, a figure is compiled monthly showing the percentage of the membership covered which is unemployed on the last day of the month. These statistics are worked out in considerable detail, being published in such form that each province as a whole, each industry as a whole, and each main division of each industry, for the whole of Canada, are shown separately. When referring to trade union members as unemployed, the term "unemployment" has reference only to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Members who are engaged at work in other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness are not considered for statistical purposes as unemployed. Workers who are involved in strikes or lockouts are excluded from the tabulation. About sixty per cent of all organized workers in Canada are regularly covered in this tabulation. Table No. 6 on page 145 gives the percentages of unemployment among the membership of reporting trade unions from January, 1919, to April, 1930, the figure in each case being that for all Canada, for all industries. Figures are also given showing gross trade union memberships covered, as well as gross numbers reported unemployed.

LABOUR MOBILITY

While the offices of the service are located at the points of chief industrial activity, the facilities afforded are not only utilized locally, but each office supplies a considerable number of workers to the contiguous districts. Out of the total of 401,509 placements effected, 150,887 were made outside of the centres in which the offices are situated.

Since 1919 the railways have accorded to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service, who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally, a concession involving a reduced fare. This privilege is effective on the following railroads: Canadian National, Canadian Pacific, Dominion Atlantic, Kettle Valley, Michigan Central, Northern Alberta, Pacific Great Eastern, Quebec Central, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, and the Wabash. The reduced rate is for a second-class fare at 2.70 cents per mile, obtainable on the surrender of a certificate secured at the employment office. A minimum fare of four dollars is stipulated, so that a person travelling to employment at a distance where the reduced rate does not amount to the minimum is not able to derive the benefit therefrom. In table No. 5 on page 145, which gives details regarding the use of this certificate, it will be seen that 27,247 persons were by this means aided in securing employment.

Workers wishing to proceed from British Columbia to the Prairie Provinces to engage in harvest work were also accorded a substantially reduced fare by the railway companies. This excursion rate, which obtained from August 15 to September 7, was only available to persons whose services were necessary for harvesting operations at their proposed destination. It was good as far east as Regina and Saskatoon in Saskatchewan, being granted on the surrender of special certificates secured at the employment offices. Of these certificates the Employment Service in British Columbia issued 3,408.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE COUNCIL OF CANADA

Under Orders in Council P.C. 3111 and P.C. 2262, passed in pursuance of the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act, there has been established a body advisory to the Minister of Labour in respect of the administration of the Act, known as the Employment Service Council of Canada. This council is composed of representatives of the various parties to the agreements, as well as representatives of the railways, organized labour, employers, returned soldiers, and the agricultural community. With one exception the council has met every year since its inception in 1919, the 1929 meeting being held in Ottawa on May 30 and 31. At this meeting the council devoted its attention to a consideration of the following matters: the policy of importing from Europe additional harvest help; factors responsible for recent unemployment; policy of the Employment Service with respect to institutions giving unemployment relief; winter, seasonal and intensive employment; question of the composition of the unemployed as to skilled, unskilled, returned soldiers, etc.; the relationship between the Employment Service and institutions graduating boys and girls into industry; the employment problem as affecting middle-aged men and women; immigration as affecting the Employment Service. One executive meeting was held, in order to present the council's views on employment matters to the minister, this being on December 16, 1929.

CONFERENCE

The seventeenth annual meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services was held in Philadelphia, Pa., on September 24 to 27, 1929. This association is composed of a great many of the officials of the various governments of the United States and Canada, who are actively engaged in the operation of free public employment offices, conventions being held in either country. The Department of Labour, since it is vitally interested in the proper functioning of public employment offices in Canada, was duly represented at the association's meeting. Many matters of common interest to employment services in the two countries were discussed at length, so that the experiences of each member were made available to all. It was decided to hold the 1930 meeting at Toronto, Ont.

TABLE No. 1.—Federal Subventions to each province during the fiscal year 1929-30, giving distribution of payments among the different items of expense accepted as proper maintenance expenditures under the agreements.

	Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Canada	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salaries.....	2,743	25	3,024	94	14,622	64	47,442	54	9,597	88	12,894	29	9,374	88	14,506	07	114,206	49
Travelling expenses.....	101	06	31	99	440	01	1,478	35	138	64	249	54	187	18	54	57	2,681	34
Rentals and janitors.....	782	22	649	33	1,946	83	6,709	05	516	20	3,523	41	2,016	31	3,653	61	19,796	96
Heat.....			24	25	212	35	138	47	63	24	57	98	77	54	19	17	593	00
Light.....	19	72	18	45	129	75	187	59	62	26	93	45	26	25	54	28	591	75
Water.....			1	97	8	85	12	79	3	93	10	16	17	52	6	06	61	28
Office supplies and expenses.....	47	10	81	84	418	05	2,097	51	462	03	220	17	230	89	122	26	3,679	85
Telephones.....	176	39	102	45	374	52	2,289	48	499	33	523	51	491	88	789	61	5,247	17
Telegrams.....	8	41	4	65	26	91	349	99	56	48	90	30	102	52	129	50	768	76
Freight, cartage, postage, express.....	19	99	26	91	90	77	417	18	107	59	257	59	80	24	105	96	1,106	23
Repairs and alterations.....							21	62			107	46	103	46			232	54
Advertising.....	32	94			63	97	425	45			327	78	3	61	66	45	938	16
Unrefunded advances for transportation.....			17	96							96	47					96	47
Totals.....	3,931	08	3,984	74	18,334	65	61,570	02	11,507	58	18,452	11	12,712	28	19,507	54	150,000	00

TABLE No. 2.—Applications for Employment as Reported by the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various Provinces during the Year April, 1929—March, 1930 (inclusive).

Provinces	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	5,064	4,588	9,652
New Brunswick.....	4,888	5,139	10,027
Quebec.....	39,376	10,091	49,467
Ontario.....	165,865	70,623	236,488
Manitoba.....	39,171	26,150	65,321
Saskatchewan.....	39,050	13,174	52,224
Alberta.....	53,882	11,407	65,289
British Columbia.....	60,545	13,048	73,593
Canada.....	407,841	154,220	562,061

TABLE No. 3.—Vacancies in Regular and Casual Employment as Reported by the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various Provinces during the Year April, 1929—March, 1930 (inclusive).

Provinces	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	4,920	4,549	9,469
New Brunswick.....	4,622	5,202	9,824
Quebec.....	18,536	8,554	27,090
Ontario.....	136,383	51,648	188,031
Manitoba.....	21,729	24,072	45,801
Saskatchewan.....	39,530	11,576	51,106
Alberta.....	42,906	10,445	53,351
British Columbia.....	33,820	10,263	44,083
Canada.....	302,446	126,309	428,755

TABLE No. 4.—Placements in Regular and Casual Employment as Reported by the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various Provinces during the Year April, 1929—March, 1930 (inclusive).

Provinces	Regular Placements			Casual Placements			Total Placements		
	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	2,207	760	2,967	2,594	3,189	5,783	4,801	3,949	8,750
New Brunswick.....	2,164	745	2,909	2,342	4,277	6,619	4,506	5,022	9,528
Quebec.....	18,233	5,951	24,184	687	162	849	18,920	6,113	25,033
Ontario.....	82,059	19,313	101,372	42,223	20,690	62,913	124,282	40,003	164,285
Manitoba.....	23,885	6,932	30,817	5,836	16,179	22,015	29,721	23,111	52,832
Saskatchewan.....	23,386	6,583	29,969	9,115	4,002	13,117	32,501	10,585	43,086
Alberta.....	32,011	4,776	36,787	10,528	4,477	15,005	42,539	9,253	51,792
British Columbia.....	22,074	5,611	27,685	14,031	4,487	18,518	36,105	10,098	46,203
Canada.....	206,019	50,671	256,690	87,356	57,463	144,819	293,375	108,134	401,509

TABLE No. 5.—Certificates for Special Transportation Rate issued in each province by the Employment Service of Canada during the year April, 1929—March, 1930 (inclusive).

Issuing Province	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
Nova Scotia.....									
New Brunswick.....									
Quebec.....			751	1,804					2,555
Ontario.....	2	1	92	6,949	174	12	4	1	7,233
Manitoba.....			95	5,417	3,405	1,342	29	237	10,525
Saskatchewan.....			2	56	63	1,601	9	1	1,732
Alberta.....				3	22	668	2,640	26	3,359
British Columbia.....				2	25	104	327	1,383	1,841
Total.....	2	1	940	14,231	3,689	3,727	3,009	1,648	*27,247

*In addition, there were 3,408 certificates issued in British Columbia for a special harvest rate to Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

TABLE No. 6.—Trade Union Statistics on Unemployment

—	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Average membership reported.....	170,484	186,389	187,083	154,303	152,675	154,935	153,647	148,336	166,632	182,511	200,257	
Average number unemployed.....	5,794	9,067	23,683	10,998	7,470	11,154	10,796	7,632	8,132	8,124	11,485	
Percentage of membership unemployed during year, on average.....	3.4	4.9	12.7	7.1	4.9	7.2	7.0	5.1	4.9	4.5	5.7	
Percentage of membership unemployed, by months:												
January 31.....	3.9	4.0	13.1	13.9	7.8	7.5	10.2	8.1	6.4	6.8	6.3	10.8
February 28 (29).....	5.2	4.0	16.1	10.6	6.4	7.8	9.5	8.1	6.5	7.0	6.8	11.5
March 31.....	5.0	3.1	16.5	9.6	6.8	6.7	8.5	7.3	5.7	6.5	6.0	10.8
April 30.....	4.4	2.5	16.3	10.4	4.6	5.1	8.7	7.3	6.0	5.2	5.5	
May 31.....	3.6	2.4	15.5	8.7	4.5	7.3	7.0	4.9	5.2	3.7	4.0	
June 30.....	2.6	2.1	13.2	5.3	3.4	5.8	6.1	4.1	3.2	3.2	2.9	
July 31.....	2.4	2.3	9.1	4.1	2.9	5.4	5.2	2.3	3.3	2.5	3.0	
August 31.....	2.2	3.3	8.7	3.6	2.2	6.5	4.4	2.5	3.7	2.4	3.5	
September 30.....	1.8	3.3	8.5	2.8	2.0	5.9	5.7	3.3	3.1	2.2	3.7	
October 31.....	2.0	6.1	7.4	3.9	4.8	6.8	5.1	2.6	3.9	3.1	6.0	
November 30.....	3.6	10.2	11.1	6.2	6.2	9.7	5.7	4.7	5.2	4.2	9.3	
December 31.....	4.3	13.0	15.1	6.4	7.2	11.6	7.9	5.9	6.6	6.6	11.4	

TABLE NO. 7.—Positions Offered and Placements Effected, Through Offices to March

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	701	245	420	534	219	304	1,996	1,649	79	23,225	15,737	6,685
Animal products edible.....	138	1	136	31	6	25	95	85	3	556	330	214
Fur and its products.....				15		15	2	1	1	13	13	
Leather and its products.....	2		2	7	1	6	14	12		382	223	91
Lumber and its products.....	219	146	56	131	102	24	204	187	10	2,916	2,041	794
Musical instruments.....	5		5				5	3		68	28	39
Pulp and paper products.....	24	3	18	50	22	28	220	178	27	2,155	1,214	896
Rubber products.....				4	1	3	156	117	5	661	545	109
Textile products.....	7		6	7	2	5	473	365	3	1,594	1,029	371
Plant products edible.....	48	11	30	45	8	36	107	93	1	2,791	1,721	1,013
Plant products, n.e.s.....				8		8	23	22		72	45	28
Wood distillates.....							1	1		110	97	
Chemical and allied products.....	19	3	15	35	3	32	13	8		914	714	173
Clay, glass and stone.....	10	3	8	13	8	2	83	67		659	473	149
Electric current.....	1		1	7	1		60	45	16	671	564	63
Electric apparatus.....	23		22	9		8	24	16		1,515	1,041	431
Iron and steel products.....	183	67	111	117	37	78	352	303	7	5,580	4,080	1,371
Non-ferrous metal products.....							11	6		521	434	77
Mineral products.....	22	10	10	30	19	11	69	56	6	1,097	471	604
Miscellaneous.....				25	2	23	84	78		950	674	262
Logging	447	338	37	589	500	29	6,432	7,665		39,666	29,007	180
Fishing and Hunting	7	4		48	42	6	2	1		29	15	11
Farming	236	206	22	176	158	17	848	838		19,170	8,936	1,112
Mining	25	17	1	3	2		151	101	1	882	869	37
Coal.....										13	14	
Metallic ores.....	25	17	1				75	40	1	716	723	10
Non-metallic ores.....				3	2		76	61		153	132	27
Communication	18	1	16	13	11	2	11	7	3	299	203	85
Transportation	270	78	191	226	129	107	705	682		5,173	1,876	3,241
Forwarding and storage.....	168	14	154	92	25	68	124	119		2,670	686	1,960
Railway.....				15	1	14	11	11		310	238	67
Shipping and stevedoring.....	102	64	37	119	94	25	563	546		2,173	937	1,212
Air.....							7	6		20	15	2
Construction and Maintenance	1,680	1,293	473	1,164	935	195	5,992	5,672	59	43,993	29,793	13,311
Railway.....	118	91	27	312	244	46	621	603		10,501	9,567	339
Highway.....	83	65	17	94	94		57	47	10	18,151	7,601	10,512
Building and other.....	1,479	1,047	429	758	597	149	5,314	5,022	49	15,251	12,625	2,460
Services	5,231	781	3,862	6,759	847	5,736	10,123	7,002	600	65,567	21,173	33,117
Governmental.....	87	2	85	29	21	8	57	50	1	2,393	1,330	1,057
Hotel and restaurant.....	207	95	81	147	95	37	1,411	1,069	26	5,826	3,649	850
Professional.....	541	73	435	77	31	46	917	504	270	3,478	1,665	1,228
Recreational.....	86	11	68	14	4	9	96	78	1	3,021	919	1,872
Personal.....	447	25	419	1,447	60	1,390	862	624	154	11,580	1,398	10,103
Household.....	3,863	575	2,774	5,043	634	4,246	6,769	4,669	148	39,021	12,152	18,007
Farm household.....				2	2		11	8		248	59	
Trade	750	90	662	390	72	223	798	562	109	7,410	2,532	4,727
Retail.....	584	83	502	276	67	205	413	299	62	6,457	2,094	4,211
Wholesale.....	166	7	160	24	5	18	385	263	38	953	438	516
Finance	104	4	99	12	3	9	32	14	7	707	261	497
All Industries	9,469	2,967	5,783	9,824	2,909	6,619	27,090	24,184	849	188,031	101,372	62,913
Men.....	4,920	2,207	2,594	4,622	2,164	2,342	18,536	18,233	687	136,383	82,059	42,223
Women.....	4,549	760	3,189	5,202	745	4,277	8,554	5,951	162	51,648	19,313	20,690

of the Employment Service, in Each Industry During the Year April 1, 1929, 31, 1930.

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
1,395	425	999	1,610	458	1,122	2,623	1,548	1,065	6,683	3,047	3,450	38,767	23,319	14,034
47	9	37	350	44	306	98	52	46	455	187	263	1,770	714	1,030
35	1	30	1	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	73	16	53
25	4	15	15	2	13	35	4	31	12	3	7	492	249	165
160	124	22	188	128	52	975	846	127	1,727	1,370	252	6,520	4,944	1,337
163	28	120	50	10	38	12	7	5	26	2	26	116	40	75
7	1	6	12	12	12	3	1	2	21	11	8	864	676	145
90	22	58	28	12	16	26	14	9	73	20	50	2,298	1,464	518
130	45	81	100	30	68	234	81	149	433	240	190	3,888	2,229	1,568
4	3	3	1	1	1	8	8	8	10	10	10	125	67	57
118	6	112	17	6	11	94	76	18	19	18	1	225	192	20
84	31	50	84	46	31	27	3	22	152	51	97	1,295	794	462
22	36	2	76	23	53	78	53	25	247	139	96	1,258	820	361
40	4	35	37	2	32	77	42	35	147	137	12	1,061	854	182
305	88	211	508	135	366	51	16	35	83	15	65	1,782	1,096	628
24	4	20	2	1	1	523	175	347	2,101	390	1,689	9,669	5,272	4,180
53	4	48	2	14	56	31	4	28	101	63	43	690	512	169
88	18	59	74	5	65	200	127	72	270	59	210	1,808	760	1,017
						131	36	95	175	45	130	1,527	858	634
1,753	8,745	71	762	750	.....	1,707	1,703	.....	3,913	3,761	74	46,269	43,469	382
79	73	.....	5	3	.....	12	12	.....	71	51	17	253	201	34
11,175	11,534	492	23,376	16,999	165	19,543	18,738	532	5,384	8,181	310	70,998	65,560	2,650
233	167	19	52	76	9	1,027	976	16	932	973	33	3,335	3,181	116
218	154	18	8	8	.....	706	699	2	41	24	16	768	745	18
15	13	1	15	49	.....	17	17	.....	853	885	3	1,919	1,885	33
25	21	4	29	19	9	304	260	14	68	64	14	648	551	65
387	111	244	53	27	26	35	12	23	43	34	8	497	316	167
323	80	212	1,234	262	962	1,022	339	632	2,230	418	1,784	11,247	3,886	7,211
29	15	14	1,007	103	897	923	288	648	1,132	115	1,010	6,439	1,430	4,949
20	11	9	223	156	64	66	21	31	180	87	85	834	529	275
15	5	9	2	2	.....	30	30	.....	914	212	689	3,923	1,896	1,972
3,696	2,481	1,549	7,158	4,497	2,072	11,893	7,394	4,395	8,652	5,513	2,644	84,048	57,488	24,689
837	1,228	.....	3,383	2,790	136	1,648	1,652	11	2,809	2,400	54	20,229	18,575	613
1,130	424	720	2,126	830	1,256	6,859	3,017	3,839	1,252	489	753	29,752	12,567	17,107
1,729	829	820	1,649	877	680	3,296	2,725	545	4,591	2,624	1,837	34,067	26,346	6,969
24,543	6,911	16,616	15,098	6,773	7,139	13,776	5,855	6,749	14,097	5,353	8,525	155,194	54,695	82,345
144	25	109	459	66	392	1,486	830	654	755	378	364	5,410	2,702	2,670
1,957	1,596	391	726	469	116	1,092	882	59	1,164	777	342	12,530	8,632	1,902
514	189	322	1,464	1,157	184	277	136	123	544	312	209	7,812	4,068	2,817
361	117	241	214	24	188	212	66	144	265	93	164	4,269	1,312	2,687
1,955	119	1,685	2,841	124	2,709	1,704	210	1,498	3,678	324	3,346	24,514	2,884	21,304
18,614	4,097	13,868	6,783	2,875	3,548	7,043	2,355	4,221	7,653	2,830	4,101	94,789	30,188	50,913
998	768	.....	2,611	2,058	2	1,962	1,375	50	38	639	.....	5,870	4,909	52
2,391	339	2,009	1,715	117	1,583	1,747	196	1,501	1,930	335	1,624	17,091	4,243	12,432
1,133	252	872	1,359	80	1,269	1,036	151	850	1,483	275	1,190	12,741	3,301	9,161
1,258	87	1,137	356	37	317	711	45	651	497	60	434	4,350	942	3,271
124	10	111	43	7	35	56	14	42	68	19	48	1,145	332	759
45,891	33,817	22,015	51,106	29,969	13,117	53,351	36,787	15,005	44,083	27,685	18,518	428,755	256,699	144,819
21,729	23,885	5,836	39,530	23,386	9,115	42,996	32,011	10,528	33,820	22,074	14,051	302,446	206,019	87,356
24,072	6,932	16,179	11,576	6,583	4,002	10,445	4,776	4,477	10,263	5,611	4,487	126,309	50,671	57,463

XV. TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT

The ten-year period during which federal grants were available to the provinces under the Technical Education Act terminated March 31, 1929, but as eight of the nine provinces were unable to earn their entire appropriations during the ten years contemplated by the statute, the Act was, as pointed out in the annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1929, extended for a period of five years in order that those eight provinces might have a further opportunity to earn the balance of the funds to which they were entitled. Ontario was the only province which had earned and received its entire appropriation prior to March 31, 1929, but during the year under review three other provinces, namely, British Columbia, Alberta and Quebec, have received the balance of the amounts to which they were entitled. As Ontario had received its entire allotment prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year, no report has been submitted to this department by that province covering the work for 1929-30. This report will, therefore, cover the activities of only those provinces which participated in the grants for the year ended March 31, 1930.

PUBLICATION

During the past year the Technical Education Branch of the department published a bulletin under the title "Federal Aid to Provinces under Technical Education Act for 10-Year Period 1919-1929." The purpose of the bulletin was to describe how the Dominion Government had assisted the provinces in the development of vocational education under the provisions of the Technical Education Act for the ten-year period 1919-1929. The bulletin gives an extended and detailed account of federal co-operation with the provinces during that period, including the purpose of the Act, a description of the character and scope of the education and training which have been developed and extended with the aid of federal funds, a statement of the principles and policies adopted by the Department of Labour for the administration of the Act and an interpretation of certain sections of the law. It also contains reviews prepared by the various provinces and submitted to the department outlining what has been accomplished in each province under the provisions of the Act. A list of publications issued by the Technical Education Branch of the department is also included.

STATISTICS

The money available and the amounts earned by the eight provinces for work done during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, are shown in table I. The nature and extent of the work being carried on are indicated in table II.

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS

The extent of the work in each province and the trend of developments during the past year are indicated by the following brief summaries for each province and by the more detailed reports and statistical tables prepared and submitted by the provinces as required by section 6 (d) of the Technical Education Act.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The chief feature of development in Prince Edward Island has been in connection with inspectorial work. The principal duty of the inspectors is to relate as far as possible the program of the rural school with the interests and

activities of the community. In this connection the inspectors work both in the school and with groups of teachers who come together from time to time for purposes of study and consultation. The total number of pupils attending day classes decreased from 1,160 in the previous year to 1,061 in 1929-30. The total enrolment in evening classes decreased from 80 to 69.

NOVA SCOTIA

Interest in vocational education in the province of Nova Scotia continues to grow and there is evidence of progress in all phases of the work. The Director of Technical Education for the province reports a distinct advance in the number of adults taking courses in household arts, the registration being 1,826. New students in the correspondence study courses increased over 250 per cent.

NEW BRUNSWICK

While no new projects have been undertaken, there has been a steady growth and an increased interest in vocational education throughout New Brunswick during the year.

QUEBEC

Interest in vocational education in the Province of Quebec continues to grow and there is evidence of progress in all phases of the work. The statistical tables submitted by the province show a substantial increase in enrolments in the various classes.

MANITOBA

The work in Manitoba continues to progress very satisfactorily. The total enrolment in day classes increased from 2,597 to 3,058, and in evening classes from 2,878 to 3,333.

ALBERTA

Alberta reports a decrease in the total enrolment in evening classes, but in day classes there was a slight increase. Commercial schools in all centres report increases in attendance.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The statistical tables submitted by the province of British Columbia show an increase in day school enrolments from 4,432 to 4,887, but a decrease in evening schools from 7,680 to 6,671. The registration for correspondence instruction was 220 as compared with 211 for last year.

TABLE 1.—MONEY AVAILABLE AND MONEY PAID TO THE PROVINCES UNDER THE TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1930

Province	Amount available		Amount paid to provinces	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
British Columbia.....	68,563	73	68,563	73
Alberta.....	21,779	82	21,779	82
Saskatchewan.....	695,054	99	60,505	89
Manitoba.....	528,340	07	41,541	51
Quebec.....	125,302	35	125,302	35
New Brunswick.....	106,768	60	51,951	21
Nova Scotia.....	363,037	89	21,525	08
Prince Edward Island.....	126,522	07	22,117	30
Totals.....	2,035,399	52	413,286	89

TABLE II.—VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS IN CANADA—SCHOOL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1930

Province	Number of Municipalities Conducting Classes		Number of Teachers				Number of Pupils				Teacher-Training		
	Day	Evening	Day	Evening	Correspondence Department	Total	Day	Evening	Correspondence Department	Total	Schools	Teachers	Pupils (teachers in training)
British Columbia.....	13	45	160	261	9	430	4,887	6,671	250	11,778	2	11	123
Alberta.....	3	8	104	96	4	204	2,577	2,082	235	4,844	.....	.....	.....
Saskatchewan.....	3	3	61	55	.....	116	1,144	1,701	.....	2,845	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	5	2	101	157	1	259	3,058	3,333	593	6,984	1	1	4
Quebec.....	13	14	145	449	.....	594	5,377	14,516	.....	19,893	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	8	9	67	91	.....	158	1,259	1,899	.....	3,158	1	4	32
Nova Scotia.....	1	26	16	56	23	95	2,031	2,769	1,925	6,725	1	2	28
Prince Edward Island.....	1	4	23	4	.....	27	1,025	69	.....	1,094	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	47	111	677	1,169	37	1,883	21,358	32,990	2,973	57,321	5	18	187

NOTE.—As the Province of Ontario had received its entire appropriation under provisions of Technical Education Act prior to commencement of year under review, no report has been submitted by that province.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

J. W. Boulter

During the year ending June 30, 1930, the following courses were offered in connection with the Technical Education Act:—

1. Short term courses in home economics, including cooking, millinery, dressmaking, home nursing, household administration, accounts and English reading.
2. Special courses in wood-working and drawing.
3. Special courses for cheese and butter makers, visits of instructor to factories for inspection, supervision and demonstration.
4. Commercial course of two years to students having completed two years of high school work.
5. Night school courses for day workers to fit them for advancement.
6. Special courses through schools relating to agricultural conditions.

ENROLMENT

The total enrolment for the school year was 1,130, and the numbers registered by courses were as follows:—

Course 1, 68; Course 2, 116; Course 3, 38; Course 4, 36; Course 5, 69; Course 6, 803.

The promotion of Women's Institutes and the course in home economics are doing much to improve conditions in the schools and homes of rural communities. The co-operation of the institutes and the supervisors of the schools who are endeavouring to relate as far as possible the program of studies with the interests and activities of the community is having a most beneficial effect. In addition to their work in the schools, the supervisors conduct study groups with the teachers and others in regular classes in the evenings or on Saturdays, and every assistance possible is given to the solution of rural problems. Supervisors and teachers are encouraged to take advantage of summer courses offered by different universities in this line of work.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES

For Period July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

Municipality and School	Department	Full-time Classes		Part-time Classes		Short term and Special Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers				
		Total enrolment	Average attendance	Total enrolment	Student hours	Total enrolment	Student hours	Male	Female	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	Total
Charlottetown.....	Commercial.....	13	13	23	1,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	1	4	3	2	5
	Industrial.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	5,220	116	.....	116	.....	1	1	.....	1
	Home Economics.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	984	.....	68	68	.....	6	.....	6	6
	Agricultural.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	803	.....	195	608	803	9	1	9	1	10
	Dairy Course.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	38	.....	38	1	.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....		13	13	23	1,380	1,025	6,204	349	676	1,061	11	12	14	9	23

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND
NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

For period July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

Schools	Number of subjects	Number of classes	Enrol- ment all classes	Student hours	Individuals enrolled			Teachers		
					Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Alma.....	6	1	15	515	15	0	15	1	.....	1
O'Brien Road.....	6	1	20	500	14	6	20	1	.....	1
O'Leary.....	6	1	18	488	7	11	18	1	.....	1
St. Ignatius.....	6	1	16	925	16	0	16	1	.....	1
Totals.....	.....	4	69	2,428	52	17	69	4	.....	4

NOVA SCOTIA

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Dr. F. H. Sexton

All of the services in technical education that had been established were well maintained and progress was made in several definite new enterprises. In the evening technical schools and evening coal-mining schools the registration, student-hours, and attendance stand practically at the same high level which was reached last year. There was a difference of only 9 in the total number of students enrolled, which was 2,769 in the present school year of 1929-30. There has been another distinct advance in the number of adults taking courses in household arts under the provincial Department of Agriculture, where the registration is now 1,826. New students in the correspondence-study courses increased over 250 per cent to 803, with the total number of active students numbering 1,925. The Department of Education has endeavoured to augment the provisions for manual training and domestic science by substantial enlargements of government grants to municipalities for salaries to teachers in these subjects.

NOVA SCOTIA COLLEGE OF ART

This institution continued its various services covering a number of different phases of training in art. The courses covered full-day courses to an enthusiastic group of gifted young men and women who intend to make art their life work, part-time courses to a larger number who desired some proficiency in drawing and painting for widely variant reasons, evening classes for those who were employed in the day, and special instruction to public school teachers of Halifax and Dartmouth. All of the work was closely adapted to vocational purposes. Since this college is the only centre of art training in the province, it seemed necessary to maintain a broad program even though it severely stressed the strength of the staff members and the slender resources of the college. The total registration and attendance increased over the levels of the previous year and would have been augmented still more had there been accommodation for all of the applicants. That part of the Dominion subsidy from the Department of Labour which was applied to this institution has been of the most valuable assistance, and it is clear that without it the work would not have been half as extensive or effective.

The college continued its strenuous efforts to promote an appreciation of fine arts throughout the province. It has been largely responsible for a distinct growth of artistic sentiment, especially in the city of Halifax and generally throughout the province.

Graduates of the school who have entered a further period of training elsewhere have brought honour upon the college by securing distinction and scholarships in England and the United States.

CORRESPONDENCE STUDY DIVISION

The student enrolment for the year ending June 30, 1930, was more than double, and the course enrolment upwards of four times greater than that of any year since the Correspondence Division was formed, the actual figures being 803 and 1,566 respectively.

This increase was due to the institution in August, 1929, of free technical courses for acting teachers of the province. The teacher enrolment was 620 for 1,221 courses, and 43 teachers have, as a result of the courses, written special examinations set by the Education Department and received credit towards their academic certificates. A number of students took the provincial examination held in June, but the results are not yet available.

The enrolment of those engaged in industry was below that of the preceding year, but the percentage completing courses was higher, 41 per cent against 30 per cent, which indicates a better type of student. The relatively prosperous labour conditions in the province probably account for the smaller enrolment, as the unskilled workman does not realize the necessity for study when work is abundant. The revolutionary changes which have recently turned certain trades topsy-turvy have made some intelligent craftsmen feel insecure in their occupations. They feel that they should possibly acquire a wider knowledge and further skill in some closely allied vocation to perhaps better meet unseen hazards in the future. Such a move was evidenced by an official request from the plumbers' union for instruction in autogenous welding. It would be strange if there are not more requests of a similar nature in the near future.

Reference was made in the report for 1929 of the probable extension of correspondence study to children living in remote country districts. This is now being done. The parents of the children receive the lessons for their children together with instruction and advice in correct teaching methods. Thirty-five children have been enrolled and much of the work sent in would do credit to any school, while the letters of appreciation received show that the service given meets a great need.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

An agreement has been made with the Halifax Industrial School, which is maintained for the care and training of truant boys, whereby facilities are established for definite vocational training. Equipment and instructors have been provided for trade instruction in woodworking, printing, and shoe repairing. Half of the time is spent in general academic instruction and the other half in shopwork. The technical training is restricted to those boys who are in their 'teens and will be most effective in the cases which will follow it for one to two years. Most of these boys come from homes where they have not been brought up under good influences and it is believed that vocational training and wise placement subsequently in regular apprenticeships will prove to be the salvation of these youths in most cases. Steps are being taken to have employers and trade unions accept credit for the time in reducing the term of apprenticeship in industry.

During the year the Government made rapid progress with its provisions for the segregation and vocational training of mentally defective children. A large tract of fine land was purchased about two miles outside of Truro. This location was selected because of its healthful surroundings and also because a large part of the education will be to fit the boys for agricultural occupations. The boys dormitory has been completed and the one for girls is under construction. A large fireproof building is now being built for vocational and trade training. It is planned to carry the pupils as far as possible in general education up to the point where their learning capacity is saturated and at the same time to give them try-out courses on the farm and in the shops until their definite occupational interests and abilities are discovered. Then they will be given careful and prolonged trade training until their skill is as well developed as possible and then place them in industry. Since none of them will be normal it is not expected that all of them will be competent to sustain themselves fully in practical life, but the aim is to develop to the utmost their full economic power. Instead of keeping them merely occupied outside the classroom with menial chores and simple handicraft, every available hour will be devoted to preparing them for regular occupations where fair success may be attained without exercising a high order of intelligence. Provision is being made for training in farming, poultry raising, baking, laundry work, weaving, spinning, matmaking, home service, restaurant waiting, serving, paper-box making, book-binding, repetitive machine work in printing, rough carpentry, painting, concrete working, bricklaying, cobbling, barbering, pipefitting, and sheet-metal working. The institution should start functioning in the autumn of 1930.

Interest in the establishment of day vocational schools has grown rapidly in several cities and towns. Delegates from the School Board and the Teachers Association in Halifax made a trip to study at first hand the vocational school in St. John. They had been convinced of the need of such an institution in the school system and were deeply impressed with the successful manner in which the technical institution was functioning in the sister city. It is highly probable that definite action will be taken in one or more of the Nova Scotian municipalities to erect a day vocational school during the coming year.

DOMINION GRANTS

Profound relief and satisfaction was widely felt in Nova Scotia when the Dominion Parliament enacted legislation that extended the period for five years when unexpended balances under the Technical Education Act were made available. The province had but recently emerged from almost a decade of industrial depression during which time school services had been unable to expand. Vocational training had been starved and these needs of youth and industry could not be met on the same scale as they had been provided for in most of the other provinces. A decided impetus was noticeable in several cities and towns to establish new technical schools, but this would have been next to impossible without Dominion aid to the province to help carry the burden. The amount of the unexpended balance will fall far short of enabling the local government to assist the towns and cities to provide as extensive vocational training as now exists in Quebec or Ontario. It is to be hoped that the continued representations of the provincial governments, employers, labour, and educational associations will prevail upon the Dominion authorities to accept and adopt a permanent policy of generously subsidizing the provinces for the nationwide support of technical education as is found now in every other civilized nation of the world. It is so clearly a national obligation from so many standpoints that it would seem unavoidable for the Dominion Parliament to delay favourable action very much longer.

NOVA SCOTIA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF
TEACHERS IN EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

For Period June 30, 1929, to June 30, 1930

Municipality or School	Number of Subjects	Number of Classes	Enrol- ment all Classes	Students Hours (by Clock)	Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers		
					Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
TECHNICAL										
Dominion.....	1	1	12	680	.....	12	12	.....	1	1
Glace Bay.....	5	8	173	11,006	8	165	173	1	7	8
Halifax.....	16	43	774	38,483	437	337	774	25	12	37
New Glasgow.....	8	10	181	10,376	117	64	181	5	3	8
New Waterford.....	1	2	38	3,004	2	36	38	.....	1	1
North Sydney.....	1	1	16	1,448	.....	16	16	.....	1	1
Shelburne.....	1	1	9	624	9	.....	9	1	.....	1
Springhill.....	1	1	17	1,048	.....	17	17	.....	1	1
Stellarton.....	2	3	53	3,166	3	50	53	.....	3	3
Sydney.....	13	16	334	21,978	176	158	334	8	10	18
Sydney Mines.....	2	3	74	4,494	.....	74	74	.....	3	3
St. Andrews.....	1	1	20	1,400	20	.....	20	1	.....	1
Truro.....	1	1	16	796	.....	16	16	.....	1	1
Westville.....	2	3	60	4,128	1	59	60	.....	3	3
Windsor.....	4	4	63	3,712	34	29	63	2	2	4
Yarmouth.....	8	8	163	9,018	77	86	163	4	4	8
COAL MINING										
Cape Breton North—										
Florence.....	3	3	34	2,392	34	.....	34	3	.....	3
Sydney Mines.....	6	6	103	6,305	98	5	103	7	.....	7
Little Bras d'Or.....	2	2	27	2,454	27	.....	27	2	.....	2
Cape Breton South—										
Birch Grove.....	1	1	6	152	6	.....	6	1	.....	1
Dominion.....	1	1	24	1,004	24	.....	24	1	.....	1
Dominion No. 6.....	1	1	17	1,534	17	.....	17	1	.....	1
Glace Bay.....	5	7	153	8,066	132	21	153	7	.....	7
New Waterford.....	4	4	94	4,968	94	.....	94	4	.....	4
Port Morien.....	2	2	26	1,452	26	.....	26	2	.....	2
Reserve.....	2	2	26	2,033	26	.....	26	2	.....	2
Inverness—										
Inverness.....	2	2	14	1,298	14	.....	14	1	1	2
Cumberland County—										
Joggins.....	1	1	12	96	12	.....	12	1	.....	1
River Hebert.....	3	3	24	1,350	21	3	24	3	.....	3
Springhill.....	5	5	86	4,338	81	5	86	5	.....	5
Pictou County—										
Stellarton.....	4	4	59	3,184	59	.....	59	4	.....	4
Thorburn.....	1	1	11	770	11	.....	11	1	.....	1
Westville.....	3	3	18	1,678	18	.....	18	3	.....	3
Halifax—										
Nova Scotia Col- lege of Art.....	3	3	32	1,114	12	20	32	1	3	4
Totals.....	.....	157	2,769	159,579	1,596	1,173	2,769	96	56	152

NEW BRUNSWICK

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

W. K. Tibert

While no new work was undertaken in the province during the school year 1929-30, yet the year was one of steady growth and progress can be reported in all departments.

The class in pulp and paper making at Edmundston did good work and the results of the examination at the close of the term showed that marked progress had been made by the majority of the students. It is gratifying to the Provincial Board to note that these men have practically all received increase in pay as the result of their training.

For Period July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

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Municipality and School	Department	Full-time Classes		Part-time Classes		Short Term and Special Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers				
		Total enrolment	Average attendance	Total enrolment	Student hours	Total enrolment	Student hours	Male	Female	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	Total
Campbellton Composite High.....	Prevocational.....	48	37.9					39	64	103	7		3	4	7
	Commercial.....	49	44.9												
	Home Economics.....	1	1												
	Industrial.....	5	4.46												
Carleton County Vocational.....	Agriculture.....	24	20												
	Home Economics.....	19	16					32	48	80	5		2	3	5
	Commercial.....	37	33												
	Prevocational.....	38	26												
Edmundston Composite High.....	Industrial.....	11	9												
	Home Economics.....	3	2					95	47	142	8		4	4	8
	Commercial.....	53	49												
	Pulp and Paper Making.....	37	27.8												
Fredericton Composite High.....	Prevocational.....	56	44.1					72	88	160	8		2	6	8
	Commercial.....	85	78.4												
	Home Economics.....	9	7.4												
	Technical.....	10	5.7												
McAdam Composite High.....	Prevocational.....	21	16							51					
	Commercial.....	20	17.8												
	Home Economics.....	4	2.4												
	Industrial.....	6	5.3												
Milltown Composite High.....	Commercial.....	14	11.65					6	8	14	1			1	1
	Prevocational.....	20	12.48												
	Industrial.....	2	2					33	36	69	5		2	3	5
	Home Economics.....	14	12.3												
Saint John Vocational.....	Commercial.....	33	28.5												
	Prevocational.....	228	179					320	290	610	27		15	12	27
	Industrial.....	104	80.4												
	Technical.....	52	43.5												
Saint John Winter Courses.....	Home Economics.....	65	37.9												
	Art.....	5	4.2												
	Commercial.....	156	124												
	Automotive Electricity.....					14									
Totals.....	Motor Mechanics.....					16	6,500	30		30		2	2		2
		1,229	984.09			30	6,500	646	613	1,259	61	2	30	33	63

Teacher-training Classes—Enrolment, 32; Teachers, 4.

There was an increase in full time day students of slightly over twenty per cent, and night school enrolments also show a slight increase.

TEACHER TRAINING

During the month of July a summer school for home economics teachers was held in the Saint John Vocational School Building. This school was under the supervision of Miss Rheta M. Inch, B.Sc., Head of the Home Economics Department of the Saint John Vocational School. Miss Inch was assisted by Mrs. Florence E. Amidon of the State Normal School staff, Framingham, Mass., as teacher of dressmaking and dress decoration; Miss Grace M. Donelan, experienced milliner, Brookline, Mass., teacher of millinery; and Miss Helen M. Allan, State Normal School staff, Framingham, Mass., teacher of colour and costume design and textiles.

SHORT COURSES

The Provincial Board operated short courses for garagemen in motor mechanics, automotive electricity and storage battery during the months of January, February, and March, in the St. John Vocational School building. The number of applications far exceeded the accommodation.

NEW BRUNSWICK—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

For Period July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

Municipality or School	Number of Subjects	Number of Classes	Enrol- ment all Classes	Student Hours (by clock)	Number of Indi- viduals Enrolled			Teachers		
					Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Campbellton.....	8	15	178	4,429	62	88	150	4	5	9
Edmundston.....	6	15	201	5,638	56	82	138	2	6	8
Fredericton.....	10	24	353	10,704	48	258	303	4	9	13
Marysville.....	2	2	22	766	12	10	22	1	1	2
Milltown.....	4	8	97	3,058	19	55	74	.....	4	4
Moncton.....	4	20	216	6,524	67	93	160	1	10	11
McAdam.....	8	12	121	4,556	35	62	97	4	2	6
Newcastle.....	2	2	24	656	2	15	17	.....	1	1
Saint John.....	22	82	1,300	43,972	403	529	935	18	19	37
Totals.....	.....	180	2,512	80,303	707	1,192	1,899	34	57	91

QUEBEC

REPORT OF THE GENERAL DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Dr. A. Frigon

There is nothing very outstanding to report for the year 1929-30. We consider that our activities have progressed steadily and normally, although no great event has taken place during that period. Our statistics show an increase in the number of students in the different schools. Over two thousand seven hundred students attended the different classes of the Montreal Technical School. When it is considered that this school is devoted exclusively to the industrial arts and that it does not include any commercial work, or any courses for girls, it must be admitted that the enrolment is quite satisfactory.

Our principal schools located in Montreal, Quebec and Hull offer the following courses:—A *three-year technical course*, consisting in a proper blending of courses in mathematics, science and technology, and shop practice intended to

give general information in applied sciences and preparation for future positions as superintendents, expert technicians, craftsmen, salesmen, etc. Students are admitted after they have completed the second year of high school.

A *two-year trade course*, consisting mostly of shop work accompanied by the necessary elements in science and mathematics intended to prepare young men as expert mechanics, electricians, foundry men, carpenters, cabinet makers and blacksmiths. A complete primary course is required for admission.

A *special intensive course in automobile work*, divided into four successive and distinctive groups in the following order: General theory and elements in functioning and repair of parts, general garage repairs and electrical repairs.

Numerous evening classes are conducted for men only, with the exception of one class for ladies in automobile work. A class ticket is given to successful students for each course. Those having the class tickets corresponding to predetermined groups of courses receive a "Certificate of Professional Aptitudes" in the specialty corresponding to that particular group.

The Montreal Technical School also has a part-time three year course in typography for apprentices of the printing trade only.

These three principal schools, and also the Three-Rivers Technical School, which is run by the Department of Lands and Forests, are fully equipped with the most modern machinery. The Montreal School in particular has shop facilities unsurpassed by any institution on the North American continent.

In the line of new construction we can only report the building of a new wing to the Commercial College of Chicoutimi which, starting next fall, will have an industrial section similar to that which already exists at Grand'Mere and at La Tuque. This will consist of a three year course, starting after the seventh grade, during which a good deal of manual training, and also mathematics, drafting and technology, will be given to the pupils. It is intended to organize a machine shop and a woodworking shop immediately for that purpose. Provisions also are being made for the usual laboratories in chemistry and physics.

The Shawinigan Technical Institute has also completed this year a new wing which is the gift of Mr. J. E. Aldred and of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company. This will permit the enlargement of the previous shops which had become quite inadequate to fill the requirements of that ever progressing school.

There are constant rumours of new schools being organized throughout the province. Many school boards have made known their intention of securing the help of the provincial Government in this connection. There is no doubt that within the next couple of years some of these numerous projects will be put into effect. In most cases it is proposed to offer an option to the students between a three year commercial course and a three year industrial course after the seventh or the eighth grade.

One of the instructors of the Montreal Technical School, who had been sent to the Ecole Boule of Paris for a period of four years, has just returned from his studies abroad, and is now organizing a department of furniture and cabinet-making at the Montreal School. Although instructions in these lines have always been given at this school, it is intended to develop this department in such a way as to train craftsmen in the finest art of making high grade furniture, both modern and classical. The school has acquired a good collection of specimens in wood carving, veneering, marquetry, and nothing will be neglected to equip this special department with the required facilities. It is also intended to work in very close co-operation with the Fine Art School in order to prepare highly qualified designers.

Evening classes were started for radio service men, and met with such great success that the group of lectures had to be repeated after the usual period. It is intended to add a course in the theory of radio communication to the technical course which has been given this year. We have had quite an enthusiastic response from the trade, and we feel that this new course is very useful to the industry.

The Fine Art Schools of Quebec and Montreal have continued their work with very great success. Many hundreds of students apply for admission every year, and an eliminatory examination is necessary in order that only those best qualified may be admitted in these schools, both of which are always working at full capacity.

The "Ecoles Ménagères Provinciales" which moved last year to their new quarters on Sherbrooke street in Montreal, also did very good work this year. There are numerous schools of this type throughout the province of Quebec, conducted by religious institutions, but this one is run independently of any school system by a group of citizens who conduct their work on a basis of social service. The Government of the Province of Quebec supplies most of the funds required for the support of the institution.

QUEBEC—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND TEACHERS IN DAY AND EVENING SCHOOLS FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1929,
TO JUNE 30, 1930

Municipality and School	Department	Enrolment and Attendance						Total Class Student Hours	Teachers			
		Day Classes		Evening Classes		All Classes			Day	Evening	Total	
		Beginning of period	End of period	Beginning of period	End of period	Beginning of period	End of period					
<i>Montreal</i> —												
Ecole Polytechnique	Special	763	193	2,019	1,673	2,782	193	31,745	34	52	34	87
Montreal Technical School	Industrial		715				2,388		35			
Montreal Technical Institute	Industrial and Home Economics	673	540	644	867	644	867	2,794		38		38
Montreal School of Fine Arts	Art			286	203	959	743	9,120	13	4	17	17
Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste	Commercial and Indus- trial			644	1,001	644	1,001	20,952		11		11
<i>Quebec</i> —												
Quebec Technical School	Industrial	240	207	532	532	772	739	23,483	19	22		41
Quebec School of Fine Arts	Art	204	100			204	100					
Three-Rivers Technical School	Industrial, Pulp and Paper	88	58	155	74	243	132	10,977	11	6	17	17
Grand Mère-Sacred Heart Academy	Industrial											
Berthierville-Forest Rangers School	Forestry	116	110			116	110	1,082	6		6	6
Shawinigan Technical Institute	Industrial	83	72	400	288	483	360	6,679	8	17	25	25
Hull Technical School	Industrial	103	61	274	220	377	281	10,852	12	10	22	22
Beauveville-Sacred Heart College	Industrial	206	211			206	211	400	5	5	5	5
La Tuque College	Industrial	167	146	44	29	211	175	3,589	2	2	4	4
Council of Arts and Manufactures (19 centres)	Industrial and Home Economics			2,380	2,836	2,380	2,836	4,530		55	55	55
Lauzon, St. Hyacinthe, Night Schools (under control)	Commercial			4,555	5,084	4,555	5,084			175	175	175
Night schools (independent)	Commercial				520		520			16	16	16
Ecoles Ménagères Provinciales—Montreal	Home Economics		1,612				1,612					
Quebec House-keeping School—Quebec City	Home Economics		1,352				1,352					
Quebec night schools	Commercial				1,189		1,189			41	41	41
Totals for schools under the Technical Education Act			5,377		14,516	14,576	19,893	126,203	145	449		594

Mont-Joli.....	Housekeeping	319	.....
Roxton Falls.....	Housekeeping	62	.....
St. Croix.....	Housekeeping	105	.....
St. Gervais.....	Housekeeping	112	.....
St. Isidore.....	Housekeeping	81	.....
St. Louis.....	Housekeeping	87	.....
St. Pierre.....	Housekeeping	55	.....
Ville-Marie.....	Housekeeping	125	.....
St. Alexis.....	Housekeeping	54	.....
St. Laurent.....	Housekeeping	56	.....
Champlain.....	Housekeeping	160	.....
St. Aimé.....	Housekeeping	104	.....
Ste. Anne des Monts.....	Housekeeping	120	.....
St. Benoît.....	Housekeeping	104	.....
St. François.....	Housekeeping	107	.....
St. Thérèse.....	Housekeeping	503	.....
Papineauville.....	Housekeeping	107	.....
Pointe du Lac.....	Housekeeping	139	.....
Farnham.....	Housekeeping	192	.....
Loretteville.....	Housekeeping	286	.....
Nominingue.....	Housekeeping	54	.....
St. Sylvestre.....	Housekeeping	119	.....
St. Thécle.....	Housekeeping	92	.....
Béancour.....	Housekeeping	41	.....
St. Romuald.....	Housekeeping	337	.....
Asbestos.....	Housekeeping	449	.....
Lauson.....	Housekeeping	316	.....
Stanstead (Prot.).....	Housekeeping	186	.....
Warwick.....	Housekeeping	66	.....
Grand Mère.....	Housekeeping	119	.....
Charlesbourg.....	Housekeeping	245	.....
St. Casimir.....	Housekeeping	215	.....
St. Foy.....	Housekeeping	60	.....
Theftord Mines (St. Maurice).....	Housekeeping	216	.....
Rawdon.....	Housekeeping	176	.....
Beauveville.....	Housekeeping	124	.....
Berthierville.....	Housekeeping	277	.....
Lachute.....	Housekeeping	142	.....
L'Assomption.....	Housekeeping	100	.....
Sorel.....	Housekeeping	737	.....
St. Hughes.....	Housekeeping	61	.....
St. Hyacinthe.....	Housekeeping	150	.....
St. Pie.....	Housekeeping	115	.....
St. Prosper.....	Housekeeping	152	.....
Verchères.....	Housekeeping	128	.....
Notre-Dame du Lac.....	Housekeeping	65	.....
St. Stanislas.....	Housekeeping	43	.....
St. Tite.....	Housekeeping	324	.....
Theftord Mines (St. Alphonse).....	Housekeeping	429	.....
Yamachiche.....	Housekeeping	182	.....

QUEBEC—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND TEACHERS IN DAY AND EVENING SCHOOLS FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1929,
TO JUNE 30, 1930—*Concluded*

Municipality and School	Department	Enrolment and Attendance						Total Class Hours	Teachers	
		Day Classes		Evening Classes		All Classes			Day	Evening
		Beginning of period	End of period	Beginning of period	End of period	Beginning of period	End of period			
Quebec—Con.	Housekeeping				189		189			
Chicoutimi (Bon Pasteur)	Housekeeping				548		548			
Chicoutimi (Sacré-Cœur)	Housekeeping				322		322			
Coaticook	Housekeeping				813		813			
Granby	Housekeeping				1,449		1,449			
Hull	Housekeeping				79		79			
Notre-Dame des Laurentides	Housekeeping				101		101			
St. Alexandre	Housekeeping				189		189			
St. Césaire	Housekeeping				113		113			
St. Michel	Housekeeping				98		98			
Weedon Centre	Housekeeping				171		171			
Cap de la Madeleine	Housekeeping				138		138			
Freighsburg	Housekeeping				55		55			
New Richmond	Housekeeping				250		250			
Price	Housekeeping				165		165			
Ste. Elisabeth	Housekeeping				108		108			
St. Ours	Housekeeping				114		114			
Upton	Housekeeping				210		210			
Dorval	Housekeeping				312		312			
Magog	Housekeeping				94		94			
Rivière Ouelle	Housekeeping				63		63			
St. David	Housekeeping				60		60			
St. Jean-Baptiste	Housekeeping				205		205			
Tourville	Housekeeping				223		223			
Aylmer	Housekeeping				111		111			
Lamoraie	Housekeeping				115		115			
Sweetsburg	Housekeeping				101		101			
Danville	Housekeeping				262		262			
Richmond	Housekeeping				118		118			
St. Jean	Housekeeping				155		155			
Notre-Dame de Lesse	Housekeeping				331		331			
Joliette	Housekeeping				858		858			
Sherbrooke	Housekeeping									

St. André Avellin.....	Housekeeping.....	218	75	218	75	1	1	1	1
St. Augustin.....	Housekeeping.....	389	90	389	90	2	2	2	2
Montmagny.....	Housekeeping.....	253	320	253	320	1	1	1	1
St. Esprit.....	Housekeeping.....	117	208	117	208	3	3	3	3
Ste. Anne de Beaupré.....	Housekeeping.....	248	51	248	51	1	1	1	1
Lac Mégantic.....	Housekeeping.....	51	20	51	20	1	1	1	1
Henryville.....	Housekeeping.....	20	48	20	48	1	1	1	1
Mont-Laurier.....	Housekeeping.....	31	44	31	44	1	1	1	1
Nicolet.....	Housekeeping.....	48	27	48	27	1	1	1	1
Charlesbourg.....	Commercial.....	500	500	500	500	15	15	15	15
Roberval.....	Commercial.....	545	545	545	545	32	32	32	32
Chicoutimi.....	Commercial.....	260	260	260	260	32	32	32	32
Arvida.....	Commercial.....	545	545	545	545	32	32	32	32
Grand'Mère.....	Commercial.....	260	260	260	260	32	32	32	32
Victoriaville.....	Commercial.....	545	545	545	545	32	32	32	32
St. Alexandre.....	Commercial.....	260	260	260	260	32	32	32	32
McGill University.....	Commercial University.....	545	545	545	545	32	32	32	32
Académie Commerciale (Québec).....	Commercial Secondary and University Education.....	545	545	545	545	32	32	32	32

NOTE.—Federal grants were paid on those schools and classes in the first section only. The agricultural and housekeeping classes shown in the second section are vocational in nature, but did not qualify for federal grants because they are controlled by the Department of Agriculture or religious and private organizations and are not regarded as part of the provincial Government system of technical education.

MANITOBA

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

S. T. Newton

Since the introduction of shop work into the Manitoba schools thirty years ago, woodwork has held first place in the industrial arts' group of activities. This is due to the universal use of wood and woodworking tools and to the fact that it is an easy material to work and from which to produce attractive and useful articles.

In keeping with the objectives in the junior high school the tendency in shop work is to lay a broad foundation of experience and information by using a variety of tools and machines, by exploring several closely related occupations, and by working with a wide variety of materials, such as wood, sheet metal, iron, fibre, upholstering materials, stains, lacquers and other finishes, elementary work in electricity, plumbing, and gas welding.

Pupils are given considerable instruction in blueprint and plan reading, the source of supply and the cost of the various materials used by them in their work, the idea being to develop in the boy a capacity for organized thinking through the planning and execution of work that is interesting and useful.

In the grade VI classes woodwork predominates, but an effort is made to correlate it with art by having the articles made of good shape and form, and, where they admit of decoration, to have them decorated in harmony with the form and use of the article made. About 40 per cent of the grade VIII classes and 85 per cent of the grade IX classes get their practical work in the high school shops.

The junior high school years are now recognized as the keystone of industrial arts work, and the tendency in Manitoba, as elsewhere, is toward the self-contained junior high school instead of having the pupils go to neighbourhood centres for their shopwork. This plan makes it easier for the principal to organize the work of his school. It enables him to have his pupils take shop work for two forty minute periods twice a week instead of a whole half-day once a week. For many kinds of work, such as metal work, drafting, woodturning, woodfinishing and forging, the shorter periods are preferred. They do not produce physical weariness and the pupil has a radical change of work twice a week instead of only once. As rapidly as accommodation and equipment can be secured the junior high schools are being developed along the following three lines:—

1. The general wood shop, which includes woodwork, woodfinishing, woodturning, upholstering, caning, weaving and blueprint reading.
2. The general metal shop, equipped for sheet metal, ornamental iron work, elementary household electricity and plumbing, and blueprint reading.
3. Drafting, free hand sketching and blueprint reading.

In the senior high schools the shops are constantly in use, either for grade X, XI and vocational classes, or for grade VIII and IX boys from the junior high schools. The work consists of drafting, oxy-acetylene welding, ornamental iron work, machine shop, woodworking, woodturning and electricity.

The number of boys receiving instruction in shop work one-half day per week was as follows:—

Grade	VI	2,126
"	VII	1,955
"	VIII High School Shops	758
	Elementary and Junior	
	High School Shops	906
"	IX High School Shops	888
	Junior High Shops	286
"	X High School Shops	685
"	XI High School Shops	141

In addition to the regular classes there were 41 vocational pupils who spent about 60 per cent of their time in the shops and 40 per cent in related English, mathematics and science. The figures given above represent the Winnipeg schools. Industrial arts work is also carried on at Arborg, Norwood, St. Andrews, St. James and Tuxedo, the total enrolment at these places being 430.

Of the work outlined above very little comes under the Technical Education Act. It is, however, given to show that the industrial arts work leads naturally to and is a good foundation on which to build the vocational work which is now in the offing.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN THE DAY SCHOOLS

The first day vocational school in the province was opened at Brandon on October 1, 1929, with an enrolment of 20. The work is confined to auto-mechanics and 60 per cent of the pupils' time is spent on shop work and the balance on related English, mathematics, science and business management.

Equipment similar to that found in an up-to-date garage was installed, and companies like the Ford, Dodge and Chevrolet supplied either new models or sectioned engines. Various other automobiles and parts were either donated or purchased from local dealers at a nominal price.

The school is operated under the direction of the Brandon School Board, in close co-operation with the Department of Education. An advisory committee, consisting of two service managers, two dealers, two members of the School Board and the Superintendent of Schools, has given very valuable assistance in working out suitable courses, securing equipment and placing the pupils in garages for the summer where they will get valuable supplemental experience.

The course covers three years—*first year*, 7 months school and 5 months in garages; *second year*, 5 months school and 7 months in garages; *third year*, 3 months school and 9 months in garages.

During the time that the school is not in session short courses for owner drivers are conducted. All members of the first year course were placed in garages for the summer.

ADULT EDUCATION

The onward march of progress throws thousands of men out of work—100 new machines are installed and 25,000 workers are added to the ranks of the unemployed. To fit these men for other occupations and enable them to make other adjustments needs a new type of school. For several years the Winnipeg School Board has been devoting a great deal of attention to this subject with a reasonable degree of success as is shown by the high percentage of attendance in all of the evening classes (83 per cent).

In this work the trades unions have taken a sympathetic interest and have helped very materially in enrolling apprentices in the various courses, securing necessary material, checking up on attendance, and in general promoting the work.

The distribution of students was as follows:—

Auto mechanics	134	Oxy-acetylene welding	52
Architectural drafting	88	Painting	13
Book-keeping	135	Pattern making	15
Bricklaying	20	Pattern drafting	49
Cabinet making	80	Pipe welding	32
Carpentry	29	Printing	57
Commercial art	29	Radio	35
Cookery	53	Sign painting	12
Dressmaking	115	Shop mathematics	68
Electricity	156	Shorthand and typewriting	245
Electric welding	16	Show card writing	14
Lip reading	28	Steam engineering	31
Machine drafting	49	Tool smithing	30
Machine shop	178	Woodturning	18
Miscellaneous	110		

The enrolment by schools was—

St. John's	746
Daniel McIntyre	215
Kelvin	1,079
Total	2,040

An increase of 487 over the previous year.

Canadianization classes were held at 8 centres, with a total enrolment of 1,172, a decrease of 77 from the previous year.

New equipment was installed as follows: 16 oxy-acetylene welding torches in the senior high schools; a complete sheet metal equipment and a band saw jointer and woodturning lathe in each of the two junior high schools.

Interest in the improvement of foremanship in industry has developed to an ever increasing extent during the past few years and committees in two different industries in Manitoba are now working on the problem and asking for the co-operation of the department.

HOME STUDY COURSES

Correspondence courses are provided for two distinct groups of people:—*first*, for adults whose work and location prevent them attending either day or evening classes, and for apprentices, and *second*, those taking the high school leaving course who are availing themselves of the shop option as they are preparing themselves for work in the industries.

During the year there was a big increase in the enrolment in both sections, the total enrolment now being 223 under the high school leaving plan and 305 under the regular adult plan.

As in the evening school work, the building trades workers, particularly the electricians, are co-operating with the department and practically all of the electrical apprentices are enrolled for home study courses under the high school leaving plan since it fits in very nicely with their work. They get the shop work in connection with their daily occupation and the theory and related information by correspondence.

Two new courses of special interest were arranged for during the year, one in mining and the other in pulp and paper making. The enrolment in these courses was as follows:—

Mining—	
Sherridon	13
Flin Flon	24
The Pas	10
Grandview	1
	48
Paper making—	
Pine Falls	19

The courses for which there was the greatest demand were electricity, steam engineering, commercial art, drafting and automobile work. The enrolments in these courses were as follows:—

Electricity	166
Motor mechanics	46
Architecture	16
Drafting	30
Miscellaneous	107
Steam engineering	79
Commercial art	50
Civil engineering	17
Commerce	17
Mining	48
	576

Among the miscellaneous courses were mechanical engineering railway station management, structural engineering, dressmaking, cookery, etc.

New courses arranged for next year include:—

Blueprint Reading and Estimating,	Building Construction,
Automobile Job Way Service,	Radio Operation and Repair,
Business Management,	Commercial Advertising,
Traffic Management,	Accountancy.

In providing home study courses the department co-operates with a large number of the reliable correspondence schools. This saves a huge overhead expense and assures the students getting more than full value for their money. The courses are always up-to-date, the correction service is prompt, and the various schools have shown a very commendable desire to give the student the kind of instruction that will be of most service to him in his work.

The courses are arranged on a yearly basis in order that the prospective student may determine for himself,—*first*, whether he can carry on the work with advantage, and *second*, whether the courses cover the ground that he had hoped they would and are a benefit to him in his work.

Many students have already enrolled for the second year's work, showing that they are not disappointed in the assistance which they are able to obtain through home study courses.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The figures given below show along what lines there was the greatest increase as compared with the past three years.

	1927	1928	1929	1930
Number of day schools in which vocational instruction was given.....	12	12	12	18
Number of full-time teachers giving vocational instruction.....	41	43	67	40
Number of pupils in day vocational classes.....	1,944	2,078	2,516	3,058
Number of evening schools in which vocational instruction was given.....	3	3	3	3
Number of evening school teachers (Technical).....	39	49	77	107
Number of evening school pupils (Technical).....	1,074	1,496	1,475	2,066
Number of schools, English for Non-English.....	3	7	7	8
Number of teachers in schools, English for Non-English.....	21	37	36	37
Number of students in schools, English for Non-English.....	630	1,046	1,182	1,105
Correspondence enrolment.....	32	110	282	593
Teacher training classes.....	14	16	14	4

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS, HOMEMAKING, COMMERCIAL AND EVENING SCHOOL WORK

Number of Special Teachers

	Industrial Arts or Vocational Education	Home-making	Commercial
Day Elementary and Junior High Schools.....	30	12	12
Day High Schools.....	14	13	16
Evening Schools.....	25	13	17

Enrolment in Shop Courses

Day Elementary and Junior High Schools.....	5,273	5,590	1,100
Day High Schools.....	2,618	2,718	950
Evening Schools.....	1,496	187	383

English for Non-English—37 teachers; 1,105 pupils.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

MANITOBA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES
For Period July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

Municipality and School	Department	Full-time Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers				
		Total enrolment	Average attendance	Male	Female	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	Total
Winnipeg—											
Kelvin.....	Commercial.....	123	104.1	47	76	123	1	7	4	4	8
	Homemaking.....	28	22.1	.....	28	28	4	5	2	7	9
	Technical.....	409	357.27	247	162	409	.....	6	6	.....	6
St. John's.....	Commercial.....	217	199.52	61	156	217	4	.....	.....	.....	4
	Homemaking.....	28	26.39	.....	28	28	4	.....	.....	.....	4
	Commercial.....	290	270.93	109	181	290	2	3	4	1	5
Daniel McIntyre.....	Homemaking.....	33	30.06	.....	33	33	.....	6	.....	.....	6
	Commercial.....	73	69.35	38	35	73	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Earl Grey.....	Homemaking.....	79	70.00	.....	79	79	.....	1	.....	.....	1
	Commercial.....	244	224.68	114	130	244	.....	5	2	3	5
General Wolfe.....	Commercial.....	338	321.1	129	209	338	9	.....	6	.....	13
Isaac Newton.....	Commercial.....	68	63.61	30	38	68	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Lord Roberts.....	Commercial.....	149	136.7	66	83	149	1	2	.....	.....	3
Lord Selkirk.....	Commercial.....	126	117.74	49	77	126	.....	5	2	.....	5
Macbray.....	Commercial.....	97	94.00	27	70	97	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Aberdeen.....	Commercial.....	89	79.75	44	45	89	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Cecil Rhodes.....	Commercial.....	132	125.00	48	84	132	3	.....	3	.....	3
Gordon Bell.....	Commercial.....	60	55.00	24	36	60	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Isaac Brook.....	Commercial.....	64	59.16	22	42	64	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Glenlawn Collegiate.....	Commercial.....	47	44.87	16	31	47	.....	4	2	.....	4
Centennial School.....	Art.....	262	.....	107	155	262	2	3	3	2	5
School of Art.....	Commercial.....	49	39.00	13	36	49	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Norwood Collegiate.....	Commercial.....	33	30.00	.....	33	33	.....	2	.....	.....	2
St. Joseph's Academy.....	Commercial.....	20	19.5	20	.....	20	1	.....	1	.....	1
Brandon.....	Technical.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....		3,058	2,539.73	1,211	1,847	3,058	42	59	36	65	101

Teacher-training Classes—Enrolment, 4; Teachers, 1.

MANITOBA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF
TEACHERS IN EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

For Period September 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

Municipality or School	Number of Subjects	Number of Classes	Enrol- ment all Classes	Student Hours (by clock)	Number of Indi- viduals Enrolled			Teachers		
					Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
<i>Winnipeg—</i>										
Kelvin.....	27	52	1,079	28,306	936	143	1,079	46	5	51
St. John's.....	14	31	746	22,308	579	167	746	32	9	41
Daniel McIntyre...	6	11	241	8,949	119	122	241	11	4	15
CANADIANIZATION CLASSES										
<i>Winnipeg—</i>										
Alexandra.....			80	3,530	54	26	80	2	3	5
Cecil Rhodes.....			13	520	8	5	13	1		1
Gladstone.....			57	2,870	20	37	57	1	2	3
Hugh J. McDonald.....		37	148	6,646	107	41	148	3	1	4
Isaac Newton.....			369	17,974	184	185	369	7	5	12
Norquay.....			282	12,790	116	166	282	6	3	9
Kelvin.....			124	3,329	42	82	124		2	2
Daniel McIntyre.....			32	708	1	31	32		1	1
<i>The Pas—</i>										
English for Non- English.....	1	6	115	286	70	45	115	1	5	6
Mining.....	1	1	10	20	10		10	2		2
Flin Flon—Min- ing.....	1	1	24	134	24		24	3		3
Sherridon—Mining...	1	1	13	78	13		13	2		2
Totals....		140	3,333	108,448	2,283	1,050	3,333	117	40	157

SASKATCHEWAN

REPORT ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Dr. J. H. McKechnie, Chief Inspector

As in previous years, the Vocational Committees in the cities of Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw continued their efforts in vocational work in both day and evening classes.

In Regina, instruction in vocational work through day classes was given in motor mechanics, carpentry, sheet metal, electricity, household science and commercial work. Instruction through evening classes included: Steam engineering, acetylene welding, telegraphy, electricity, architectural drafting, show card writing, motor mechanics, plumbing, salesmanship, English, English for the Non-English, business French, aeronautics, cabinet and machine drawing, dressmaking, chemistry for nurses, and commercial work. The new technical school in Regina, situated on College avenue, is expected to be ready for occupation on September 1.

In the city of Moose Jaw the vocational work in the day classes was limited to commercial subjects. With the completion of the technical school, tenders for the erection of which are now being considered, it is expected that there will be considerable expansion in other phases of vocational work.

In the city of Saskatoon instruction in day vocational classes was limited for the most part to commercial subjects. Evening class work included: Commercial work, business English, English for the Non-English, dressmaking, aeronautics, woodworking, radio, telegraphy, commercial art, electricity, mechanical drafting, and mathematics for carpentry apprentices. Progress is being made towards the erection of the new technical school in this city.

This year the province of Saskatchewan takes over the administration of its natural resources and it is expected that an impetus will be given towards the establishment of new industries throughout the province. Already committees appointed by the provincial Government are active in surveying the possibilities of the province for further industrial development.

SASKATCHEWAN—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND TEACHERS IN DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES

For Period July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

Municipality and School	Department	Full-time Classes		Part-time Classes		Short Term and Special Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers				
		Total enrolment	Average attendance	Total enrolment	Student hours	Total enrolment	Student hours	Male	Female	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	
Regina.....	Commercial.....	474	432.4	41	123	.....	.....	138	336	474	13	.....	7	6	13
.....	Household Science.....	52	42.1	97	291	.....	.....	149	41	41	2	.....	.....	2	2
.....	Motor Mechanics.....	123	92.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	93	149	4	.....	9	.....	9
Moose Jaw.....	Commercial.....	341	286.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	229	123	6	8	6	4	10
Saskatoon.....	Commercial.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	341	6	12	16	2	18
.....	Industrial.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	6,278.5	16	.....	16	.....	9	9	.....	9
Totals.....	.....	990	853.57	138	414	16	6,278.5	445	699	1,144	27	34	47	14	61

SASKATCHEWAN—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND TEACHERS
IN EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

For Period July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

School	Number of Subjects	Number of Classes	Enrol- ment all Classes	Student Hours (by clock)	Number of Indi- viduals Enrolled			Teachers		
					Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Regina.....	20	28	570	1,140	426	144	570	25	3	28
Moose Jaw.....										
Saskatoon.....	15	43	1,131	25,218	382	749	1,131	19	8	27
Totals.....		71	1,701	26,358	808	893	1,701	44	11	55

ALBERTA

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Dr. W. G. Carpenter

The year 1929-30 has been a quiet year in technical education in Alberta, although in prospect it has been one of the most interesting. There is developing in this province a realization of the need for a greater variety in the educational program than is provided for in the regular academic high school. This is evidenced by the changing attitude of the teachers in the academic schools, who are realizing that manual facilities on their program have appeals that the academic subjects fail to make. The discussion of the teachers in their professional gatherings and conventions has included the desirability of introducing technical subjects into the high school program. The trustees in their annual convention gave a large place to the discussion of technical education, and it was apparent that, if means for financing could be provided, many school districts would make provision immediately for technical education. There is a fear that this new arm is costly and that the districts will be involved in expenses that it will be difficult to meet. If the financial assistance could be offered to local school districts, it would be a great encouragement. In Alberta, public opinion seems quite ready to include technical education as a desirable asset, but it will take a little more time to satisfy the public that the expense is not too heavy to assume.

The Lethbridge School Board seriously considered the opening of a technical high school, only postponing the introduction because of the economic slump that set in. One of the most interesting problems of the year was the study made of the conditions in the Crow's Nest Pass, involving the villages of Bellevue, Hillcrest Mines, Frank, Blairmore and Coleman. Each of these districts supports a school doing high school work. The regular high school program lacks in appeal to the majority of the students attending high schools. A survey was made and an interesting situation was disclosed. The accommodation is old and in some cases inadequate for the needs of the community. The extreme distance of the two districts farthest from one another is about eight miles and all the districts lie along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway within this eight-mile limit. A central high school with a variety of offerings in its program would increase the efficiency of the various schools in the districts without adding materially to the cost that is now borne by each district supporting a separate high school with a staff of from one to three teachers and with meagre equipment. Transportation would have to be provided. There are difficulties in the way of organizing, but the advantages are so great and so obvious that it is hoped an amalgamation may yet be worked out to the great advantage of all concerned. There is also interest expressed from rural communities which

are considering the association of rural districts for the purpose of offering practical programs adapted to rural conditions.

The revival in business conditions during the summer of 1929 stimulated the interest in commercial education, and the commercial school, in all centres, reports increases in attendance. The subsequent slump may make it difficult for all the young people trained in commercial work to secure appointments as stenographers and book-keepers, but, even if these do not materialize in the way in which it is anticipated, the education these young people are receiving will be valuable in any vocation.

The withdrawal of the federal grant in aid of technical education has resulted, in this province, in increasing the tuition fees, which is having a deterring influence upon a number who otherwise would have come into classes. The fees at the Technical Institute at Calgary have been doubled both for day and for evening classes. There is a falling-off in enrolment in evening classes throughout the province. The same number of centres are carrying evening programs as in previous years, but the enrolment is not quite so large. Outside the larger mining centres and the cities it is difficult to have good evening programs. Until the province grows in population any great increase cannot be expected in this respect. A class may be carried in a centre for a season where it may be necessary to wait a few seasons before the conditions are ripe to reorganize again.

In the day classes there is a slightly increased attendance to report. The Calgary Technical High School opened with 150 students enrolled. A very splendid type of work has been carried on in this school during the year, working with a new curriculum designed to be weighted in credit values equal to the subjects in the regular academic school. The year's work was concluded with a practical examination conducted by officials from the Department of Education, supplemented by written examinations taken at the same time as were the regular departmental examinations. The curriculum has been extended to cover three years. The course of studies for Grades VII and VIII has been modified in the light of experience, to make better provision for a prevocational class in which credit is allowed for shop work. The Grade VIII obtained from such a curriculum is considered of equal value to that obtained in the regular academic way.

The Provincial Institute of Technology and Art has had a good year, although the attendance did not equal that of the previous year. The poor crops in the territory north of Calgary made it difficult for many living in this area to finance a year at school away from home. The good crops in southern Alberta, however, made it possible for many to come in to the Technical Institute who have desired to come for many years. There was a noticeable falling away in the attendance of young women. The majority of students in the institute during the year came from south of Calgary. The opening of the new technical high school in Calgary affected attendance slightly to the advantage of many young students who were better served in a technical high school than in a vocational school. There were slight additions made to equipment. No new buildings were erected, although there is a real need for a building in which to offer more extensive opportunities for those in the building trades.

No teacher training classes were conducted during the year. Several technical teachers attended the summer school conducted at Port Collins in Colorado. This was of valuable assistance in the preparation of technical instructors. The Ontario Technical School program of teacher-training also attracted a few of the Alberta teachers seeking professional qualifications. There is a distinct appreciation of the value of teacher-training among Alberta technical teachers and they are availing themselves of every opportunity offered to improve their qualifications.

ALBERTA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES
For Period July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

Municipality and School	Department	Full-time Classes		Part-time Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers				
		Total enrolment	Average attendance	Total enrolment	Student hours	Male	Female	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	Total
Edmonton S.D. No. 7—	Commercial	160	127.2	.....	.....	31	129	160	4	.....	1	3	4
King Edward Commercial	Commercial	380	322.7	.....	.....	70	310	380	11	.....	4	7	11
McDougall	Technical	327	212	112	5,600	275	164	439	16	.....	13	3	16
Technical High	Commercial	49	39.8	.....	.....	9	40	49	2	.....	.....	2	2
Edmonton Separate School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calgary S.D. No. 19—	Prevocational	240	197.5	.....	.....	123	117	240	10	.....	5	5	10
Prevocational	Commercial	371	292.9	.....	.....	67	304	371	10	.....	5	5	10
Commercial High	Technical	150	133.3	.....	.....	123	27	150	6	.....	7	5	12
Technical High	Commercial	109	92.5	.....	.....	26	83	109	3	.....	.....	3	3
Leithbridge S.D. No. 51	Commercial	679	611.1	.....	.....	640	39	679	27	9	34	2	36
Institute of Technology, Calgary	Industrial	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	.....	2,465	2,029.0	112	5,600	1,364	1,213	2,577	89	15	69	35	104

Correspondence Department: Enrolment, 235; Teachers, 4.

ALBERTA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF
TEACHERS IN EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

For Period July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

Municipality or School	Number of Subjects	Number of Classes	Enrol- ment all Classes	Student Hours (by Clock)	Number of Indi- viduals Enrolled			Teachers		
					Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Edmonton S.D. No. 7	34	28	1,211	26,586	483	245	728	20	8	28
Calgary S.D. No. 19.	38	23	770	22,406	325	241	566	19	5	24
Medicine Hat S.D. No. 76.....	8	8	142	5,521	80	62	142	3	4	7
Canmore S.D. No. 168.....	3	2	24	950	24	.....	24	2	.....	2
Cardston S.D. No. 457.....	2	2	26	1,300	15	11	26	1	1	2
Blairmore S.D. No. 628.....	1	1	11	688	11	.....	11	1	.....	1
Drumheller S.D. No. 2472.....	1	1	22	912	22	.....	22	1	.....	1
Turner Valley S.D. No. 4039.....	1	1	8	252	8	.....	8	1	.....	1
Provincial Institute of Technology and Art.....	20	30	505	21,602	469	36	505	30	.....	30
Totals.....	.....	96	2,719	80,217	1,437	595	2,032	78	18	96

BRITISH COLUMBIA

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ORGANIZER OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

John Kyle

DAY SCHOOLS

The outstanding school in the province of British Columbia for industrial training is undoubtedly the Vancouver Technical School. The workshops embrace the trades of sheet metal workers, machinists, auto mechanics, electrical engineers, cabinet-makers, carpenters and joiners, and printers. The shops are equipped with all the necessary machinery to facilitate thorough vocational training and the number of students attending increases each year. At present there is an enrolment of 1,100 students. It is also encouraging to find the Technical School staff working with the Apprenticeship Council of Vancouver and the provincial Department of Labour to extend the system of apprentice training which is at present adopted by the Building Trades Association. A vocational guidance officer has also been appointed in Vancouver city which completes an excellent organization of junior high schools, technical high schools, and technical schools.

Education along the lines of technical, commercial, agriculture and home economics is fully recognized in the school system of the province and a steady yearly increase of students may be noted.

SCHOOL OF DECORATIVE AND APPLIED ARTS

The School of Decorative and Applied Arts represents the refinement of technical education inasmuch as mechanical skill alone is incomplete. Maximum success can only be gained by a combination of art and mechanical skill, and it is only by a realization of this situation that the greatest value can be added to the natural resources of the province.

Day and night courses are provided in the following subjects: Drawing and design, applied design, modelling, lettering and illumination, figure drawing and composition, architecture, and pottery.

A full list of cities participating in the work of technical education is appended and this shows an enrolment of 4,887 students.

City or Municipality	Course	Number of Students	Average attendance
Burnaby.....	Commercial.....	164	158.00
Delta.....	Commercial.....	16	16.00
Kamloops.....	Commercial.....	50	48.00
Nelson.....	Commercial.....	34	32.50
New Westminster.....	Commercial.....	131	122.00
	Technical.....	233	219.43
	Home Economics.....	79	69.51
North Vancouver.....	Commercial.....	91	87.36
Oak Bay.....	Commercial.....	37	35.00
Prince Rupert.....	Commercial.....	49	47.04
Revelstoke.....	Commercial.....	31	30.00
Surrey.....	Technical.....	28	27.50
	Commercial.....	1,431	1,392.05
Vancouver.....	Technical.....	1,186	1,147.34
	Home Economics.....	333	324.67
	Art.....	425	417.00
Victoria.....	Commercial.....	357	344.80
	Technical.....	182	181.54
West Vancouver.....	Commercial.....	30	29.45
Total.....		4,887	4,729.19

Teacher-training Courses: Enrolment, 123; Staff, 11
Correspondence Department: Enrolment, 220; Staff, 9.

The amount paid by the Department of Education as grants in aid of teachers' salaries for the work mentioned during the year July 1st, 1929, to June 30th, 1930, amounted to \$72,360, and the grants in aid of buildings and equipment amounted to \$116,363.73.

NIGHT SCHOOLS

Night-schools were conducted in forty-five cities, municipalities, and rural districts in the province. There was a total attendance of 6,671 students.

Cities, municipalities, and rural districts are as follows: Anyox and Granby Bay, Blakeburn, Britannia Mines, Burnaby, Cawston, Chilliwack Municipality, Copper Mountain, Courtenay, Duthie Mines, Esquimalt, Fernie, Grindrod, Kaslo, Kelowna, Kelowna East, Keremeos, Kimberley, Ladysmith, Langford, Maple Ridge, Mission, Nelson, New Westminster, North Vancouver, Ocean Falls, Okanagan Falls, Okanagan Centre, Oyama, Port Alberni, Port Coquitlam, Powell River, Richmond, Saanich, Sahtlam, South Wellington, Sumas, Summerland, Surrey, Trail, Tsolum, Vancouver, Vernon, Victoria, Westbank and West Vancouver.

The undermentioned subjects were included in the night-school courses: English, English for new Canadians, subjects for Civil Service examinations, subjects for pharmaceutical examinations, subjects for junior matriculation, citizenship and economics, mathematics, mechanics, physics, machine construction and drawing, pattern-making, forging, machinists' work, steam engineering, automotive ignition system, magnetism and electricity, electrical engineering, aeroplane construction, automobile mechanics, wireless telegraphy, radio, diesel engineering, chemistry, metallurgy, coal-mining, building construction, carpentry and joinery, architectural design, estimating, navigation, forestry, paper-making, printing, plumbing, commercial English, typewriting, stenography, accounting (elementary and advanced), commercial languages (Spanish, Russian, Japanese, Chinese, French), salesmanship, commercial art, drawing and design, modelling, metal repousse, wood-carving, embroidery, pottery, china-painting, showcard

writing, dressmaking, millinery, leather-work, glove-making, costume-designing, laundering, bread-making, canning, cookery, fruit crystallization, music (instrumental and choral), elocution and public speaking.

The total amount expended in grants in aid of teachers' salaries from July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930, amounted to \$34,743.85.

TEACHER-TRAINING CLASSES

(a) *Technical Teachers*

Technical teachers are being trained in a systematic way both for high schools and technical schools. For technical schools, teachers must be one hundred percent efficient at their trade and have served an apprenticeship. The same industrial efficiency is not demanded for teaching high school courses, but greater scholarship in academic subjects is a prerequisite.

(b) *Commercial Teachers*

Training is given for two classes of certificates, the Assistant Commercial Teachers' Certificate and the Commercial Specialists' Certificate. All candidates must at least hold first-class teaching certificates of the province.

There are 50 students enrolled in the teacher-training class for commercial subjects and 30 enrolled in the teacher-training course in technical subjects. The total amount expended in teacher-training from July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930, amounted to \$4,505.51.

CORRESPONDENCE INSTRUCTION

Correspondence Lessons in Coal-Mining and Surveying

This work is conducted to prepare men for the examinations demanded by the Department of Mines in the interest of public safety. The course embraces the following:—

No. 1. Preparatory mining course for boys over fifteen years of age, who have left school.

No. 2. Course in arithmetic and mathematics.

No. 3. Course for fire-boss, shift-boss or shot-lighter's papers (Third Class).

No. 4. Course for overman's papers (Second Class).

No. 5. Course for mine manager's papers.

No. 6. Course in mine survey work.

A splendid organization has been completed during the year to teach high school academic and commercial courses by correspondence. The natural expansion of this work will be the inclusion of technical courses. For this step material has been prepared in machine-shop work, carpentry and joinery, cabinet-making, sheet metal-work, industrial design, electricity and automobile mechanics.

The total amount expended in correspondence instruction from July 1st, 1929, to June 30th, 1930, amounted to \$3,564.

ADMINISTRATION

The total amount spent on administration of technical work from July 1st, 1929, to June 30th, 1930, amounted to \$9,360, making a grand total of \$240,897.09 for the year:—

Day schools	\$ 72,360 00
Night schools	34,743 85
Teacher-training	4,505 51
Teaching by correspondence	3,564 00
Technical equipment	116,363 73
Administration	9,360 00
	<hr/>
	\$240,897 09

BRITISH COLUMBIA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND TEACHERS IN DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES

For Period July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

Municipality and School	Department	Full-time Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers				
		Total Enrolment	Average Attendance	Male	Female	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	Total
Burnaby.....	Commercial.....	164	158.00	.....	.....	164	4	0	3	1	4
Delta.....	Commercial.....	16	16.00	.....	.....	16	1	0	0	1	1
Kamloops.....	Commercial.....	50	48.00	.....	.....	50	2	3	2	3	5
Nelson.....	Commercial.....	34	32.50	.....	.....	34	1	4	1	4	5
New Westminster.....	Commercial.....	131	122.00	.....	.....	131	3	.....	1	2	3
	Technical.....	233	219.43	.....	.....	233	12	1	10	3	13
	Home Economics.....	79	69.51	.....	.....	79	1	.....	.....	1	1
North Vancouver.....	Commercial.....	91	87.36	.....	.....	91	3	.....	1	2	3
Oak Bay.....	Commercial.....	37	35.00	.....	.....	37	2	.....	1	1	2
Prince Rupert.....	Commercial.....	49	47.04	.....	.....	49	2	.....	.....	2	2
Revelstoke.....	Commercial.....	31	30.00	.....	.....	31	1	4	4	1	5
Surrey.....	Technical.....	28	27.50	.....	.....	28	1	.....	1	.....	1
Vancouver.....	Commercial.....	1,431	1,392.05	.....	.....	1,431	31	3	22	12	34
	Technical.....	1,186	1,147.34	.....	.....	1,186	31	2	33	.....	33
	Home Economics.....	333	324.67	.....	.....	333	3	6	.....	9	9
Victoria.....	Art.....	423	417.00	.....	.....	423	4	4	6	2	8
	Commercial.....	357	344.80	.....	.....	357	8	13	10	11	21
	Technical.....	182	181.54	.....	.....	182	4	4	5	0	5
West Vancouver.....	Commercial.....	30	29.45	.....	.....	30	1	4	2	3	5
Totals.....		4,887	4,729.19	.....	.....	4,887	115	45	102	58	160

Teacher-training (Classes: Enrolment, 123; Teachers, 11.
Correspondence Department: Enrolment, 220; Teachers, 9.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

BRITISH COLUMBIA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND
TEACHERS IN EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

For Period July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

Municipality or School	Number of Subjects	Number of Classes	Enrol- ment all Classes	Student Hours (by Clock)	Number of Indi- viduals Enrolled			Teachers		
					Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Anyox and Granby Bay.....	11	13	233	12,102.34	196	37	233	13	3	16
Blakeburn.....	1	1	23	873.14	23	.....	23	1	.....	1
Britannia Mines.....	4	4	36	1,290.84	19	14	33	3	1	4
Burnaby.....	11	27	463	20,809.68	137	224	361	13	13	26
Cawston.....	1	1	18	324.0	.....	18	18	.....	1	1
Chilliwack Municipal- ity.....	2	4	57	1,617.58	52	5	57	1	.....	1
Copper Mountain.....	1	1	14	267.96	14	.....	14	1	.....	1
Courtenay.....	7	5	84	7,358.46	49	31	80	2	3	5
Duthie Mines.....	1	1	11	195.90	11	.....	11	1	.....	1
Esquimalt.....	2	2	57	1,292.0	.....	57	57	.....	2	2
Fernie.....	5	5	65	4,808.43	33	29	62	3	2	5
Grindrod.....	1	1	16	240.0	.....	16	16	.....	1	1
Kaslo.....	1	1	17	1,296.80	17	.....	17	1	.....	1
Kelowna.....	2	2	36	1,422.4	15	21	36	2	.....	2
Kelowna East.....	1	1	15	150.0	.....	15	15	.....	1	1
Keremeos.....	1	1	18	314.0	.....	18	18	.....	1	1
Kimberley.....	1	6	184	10,418.77	184	.....	184	1	.....	1
Ladysmith.....	4	2	27	1,660.68	15	12	27	2	.....	2
Langford.....	1	1	10	120.90	3	7	10	.....	1	1
Maple Ridge.....	2	3	74	2,475.96	35	39	74	3	.....	3
Mission.....	3	1	13	1,104.4	6	7	13	.....	1	1
Nelson.....	1	1	16	849.6	16	.....	16	.....	1	1
New Westminster.....	20	24	397	14,765.94	251	103	354	11	9	20
North Vancouver.....	2	2	49	879.96	17	32	49	1	1	2
Ocean Falls.....	7	6	72	2,298.2	61	8	69	5	1	6
Okanagan Falls.....	1	1	24	232.96	6	18	24	1	.....	1
Okanagan Centre.....	1	1	10	60.0	.....	10	10	1	.....	1
Oyama.....	1	1	13	97.8	.....	13	13	.....	1	1
Port Alberni.....	4	2	33	1,202.95	23	10	33	2	.....	2
Port Coquitlam.....	2	1	21	351.96	.....	21	21	.....	1	1
Powell River.....	5	2	57	4,980.42	31	23	54	1	1	2
Richmond.....	1	1	26	1,017.84	26	.....	26	1	.....	1
Saanich.....	2	2	31	776.0	.....	31	31	.....	2	2
Sahltlam.....	1	1	11	30.0	.....	11	11	.....	1	1
South Wellington.....	2	1	13	754.0	13	.....	13	1	.....	1
Sumas.....	1	1	48	635.0	.....	48	48	.....	1	1
Summerland.....	1	1	44	1,212.0	14	30	44	.....	1	1
Surrey.....	1	2	25	654.0	.....	25	25	.....	1	1
Trail.....	3	3	38	1,879.94	25	10	35	2	.....	2
Tsolum.....	5	5	33	1,035.44	11	22	33	2	3	5
Vancouver.....	81	126	3,153	187,684.0	2,003	1,077	3,080	65	23	88
Vernon.....	2	2	19	895.52	9	10	19	1	1	2
Victoria.....	37	42	1,023	54,988.69	587	421	1,008	28	11	39
Westbank.....	1	1	16	156.0	.....	16	16	.....	1	1
West Vancouver.....	3	2	28	1,815.92	12	16	28	1	1	2
Totals.....	.....	318	6,671	349,397.48	3,914	2,505	6,419	170	91	261

XVI. LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The International Labour Organization of the League of Nations was formed under the authority of Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace with Germany and the corresponding part of the other peace treaties, to promote the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement. It comprises the International Labour Office in Geneva and the International Labour Conference, which meets annually. The latter is composed of four delegates from each member state, two of whom are Government delegates and two representatives of employers and employed, respectively. Fifty-five countries are members of the International Labour Organization, including all of the industrial countries of the world excepting the United States.

The International Labour Office is under the control of a Governing Body consisting of twenty-four persons chosen by the International Labour Conference, twelve representing Governments, six representing employers, and six representing workers. The Governing Body is also charged with the preparation of the agenda of the annual conference.

The International Labour Conference, in its successive sessions since its inception in 1919, has adopted twenty-eight draft conventions and thirty-four recommendations which have been communicated to the member states of the organization. The latter are under obligation to bring these draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislative or other action. Most of the proposals which have emanated from the conference to date have dealt with subjects which fall within provincial legislative jurisdiction in Canada, and have accordingly been brought to the attention of the respective provincial Governments. The draft conventions and recommendations have also been brought before the federal Parliament.

The Department of Labour is entrusted with the duties arising out of the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization. These have entailed much correspondence, not only with the International Labour Office, but also with other departments of the Dominion Government, with the provinces and with employers' and workers' organizations. Replies have also been prepared in the Department of Labour to various questionnaires which were circulated on behalf of the International Labour Office. The performance of these duties has necessarily entailed a close study on the part of officers of the department of the various technical questions figuring on the different conference agenda and meetings of the Governing Body and of questionnaires received from the International Labour Office.

A bulletin entitled "Canada and the International Labour Conference" was issued by the Department of Labour in February, 1922, for the purpose of furnishing information in reference to the International Labour Organization and to the subjects which have received attention at the hands of this body.

In the month of December, 1924, in order to secure closer touch with the work of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Organization, the appointment was made by the Government of Canada of an Advisory Officer resident in Geneva. It was felt that this appointment would ensure greater permanency and continuity of representation at the meetings of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and that such an officer, acting as a substitute for and under the direction of the Minister of Labour, would improve the present plan of Canada's representation. Dr. W. A. Riddell, former Deputy Minister of Labour of Ontario, who had held an important

position on the staff of the International Labour Office since 1920, was entrusted with the duties of Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer, League of Nations, in Geneva.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCES, 1929

Two sessions of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations), constituted under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace, were held during the year at Geneva, Switzerland, viz: the Twelfth Session, from May 30 to June 21, 1929, and the Thirteenth Session, from October 10 to 26, 1929. It will be observed that this is only the second time that two sessions of the conference have been held in the same year, the other occasion having been in 1926, when the Eighth Session was followed immediately by the Ninth. The Treaty of Peace requires that "the meetings of the general conference of representatives of the members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year."

TWELFTH SESSION

Of the fifty-five countries which are members of the International Labour Organization, fifty sent delegates to the Twelfth Session, this being the highest percentage of attendance yet recorded. On only four previous occasions—at the Fifth Session in 1923, the Seventh in 1925, the Tenth in 1927 and the Eleventh in 1928—has the number of states represented exceeded forty. Further, the number of countries sending "complete" delegations, i.e., delegations comprising representatives of employers and workers as well as of governments, was larger (thirty-eight) than at any previous session. A list of the countries represented follows: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, British Empire, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, Siam, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela.

The Canadian delegation in attendance at the conference was as follows:—

Government Delegates.—Dr. W. A. Riddell, Geneva, Switzerland, and Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, Vancouver, B.C.

Technical Advisers to Government Delegates.—Mr. Byron Baker, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. George Gilbert, Winnipeg, Man.; and Mr. Gerard Tremblay, Montreal, P.Q.

Employers' Delegate.—Mr. W. C. Coulter, President, Coulter Copper and Brass Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Technical Adviser to Employers' Delegate.—Mr. George E. Carpenter, Secretary, Prairie Division, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Winnipeg, Man.

Workers' Delegate.—Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

Technical Adviser to Workers' Delegate.—Mr. James Simpson, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Toronto, Ont.

The following were elected as officers of the conference:—

President.—Dr. Heinrich Brauns, late Minister of Labour of Germany, whose election was proposed by Mr. Justin Godart, Government delegate of France, and a former Minister of Labour of that country, seconded by Sir Malcolm Delevingne, Government delegate for the British Empire, and supported by Mr. Oersted, Employers' delegate of Denmark, and by Mr. Mertens, Workers' delegate of Belgium.

Vice-Presidents.—Mr. H. E. Charles Duzmans, Government delegate for Latvia; Mr. Georges Tehourtchine, Employers' delegate of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; and Mr. Arvid Thorberg, Workers' delegate of Sweden.

Secretary-General.—Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office.

Deputy Secretary-General.—Mr. Harold B. Butler, Deputy Director of the International Labour Office.

The agenda of the Twelfth Session of the conference comprised four items as follows: (1) Prevention of Industrial Accidents (Final Discussion); (2) Protection against Accidents of Workers engaged in Loading or Unloading Ships (Final Discussion); (3) Forced Labour (First Discussion); and (4) Hours of Work of Salaried Employees (First Discussion). The third and fourth subjects on the agenda were presented for general consideration with a view to the formulation of questionnaires for submission to the various member states of the International Labour Organization and the proposals of these items to be dealt with at the 1930 session of the conference.

The decisions of the Twelfth Conference may be summarized as follows:—

Industrial Accidents.—By 98 votes to 24 the conference adopted a draft convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels.

By 100 votes to 12 the conference adopted a recommendation embodying principles and rules for the prevention of accidents in industrial establishments and in agriculture.

By 87 votes to 28 the conference adopted a recommendation concerning responsibility for the protection of power-driven machinery.

By a unanimous vote the conference adopted a resolution concerning uniformity in the compilation of industrial accident statistics.

Protection of Dockers.—By 84 votes to 22 the conference adopted a draft convention containing detailed provisions for the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading vessels.

By 101 votes to 0 the conference adopted a recommendation in favour of reciprocity agreements for the recognition of inspection certificates.

By 88 votes to 1 (vote given in mistake for abstention) the conference adopted a recommendation in favour of consultation with employers' and workers' organizations in the drafting of regulations under the convention.

By a unanimous vote the conference adopted a resolution in favour of the appointment of an international technical committee to draft model regulations for the guidance of Governments in applying the convention.

Forced Labour.—By 101 votes to 15 the conference decided to place the question of forced labour on the agenda of next year's conference, for the second stage of the double-discussion procedure.

By 83 votes to 17 the conference adopted a questionnaire tending to the adoption next year of a draft convention for the abolition of forced labour or, alternatively, for its limitation and regulation; and by a unanimous vote it added questions tending to the adoption of a recommendation on certain economic aspects of forced labour.

By 64 votes to 21 the conference adopted a resolution in favour of an inquiry into long-term contract labour, with a view to its consideration at a future conference.

Hours of Work of Salaried Employees.—By 103 votes to 17 the conference decided to place the question of the hours of work of salaried employees on the agenda of next year's conference for the second stage of the double-discussion procedure.

By 92 votes to 15 the conference adopted a questionnaire tending to the adoption next year of a draft convention or, alternatively a recommendation, for the international regulation of the hours of work of salaried employees.

Application of Conventions.—By a unanimous vote the conference adopted the findings of a committee which had examined 240 annual reports furnished by Governments on the measures taken to carry out conventions ratified by them, in order to ascertain the degree of concordance between national legislation and the provisions of the conventions.

Procedure and Standing Orders.—Unanimously or by large majorities the conference adopted amendments to its standing orders relating to revision of conventions, the double-discussion procedure, etc.

As regards revision of conventions, the amendments empower the Governing Body to specify (and thereby limit) the points in respect of which the conference may be called on to revise a convention.

As regards the double-discussion procedure, the amendments provide that henceforth the conference will not itself draft a questionnaire, but will indicate the points on which Governments should be consulted and leave the actual drafting of the questionnaire to the office, under the supervision of the Governing Body.

By a unanimous vote the conference adopted a resolution requesting the Governing Body to consider what method can be adopted to lay down a procedure for draft resolutions submitted by individual delegates to the conference.

Unemployment.—By a unanimous vote the conference adopted a resolution setting out various aspects of the unemployment problem with regard to which the office should pursue its investigations, including the best means of bringing about the adoption of measures for the reduction of unemployment among miners.

By 101 votes to 4 the conference added to the resolution a paragraph inviting the Governing Body of the office to consider the desirability of placing the question of unemployment among miners on the agenda of a future conference, preferably next year's conference.

Other Resolutions.—Unanimously or by large majorities the conference adopted resolutions submitted by individual delegates in favour of the consideration by the Governing Body of the following questions for possible discussion at future sessions of the conference:

- (1) The organization of work in sheet-glass factories on a shift basis which would ensure to the workers a regular weekly rest;
- (2) Insurance against old age, invalidity and death, and the rights of foreign workers in connection therewith;
- (3) The underground work of women and young persons;
- (4) Equality of treatment between national and coloured foreign workers.

A resolution was adopted unanimously, expressing the hope that the expansion of the activities of the International Labour Organization will not be hampered by a policy of restrictive economy in connection with its budget, but that Governments will freely place at its disposal the funds needed for the progressive development of its work.

A resolution was adopted unanimously calling for a report on the organizations of white and non-white workers in countries where non-white workers are in the majority, as a basis for judging to what extent such workers obtain representation in the conference.

A resolution was adopted unanimously, requesting the Governing Body to report to an early session of the conference on the observance by states of their obligation under Article 405 of the Peace Treaty to bring conventions and recommendations before the competent authorities within a prescribed time limit.

A resolution was adopted unanimously, requesting the Governing Body to inquire into the operation of the Washington recommendation concerning the recruiting of bodies of workers for employment abroad, and to report to next year's conference.

A resolution was adopted unanimously, to the effect that in the event of a revision of the hours convention, particular attention should be drawn to the higher maxima fixed for "special" countries, such as India and Japan.

A resolution proposed by the Chinese Government delegate, calling attention to the problem of the application of labour legislation to foreign settlements under extra-territorial jurisdiction and requesting the Governing Body to take such steps as are within its competence to deal with it, failed to obtain a quorum owing to abstentions from voting: 53 votes were cast for it, and none against.

In conclusion, mention may be made of the general discussion which took place on the annual report of the director. This discussion occupied the greater part of seven sittings, and constituted a useful exchange of views in which some sixty speakers, representing Governments, employers or workers in more than thirty countries and employing eight languages, took part.

THIRTEENTH SESSION

The Thirteenth Session of the International Labour Conference dealt exclusively with maritime matters. Two previous maritime conferences had been held: the first in 1920 and the second in 1926.

Thirty-three of the fifty-five countries which are members of the International Labour Organization sent delegates to the Thirteenth Session. In view of the importance of the agenda, it is not surprising that all maritime countries were represented at the conference, with the exception of Norway, which was prevented by special difficulties from sending a delegation. A list of the countries represented follows: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, British Empire, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The Canadian delegation in attendance at the conference was at follows:—
Government Delegate.—Dr. W. A. Riddell, Geneva, Switzerland.

Technical Adviser to Government Delegate.—Mr. James E. Tighe, Saint John, N.B.

Employers' Delegate.—Mr. A. L. MacCallum, Manager and Secretary of the Shipping Federation of Canada, Montreal, P.Q.

Workers' Delegate.—Mr. R. J. Tallon, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Mimico, Ont.

Technical Adviser to Workers' Delegate.—Mr. W. A. MacDonald, Secretary-Treasurer, National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Halifax, N.S.

The following were elected as officers of the conference:—

President.—H. E. Eduard Aunos Perez, Spanish Minister of Labour.

Vice-Presidents.—Mr. Niilo A. Mannio, Government delegate, Finland; Mr. Paul de Rousiers, Employers' delegate, France; and Mr. Benjamin Tillett, Workers' delegate, British Empire.

Secretary-General.—Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office.

Deputy Secretary-General.—Mr. H. B. Butler, Deputy-Director of the International Labour Office.

The agenda of the Thirteenth Session of the conference comprised the following items, dealing exclusively with maritime questions: (1) Regulation of Hours of Work on Board Ship; (2) Protection of Seamen in Case of Sickness (including the Treatment of Seamen Injured on Board Ship), i.e. (a) The Individual Liability of the Shipowner towards Sick or Injured Seamen; (b) Sickness Insurance for Seamen; (3) Promotion of Seamen's Welfare in Ports; and (4) Establishment by each maritime country of a Minimum Requirement of Professional Capacity in the case of captains, navigating and engineer officers in charge of watches on board Merchant Ships.

In accordance with the double-discussion procedure laid down in the standing orders of the conference, the above four items were before the session for first discussion only, which would not lead to the immediate adoption of draft conventions or recommendations but would settle the points on which Governments should be consulted with a view to a second and final discussion at a later session.

The main decisions of the Thirteenth Session may be summarized as follows:—

By 76 votes to 17, it decided to place on the agenda of the next special Maritime Session of the conference, which will be held after the ordinary General Session of 1930, the question of the *regulation of hours of work on board ship*. It adopted, by 71 votes to 20, a series of "Conclusions" prefaced by a declaration that it is desirable to consult Governments on the question of an international regulation of hours on board ship by means of a draft convention, based on the principle of the eight-hour day or the forty-eight-hour week. The "Conclusions" defined the principal points on which the Governments should be consulted in a questionnaire to be prepared and distributed by the International Labour Office.

By 72 votes to 17, it decided to place on the agenda of the next Maritime Session the question of the *protection of seamen in case of sickness*, including the treatment of seamen injured on board ship. It adopted, by 65 votes to 16, a series of "Conclusions" concerning the individual liability of the shipowner towards the seamen, and, by 68 votes to 14, a series of "Conclusions" concerning sickness insurance for seamen. Both sets of "Conclusions" were prefaced by the opinion that the question could be made the subject of a draft convention.

By 89 votes to 0, it decided to place on the agenda of the next Maritime Session the question of the *promotion of seamen's welfare in ports*. It adopted unanimously a series of "Conclusions" on this subject, which, it was considered, could be made the subject of a draft convention or a recommendation. It also adopted a resolution relating to the exemption of seafarers from ordinary passport requirements.

By 73 votes to 2, it decided to place on the agenda of the next Maritime Session the question of the *establishment of a minimum requirement of professional capacity* for captains, chief engineers and navigating and engineer officers in charge of watches. It adopted, by 65 votes to 0, a series of "Conclusions" on the subject, with a view to the possibility of a draft convention concerning it.

Resolutions were adopted concerning the composition of non-governmental delegations (54 to 19), conditions of life and labour of Asiatic seamen (48 to 18), conditions of labour of workers employed in air transport (53 to 7), the treatment of seamen employed on foreign vessels in the waters of their own country (59 to 0), hours of work in inland navigation (39 to 17), and the action of Governments with regard to the maritime conventions adopted by previous sessions of the conference (55 to 7). Two other resolutions, relating to the right of association and to manning scales, obtained a majority but not a quorum.

DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED AT SUCCESSIVE SESSIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Following is a list of draft conventions and recommendations which have been adopted at the successive annual sessions of the International Labour Conference, 1919-1929.

The draft conventions and recommendations adopted at the First Session (1919) are as follows:—

Draft conventions (1) limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week; (2) concerning unemployment; (3) concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth; (4) concerning employment of women during the night; (5) fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment; (6) concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry.

Recommendations concerning (1) unemployment; (2) reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers; (3) the prevention of anthrax; (4) the protection of women and children against lead poisoning; (5) the establishment of government health services; (6) the application of the Berne Convention of 1906, on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

The agenda of the Second Session (1920) related exclusively to matters affecting seamen and the draft conventions and recommendations adopted are as follows:—

Draft conventions (a) fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea; (b) concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship; (c) for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen.

Recommendations concerning (a) the limitation of hours of work in the fishing industry; (b) the limitation of hours of work in inland navigation; (c) the establishment of national seamen's codes; (d) unemployment insurance for seamen.

The Third Session (1921) resulted in the adoption of the following draft conventions and recommendations:—

Draft conventions concerning (1) the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture; (2) the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers; (3) workmen's compensation in agriculture; (4) the use of white lead in painting; (5) the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings; (6) fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers; (7) the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea.

Recommendations concerning (a) the prevention of unemployment in agriculture; (b) the protection, before and after childbirth, of women wage-earners in agriculture; (c) night work of women in agriculture; (d) night work of children and young persons in agriculture; (e) the development of technical agricultural education; (f) living-in conditions of agricultural workers; (g) social insurance in agriculture; (h) the application of the weekly rest in commercial establishments.

The Fourth Session (1922) resulted in the adoption of the following recommendation:—

Recommendation regarding the communication to the International Labour Office of statistical or other information regarding emigration, immigration and the repatriation and transit of emigrants.

The Fifth Session (1923) resulted in the adoption of the following recommendation:—

Recommendation concerning the general principles for the organization of systems of inspection to secure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the workers.

The Sixth Session (1924) resulted in the adoption of the following recommendation:—

Recommendation concerning the development of facilities for the utilization of workers' spare time.

The Seventh Session (1925) resulted in the adoption of the following draft conventions and recommendations:—

Draft conventions concerning (1) equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation; (2) workmen's compensation for occupational diseases; (3) workmen's compensation for accidents; (4) night work in bakeries.

Recommendations concerning (1) equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation; (2) jurisdiction in disputes on workmen's compensation; (3) the minimum scale of workmen's compensation; (4) workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.

The Eighth Session (1926) resulted in the adoption of the following draft convention and recommendation:—

Draft convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship.

Recommendation concerning the protection of emigrant women and girls on board ship.

The Ninth Session (1926) resulted in the adoption of the following draft conventions and recommendations:—

Draft conventions concerning (1) seamen's articles of agreement; (2) rights of repatriation of seamen.

Recommendations concerning (1) measures for repatriation of masters and apprentices; (2) general principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen.

The Tenth Session (1927) resulted in the adoption of the following draft conventions and recommendation:—

Draft conventions concerning (1) sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants; (2) sickness insurance for agricultural workers.

Recommendation concerning the general principles of social insurance.

The Eleventh Session (1928) resulted in the adoption of the following draft conventions and recommendation:—

Draft convention concerning the creation or maintenance of minimum wage-fixing machinery in trades.

Recommendation embodying general guiding principles for the application of such machinery.

The Twelfth Session (1929) resulted in the adoption of the following draft conventions and recommendations:—

Draft conventions concerning (1) the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels; (2) provisions for the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading vessels.

Recommendations concerning (1) principles and rules for the prevention of accidents in industrial establishments and in agriculture; (2) responsibility for the protection of power-driven machinery; (3) reciprocity agreements for the recognition of inspection certificates; and (4) consultation with employers' and workers' organizations in the drafting of regulations under the convention regarding protection of dockers.

The Thirteenth Session (1929) did not result in the adoption of any draft convention or recommendation.

LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION IN CANADA WITH REGARD TO THE QUESTIONS INVOLVED IN DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations at its successive sessions have been referred to the law officers of the Crown in Canada with a view to determining whether, and to what extent, the subject matters involved were within the competence of the Parliament of Canada or of the provincial legislatures, in order that these draft conventions and recommendations might be brought before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matters in each case lay, for the enactment of legislation or other action, in conformity with the requirements of Article 405 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany and the corresponding article of the other peace treaties. The law officers' reports on the subject matters in question have been submitted to the Privy Council by the Minister of Justice and Orders in Council passed confirming the same. The Orders in Council referred to have been brought before the federal Parliament and have also been submitted to the respective provincial governments where it was found that the matters involved were within provincial jurisdiction.

Examination of the provincial laws has shown that the requirements of some of the conventions are met by existing provincial enactments. A memorandum of information has been compiled in the Department of Labour dealing with the laws of the provinces which bear on the various draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference and showing the extent to which the proposals involved are met by existing legislation.

RATIFICATION OF CONVENTIONS BY PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

To date, Canada has ratified four conventions of the International Labour Conference, dealing with matters affecting seamen, which were found by the law officers of the Crown to be within federal jurisdiction, namely:—

1. Draft convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea;
2. Draft convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship;
3. Draft convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers; and
4. Draft convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea.

With reference to the convention which was adopted at the First Session of the International Labour Conference (1919), limiting hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, it was found by the law officers of the Crown that the adoption of this convention involved legislation which is competent to Parliament in so far as Dominion works and undertakings are affected, but which the provincial legislatures have otherwise the power to enact and apply generally and comprehensively. This draft convention was also referred to the Supreme Court of Canada in 1925 for judicial decision as to the questions of legislative jurisdiction which are involved therein. The Supreme Court of Canada, in a judgment delivered on June 11, 1925, declared that "the subject-matter is generally within the competence of the legislatures of the provinces, but the authority vested in these legislatures does not enable them to give the force of law to provisions such as those contained in the draft convention in relation to servants of the Dominion Government, or to legislate for those parts of Canada which are not within the boundaries of a province." An Order in Council was passed on March 27, 1930, which referred to the Eight-Hour Day Convention of the International Labour Conference and established a working day of eight hours with a half-holiday on Saturday for any federal Government employees who prior to that time had been required to work more than eight hours daily, except in cases where the work of employees was intermittent in character or the application of the rule was not deemed to be practicable or in the public interest.

An Act of Parliament was also adopted at the 1930 session of Parliament entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930" (Chap. 20, 20-21 George V), which provided that the working hours of persons employed on Dominion Government contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work should not exceed eight hours per day, except in such special cases as the Governor in Council might otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as might be approved by the Minister of Labour. It was also declared in this statute that the eight-hour day should apply to all workmen employed by the Government of Canada on works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition.

ACTION TAKEN BY FEDERAL PARLIAMENT ON RECOMMENDATIONS

The reports of the law officers on the various recommendations which have been adopted from time to time by the International Labour Conference indicate that many of the subject matters are within provincial jurisdiction. One of the recommendations which was found to be within federal authority, namely, that relating to the communication to the International Labour Office of statistical or other information regarding emigration, immigration and the repatriation and transit of immigrants, was adopted by Order in Council in 1923.

ACTION TAKEN IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

The following figures summarize the results attained in the execution of the draft conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference up to April 1, 1930, from which it will be seen that there have been 386 ratifications to date:—

First Conference (Washington, 1919).—Ratifications registered, 106 (Hours Convention, 14, including 5 conditional; Unemployment Convention, 23; Child-birth Convention, 11; Night Work of Women, 19; Minimum Age in Industry, 18; Night Work of Young Persons, 21).

Second Conference (Genoa, 1920).—Ratifications registered, 54 (Minimum Age at Sea, 22; Unemployment Indemnity, 15, including 1 conditional; Employment for Seamen, 17).

Third Conference (Geneva, 1921).—Ratifications registered, 123 (Minimum Age in Agriculture, 12; Rights of Association in Agriculture, 20; Workmen's Compensation in Agriculture, 13; White Lead, 19 (including 1 conditional; Weekly Rest in Industry, 17; Minimum Age for Trimmers and Stokers, 21; Medical Examination for Young Persons at Sea, 21).

Seventh Conference (Geneva, 1925).—Ratifications registered, 60 (Workmen's Compensation for Accidents, 11; Workmen's Compensation for Diseases, 19; Equality of Treatment for Accidents, 25; Night Work in Bakeries, 5).

Eighth Conference (Geneva, 1926).—Ratifications registered, 11 (Inspection of Emigrants on Board Ship, including 2 conditional).

Ninth Conference (Geneva, 1926).—Ratifications registered, 18 (Seamen's Articles of Agreement, 9; Repatriation of Seamen, 9).

Tenth Conference (Geneva, 1927).—Ratifications registered, 12 (Sickness Insurance in Industry, 8; Sickness Insurance in Agriculture, 4).

Eleventh Conference (Geneva, 1928).—Ratifications registered, 2 (Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery).

Twelfth Conference (Geneva, 1929).—No ratifications registered as yet.

It will be observed that there were no draft conventions adopted at the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth or Thirteenth Sessions of the conference.

GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

During the past fiscal year the Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh meetings at Geneva, Switzerland, from May 27 to 29, 1929, from October 4 to 8, 1929, and from February 4 to 8, 1930, respectively.

The Governing Body is charged with the general oversight of the International Labour Office and also with the preparation of the agenda of the annual conference. The Minister of Labour of Canada is the Canadian Government representative on the Governing Body, but as he was unable to be present at any of the above-mentioned meetings, he was represented by Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations, who has acted as substitute for him at other sessions.

The Governing Body is composed at present as follows:—

Government Group.—Argentina, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, Poland, Spain and Sweden.

Employers' Group.—Mr. Forbes Watson (Great Britain); Mr. Gemmill (South Africa); Mr. Hodac (Czechoslovakia); Mr. Lambert-Ribot (France); Mr. Olivetti (Italy); and Mr. Vogel (Germany).

Workers' Group.—Mr. Jouhaux (France); Mr. Mertens (Belgium); Mr. Moore (Canada); Mr. Müller (Germany); Mr. Poulton (Great Britain); and Mr. Thorberg (Sweden).

Under Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other treaties of peace, the membership of the Governing Body is fixed at twenty-four, of whom twelve persons are to represent the governments of the member states, six persons are to be elected by the delegates to the conference representing the employers, and six persons are to be elected by the delegates to the conference representing the workers.

Article 303 further states: "Of the twelve persons representing the governments, eight shall be nominated by the members which are of the chief industrial importance, and four shall be nominated by the members selected for the purpose by the Government delegates to the conference, excluding the delegates of the eight members mentioned above." It was decided in 1922 that Canada was one of the eight states of chief industrial importance among the members of the International Labour Organization. The Government of Canada is therefore entitled to a permanent seat on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

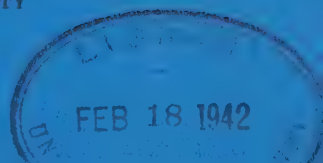
FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1931



OTTAWA
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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1931



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1932

*To His Excellency Captain the Right Honourable the Earl of Bessborough,
P.C., G.C.M.G., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931, all of which is respectfully submitted.

G. D. ROBERTSON,
Minister of Labour.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1931

To the Hon. Senator G. D. ROBERTSON, LL.D.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931.

The statutes and ordinances administered during the year under the authority of the Minister of Labour included the following: (1) Labour Department Act, R.S.C., 1927, c. 111; (2) Conciliation and Labour Act, R.S.C., 1927, c. 110; (3) Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, R.S.C., 1927, c. 112; (4) Government Annuities Act, R.S.C., 1927, c. 7; (5) Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, R.S.C., 1927, c. 57; (6) Technical Education Act, R.S.C., 1927, c. 193; (7) Combines Investigation Act, R.S.C., 1927, c. 26; (8) Old Age Pensions Act, R.S.C., 1927, c. 156; (9) White Phosphorous Matches Act, R.S.C., 1927, c. 128; (10) Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada based on a Resolution of the House of Commons, 1900; (11) since May 30, 1930, The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, c. 20; and (12) since September 22, 1930, The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, c. 1.

The commercial and economic disturbances which marked the latter half of the preceding fiscal year, and involved practically all countries of the world, gained momentum during 1930-31, and showed no sign of diminishing with the passing of the year. The severity of the depression and subsequent stagnation were the more marked in contrast with the material prosperity during the period 1925 to 1929, with its increased production, rising profits and greater dividends. The situation had changed suddenly with the stock exchange crisis in the fall of 1929, when shares and securities collapsed, prices fell and all branches of production declined. In Canada the situation was aggravated by the country's adverse position in connection with the world wheat market, the introduction of machinery in Canadian industry and particularly in agriculture, and the competition in the Canadian market of goods produced in foreign countries.

The unemployment throughout the Dominion caused by these unfavourable influences received the immediate attention of the Government when, on August 7, 1930, a new administration acceded to power. No comprehensive statistics regarding unemployment in Canada were available, and, with a view to ascertaining the facts as to the prevailing unemployment and also as to the conditions likely to develop with the advent of winter, the Minister of Labour caused a survey to be made through the provinces and municipalities. Telegraphic messages were addressed on August 12 to the premiers of the respective Provincial Governments and to the mayors of all municipalities of 10,000 population and upwards, soliciting their co-operation in supplying an estimate of the number of persons presently unemployed in their respective jurisdictions and also an estimate of the number likely to be out of work during the coming winter.

While the response to this request was very prompt and general, the estimates submitted by the Provincial Governments were not sufficiently concrete in many cases to make a Dominion-wide tabulation on this basis. Also a few

of the mayors encountered difficulties in securing satisfactory estimates. However, sixty-nine of the seventy-seven mayors communicated with submitted figures showing that on or about August 15 there were 117,930 unemployed in these sixty-nine cities, with an estimated probable unemployment during the coming winter in the same centres of 176,755. This estimate did not of course include the eight larger municipalities not submitting concrete figures, nor the smaller municipalities and rural centres. Based on the mayors' survey, however, it was estimated that the existing unemployment in Canada directly affected from 150,000 to 200,000 persons normally employed. In addition there were a great many persons working only part time in various industries, particularly coal mining and textiles, who were averaging not more than three days per week and some much less.

The next move of the Minister of Labour was to summon a meeting of the Employment Service Council of Canada to consider the replies received from the Provincial Governments and mayors and to make such recommendations as it deemed wise pertaining to the unemployment conditions in Canada. This Council was instituted by the Dominion Government in 1918 for advisory purposes in relation to the operation of the Employment Service and generally on ways of preventing unemployment, and is representative of the Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments, returned soldiers, organized labour, and a number of the larger employing interests, including agriculture, manufacturing, lumbering, building and construction, and transportation. Through the public press the Minister of Labour extended an invitation to representatives of other bodies to attend as observers and these representatives were also accorded a voice in the deliberations.

The Council met in Ottawa on August 21 and, after two days spent in devising ways and means of dealing with the unemployment situation, adopted a series of recommendations embodying its views on emergency steps which might be taken to provide immediate relief of unemployment, including relief works comprising the building and construction of highways, bridges, wharves, railway terminals, subways, railway crossings, public buildings and other public improvements, as well as repairs to and maintenance of public highways and properties. It advised the co-operation of the Dominion and Provincial Governments and municipal authorities in meeting the cost of relief works and indicated the division which should be made of the relief costs. It recommended that Parliament provide adequate credit to take care of all contingencies that might arise in connection with the relief of unemployment; that an immediate survey of imports should be made, followed by such legislative changes as would safeguard Canadian industry and the workmen engaged therein; and that the scope of the census questionnaire in 1931 should be extended to cover the unemployed in Canada. The Government was also advised to continue its policy of restricting immigration into Canada and to give all possible encouragement to the marketing of Canadian grain, farm produce and other primary products. These resolutions were a few days later endorsed by the annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The Dominion Government accepted the resolutions of the Employment Service Council as the basis of its legislative policy, and Parliament was summoned in special session on September 8 to consider "the necessity for dealing with exceptional economic conditions with the resultant unemployment", at which three Government measures, designed to ameliorate these prevailing conditions, were introduced and became law. An Act, cited as "*The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930*", appropriated twenty million dollars to be expended for the relief of unemployment. The stimulation of employment in the major Canadian industries was the object of the two other statutes which provided (1) for a number of changes in the Customs Act, and (2) for a revision of the Canadian Customs Tariff, the new tariff schedules effecting increases in a specified list of commodities.

The policy adopted by the Government in August, 1920, of imposing strict limitations on immigration and of discontinuing the solicitation of immigration resulted in a reduction of 46 per cent in the number of immigrants entering Canada as compared with the preceding period, the total immigration for 1929-30 being 163,288, and for 1930-31, 88,223.

Arrangements were also made for the inclusion of questions relating to employment and unemployment in the schedules for the approaching general census of the Dominion, and consideration was given by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Labour to the form in which the questions would appear, so that the replies secured by the enumerators would depict conditions as actually existing on the date of the census.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACT, 1930

The relief of unemployment is held by the Federal Government to be primarily a responsibility of the municipalities and provinces. During the severe unemployment which arose in the fall of 1920, two years after the War, the Dominion Government assisted the municipalities and Provincial Governments in bearing a proportion of emergency disbursements for the relief of distress arising from unemployment, and this policy of co-operation by the national with local and provincial authorities was continued in the winters of 1921-22, 1922-23, 1923-24 and 1926-27.

The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, which received Royal Assent on September 22, was based on the same principle. Under the provisions of this Act twenty million dollars was appropriated for the relief of unemployment, to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada for such purposes and under such conditions as the Governor in Council might approve. The statute specified that the grant might be applied "in constructing, extending or improving public works and undertakings, railways, highways, bridges and canals, harbours and wharves; assisting in defraying the cost of distribution of products of the field, farm, forest, sea, lake, river and mine; granting aid to provinces and municipalities in any public work they may undertake for relieving unemployment and reimbursing expenditures made by provinces and municipalities in connection with unemployment, and generally in any way that will assist in providing useful and suitable work for the unemployed."

Regulations were made by Order in Council vesting administration of the Unemployment Relief Act in the Minister of Labour and appointing an advisory committee on expenditures composed of the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Railways and Canals, the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of the Interior, and the Minister of Marine. The regulations authorized the Minister of Labour to enter into agreements with the several Provincial Governments for the expenditure of the moneys appropriated, either by contributing towards expenditures for public works undertaken to provide employment or by supplementing provincial and municipal expenditures for direct relief.

A branch of the Department of Labour was organized for administrative purposes in connection with the unemployment relief grant, and, following consultation between the Minister of Labour and the Provincial Governments, agreements were made with all the provinces in accordance with the provisions of the Act and regulations.

The sum of four million dollars was reserved by the regulations to reimburse municipalities one-third of the cost of direct relief afforded persons for whom suitable work could not be provided, this arrangement being contingent upon the Provincial Government and municipality each assuming responsibility for one-third of the expenditure for this purpose. In the case of direct relief given by the provincial authorities in unorganized districts, provision was made for the payment of one-half by the Dominion.

With respect to relief works, the Federal Government assumed an equal moiety with that of the Provincial Governments in reimbursing the municipalities, each Government bearing 25 per cent of the expenditures, leaving one-half to be borne by the municipalities. Exceptions to these apportionments of cost were permitted in certain instances. In the case of provincial public works, improvements and other undertakings, the agreements provided that the Dominion Government would pay one-half of the cost, including one-half of any amount expended by the provinces on the Trans-Canada Highway. In the case of Provincial Highways the Dominion contribution was limited to 40 per cent. Under agreements executed with the various provinces the following amounts were allocated for works to be undertaken for the purpose of relieving unemployment: Prince Edward Island, \$90,000; Nova Scotia, \$700,000; New Brunswick, \$500,000; Quebec, \$2,850,000; Ontario, \$3,850,000; Manitoba, \$900,000; Saskatchewan, \$1,000,000; Alberta, \$900,000; British Columbia, \$1,100,000; Yukon, \$20,000.

Arrangements were also made by the Minister with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways whereby these companies agreed to expend a sum of approximately twenty-five million dollars on large expansion programs, such works to be commenced immediately and to be completed within fifteen months. As compensation to the railways for undertaking these works in advance of actual requirements, the Dominion Government agreed to pay out of the Unemployment Relief Fund interest on the total estimated cost at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, calculated for a period of eighteen months. The Canadian Pacific arranged to spend \$11,514,000 on their expansion program, of which the Dominion Government bore interest charges amounting to \$863,550, and the Canadian National, \$14,119,403, the interest charges borne by the Dominion Government being \$882,412.

Other allotments under the Act included a contribution of \$500,000 to supplement the Grade Crossing Fund administered by the Board of Railway Commissioners for the purpose of eliminating dangerous level railway crossings; \$500,000 to reimburse the province of Saskatchewan one-half of its expenditures for the relief of distress in a large drought area of that province; \$50,000 to be applied towards the cost of banking, during the winter of 1930-31, an extra one hundred thousand tons of Nova Scotia bituminous coal for the use of the Canadian National Railways in areas west of Montreal, the cost of this additional work to be borne in equal shares by the Canadian National Railways, the coal producers and the Dominion Government, this arrangement being made in order to provide employment for Canadian miners in the Nova Scotia coal mines and to create a greater consumption of the Canadian product; and \$37,000 to the Department of the Interior for the purpose of providing winter employment for unemployed men residing in various National Park areas.

The total allotments under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, at the close of the fiscal year, March 31, 1931, amounted to \$18,842,962, leaving a balance of the fund unappropriated, namely, \$1,157,038, which, in accordance with the terms of the statute, lapsed on that date. Four million dollars was, as stated above, set aside by the regulations for direct relief, and one-half of 1 per cent of the moneys appropriated by the statute, *i.e.*, \$100,000, was reserved for administration purposes. The sums allocated to relief works amounted in all to \$14,742,962, while the total cost of these works to be undertaken as a result of the combined expenditures of the Dominion, provincial, municipal and railway authorities, was \$68,730,647.

The number of individuals furnished employment on the various relief works and undertakings up to March 31, 1931, was 248,474, and 4,847,853 work days had been provided for men who otherwise would have been unemployed. Actually, of course, the work days provided were much more numerous, because of the number of individuals engaged in the production and distribution of the materials used in the construction of the public works involved.

An important proviso in the Unemployment Relief Regulations was that all agreements with the provincial or municipal authorities involving expenditures from the Dominion grant for public works or undertakings should stipulate the payment of fair wages to the workers engaged and the observance of the eight-hour day in accordance with the intent of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930, and the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada; also that all persons employed on such public works or undertakings should be, as far as practicable, residents of the locality in which the work was being performed, and that in no case should there be discrimination in the employment of any person by reason of his political affiliation.

Particulars with respect to the manner in which the funds appropriated by Parliament for the relief of unemployment were dealt with will be found in chapter XI of the present report.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The value of the Employment Service of Canada in providing facilities for bringing employers and employees into touch, and in assisting the movements of labour as between the fields of economic activity within the country, was demonstrated in a marked degree during the trade depression which featured the year, and showed that the Service is an essential factor in the industrial life of the country.

Applications for employment received by the 68 local public employment offices operated under the Dominion-Provincial agreements numbered 721,609, the highest figure reached since the Employment Service was established in 1918 and 159,548 in excess of the preceding fiscal year, 1929-30.

Adverse industrial conditions, coupled with the fact that the grain crops of the Prairie Provinces were harvested without the assistance of farm labourers from Eastern Canada or British Columbia so that no relief was available in this direction for the surplus of labour, would have caused a material reduction in the number of persons placed in employment had these factors not been offset by the assignment of men through the employment offices to relief works inaugurated under the Unemployment Relief scheme, which brought the number of placements effected up to 447,239, this figure comparing favourably with the average placements during the past ten years.

Significance may also be attached to the fact that for the first time in ten years the number of persons placed in "casual" employment, i.e., of seven days or less duration, greatly exceeded those receiving work for a period extending beyond seven days, or what may be termed "regular" employment. During 1929-30 placements in casual employment numbered 144,819, and regular placements 256,690, while during 1930-31 the situation was reversed, 260,500 persons being placed in casual work and 186,739 in regular employment.

The extent of the loss caused by the lack of employment in the Prairie Provinces may be gauged by the fact that in 1928 harvest workers shipped to prairie points from Eastern Canada numbered 34,158, and from British Columbia 9,737, while in 1929 no harvest trains were run from Eastern Canada, and in 1930 harvester excursions from both Eastern Canada and British Columbia had ceased.

The transferring of labour from districts over-supplied to those where a dearth exists continued to be an important phase of the work of the Employment Service, provincial and interprovincial clearing houses being operated for this purpose. Of the 447,239 placements effected during the year, 90,559 were made outside the centres where the offices are situated and 11,730 persons were aided in securing employment by the reduced fare concessions, certificates being issued by the employment offices for this special transportation rate.

The Order in Council adopted on August 7, 1929, prohibiting the admission of immigrants under contract or promise of employment save by special authority of the Minister of Immigration, was administered by the Department of Immigration and Colonization in co-operation with the Employment Service Branch of the Department of Labour, and proved to be of considerable assistance in protecting Canadian workmen against the competition of aliens. In connection with applications for admission of contract labour into Canada where it was believed that workmen might be available in the country, an effort was made through the employment offices to locate suitable workers in Canada ready and willing to accept the employment offered, and the result of such investigation was reported to the Immigration Department. Proper protection of the Canadian workers was thus ensured, and at the same time local industries were not adversely affected because of lack of necessary help obtainable in this country.

The percentage of unemployment among trade unionists reported to the Employment Service by labour organizations as at March 31, 1931, was 15·5 per cent, as compared with 10·8 per cent on March 31, 1930, and 6 per cent on March 31, 1929.

FAIR WAGES ON DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada was originally based on a resolution adopted by the House of Commons in March, 1900, and was given the force of an Order in Council in 1922.

The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act enacted by the Dominion Parliament on May 30, 1930, gives statutory effect in certain respects to the Fair Wages Policy. This Act applies both to contracts for the construction, remodeling, repair or demolition of any work for the Government of Canada, and to works carried out by day labour, and provides for the payment of "such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable"; also that "the working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the minister".

Fair wages conditions were prepared or sanctioned by the Department of Labour during the fiscal year in connection with 451 contracts for Dominion public works executed by various departments of the Government, and in the case of eight contracts awarded by certain Harbour Commissions for works aided by Dominion public funds. Wage rates and hours of labour for inclusion in contracts awarded by the Post Office Department for supplies totalling \$360,092.34 were also submitted to the Department of Labour for approval or otherwise.

As already stated, the observance of the provisions of the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, and the Dominion Fair Wages Policy was made a condition of all agreements involving expenditures for public works or undertakings under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

The operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the fiscal year was on the customary lines. Twenty-nine disputes, involving 22,500 employees, were dealt with under its provisions. These disputes were spread among different branches of industry as follows: coal mining, two; steam railways, ten; street and electric railways, six; shipping, four; light and power, one; and disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the statute, six. Thirteen boards reported during the year, one of which dealt with four applications and another with two.

The value of the basic principle of the Act, that of referring a dispute for conciliation and inquiry before a strike or lockout may be declared, was again clearly demonstrated, the threatened strike being averted as a result of board procedure in each case to which the provisions of the Act directly applied and work continued steadily. In two cases involving industries not named in the Act, a strike was in progress when the contending parties jointly agreed to reference of the differences to a Conciliation Board. The men resumed work on each occasion pending the outcome of the inquiry and no cessation of work took place after the board had made its report.

In all, 752 applications were received during the twenty-four years covering the life of the statute and 509 Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established. In 38 cases only was the strike which had been feared not averted, or the interruption of work which had already occurred not ended, as a result of reference under the Act.

CONCILIATION SERVICE

As in the past the conciliation officers performed a useful service to the public in the adjustment of numerous disputes between employers and employees and in assisting in the arrangement of working conditions. These officials are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax, and evidence of the recognized value of their work continually reaches the department.

STATISTICS

One of the elements of disturbed conditions during the year was the decline in prices, particularly of raw materials and food stuffs, which was pronounced in the summer of 1930, and became general towards the close of the fiscal year. Wholesale prices in Canada in March, 1931, calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, reached the lowest level since the end of 1915, the decline from the peak of May, 1920, being 54 per cent, and 18 per cent below that of March, 1930.

The recession in retail prices and cost of living as computed by the Department of Labour was not as steep as that in wholesale prices, a drop of 9 per cent being recorded during the fiscal year in the index number for all items. Food prices, however, showed a severe decline, and by March, 1931, were 22 per cent below the same month in the preceding year. Clothing prices receded 9 per cent during this period, while slight changes occurred in fuel, rent and sundries.

There was no sign during the year of any serious reduction in wages. In fact in only one of the trades concerning which the Department of Labour compiles index numbers was a downward trend in wage rates recorded, that, namely, of logging and sawmilling. In practically all other industries slight increases in certain localities raised the index number, the most marked increase being in the building trades.

So far as concerned industrial disputes, 1930 was fortunately free of any protracted stoppages of work of large magnitude, only 67 strikes and lockouts occurring in the whole of Canada. This figure was the second lowest since 1900, there having been but 63 disputes in each of the two years 1914 and 1915. The statistics show an increase over 1929 and a few other years in the number of workers involved, 13,768, but this was offset by the time lost in trade disputes, 91,797 working days, which created a new minimum for the departmental record.

Statistics are also compiled in the department with respect to industrial fatalities occurring in Canada. During 1930 the number of workers who met their death in the course of their employment reached the total of 1,607. This shows a slight improvement over 1929, although the reduction may have been due partly to the decline in the volume of industrial employment during the year.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

The five provinces of Canada from Ontario to the Pacific coast and the Northwest Territories participated during 1930-31 in the benefits of the Old Age Pensions Act, the total sum paid out in pensions amounting to \$11,560,292.83, and the total number of pensioners on March 31, 1931, being 57 930. The Dominion Government's share of expenditure during the year was \$5,780,927.77.

The percentage of pensioners to total population varied in the different provinces as follows: Alberta, 0.50 per cent; British Columbia, 0.93 per cent; Manitoba, 0.87 per cent; Ontario, 1.13 per cent; Saskatchewan, 0.67 per cent; and the Northwest Territories, 0.05 per cent. The percentage of pensioners to population over seventy years of age was: Alberta, 42.58 per cent; British Columbia, 50.53 per cent; Manitoba, 51.49 per cent; Ontario, 32.32 per cent; Saskatchewan, 57.56 per cent, and the Northwest Territories, 4.46 per cent.

Although old age pensions had not yet become payable in Quebec or the three Maritime Provinces when the fiscal year closed, legislation had been enacted in New Brunswick providing for the introduction of the federal system of old age pensions on proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, a Bill on the subject had received its second reading in the Nova Scotia Legislature, and in Prince Edward Island a concurring measure had been drafted for introduction in the Legislative Assembly. In Quebec the subject of old age insurance was referred for inquiry to a commission of seven members appointed on October 30, 1930. The commission had not yet reported its findings on this subject when the fiscal year closed.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

The constitutional validity of the Combines Investigation Act was confirmed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on January 29, 1931, following an appeal by the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the Proprietary Articles Trade Association from the judgment given on April 30, 1929, by the Supreme Court of Canada on this issue.

In prosecutions against members of the Amalgamated Builders' Council, an alleged combine in the plumbing and heating industry in Ontario, 28 members of the combine were sentenced to pay fines totalling \$37,200 for offences against the Combines Investigation Act. Hearings in these cases were held at Windsor and London, Ontario. Appeals against the judgment of Mr. Justice Wright, delivered at Windsor on March 23, 1931, in *Rex v. Singer et al*, a non-jury case against the principal officers of the combine, were heard after the end of the fiscal year. In the case of *Rex v. White et al*, the eleven accused Windsor members of the combine were convicted by a jury on April 1, 1931, and sentences were imposed by Mr. Justice Sedgewick later in the same month.

An investigation by a commissioner, T. N. Phelan, K.C., into the Electrical Estimators' Association, an alleged combine of electrical contractors in the city of Toronto, was completed in October, 1930, and 18 members were found to be parties to a combine within the meaning of the Act. Detrimental practices in agreeing on tenders and in the secret allotment of contracts among members were reported as having been conducted through this Association.

An alleged combine in the motion picture industry was investigated by Peter White, K.C., appointed in September, 1930, as commissioner in the case. Hearings were held in Toronto, and were concluded in the month of March. The report of the commissioner had not been completed at the end of the fiscal year.

An investigation into an alleged combine in the bread-baking industry was made by the registrar. No contravention of the statute was found, but in the registrar's report, which was published in February, 1931, an analysis was made of prices and costs, and detailed information given showing the extent to which certain of the larger flour milling companies have secured control over the bread-baking industry throughout the Dominion.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES

The sale of Government annuities showed a marked improvement over the preceding year, the amount of money received for the purchase of annuities, \$3,612,233.88, representing an increase of 15 per cent, while the number of contracts issued, 1,772, was the highest on record and exceeded the previous year by 40.9 per cent.

Annuity contracts in force on March 31, 1931, numbered 11,781, and purchase money received by the Annuities Branch from its inception in 1908 up to that date totalled \$28,472,321.83.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Provinces eligible to receive grants during the fiscal period 1930-31 for the purpose of promoting and assisting technical education were Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. Prior to the commencement of the year these five provinces had not earned the entire appropriations available under the provisions of the Technical Education Act of 1919, which had provided for the distribution of ten million dollars to the nine provinces of the Dominion over a period of ten years. When the ten-year period terminated on March 31, 1929, Ontario was the only province which had earned its entire allotment, and, in order to give the eight other provinces a further opportunity of earning the balance of the funds to which they were entitled, the Act was extended at the 1929 session of Parliament for a period of five years. During 1929-30, British Columbia, Alberta and Quebec received the remainder of their apportionments, and no further payments, therefore, could be made to these three provinces or to the Province of Ontario.

The amounts earned by the provinces participating in the grants for the year ending March 31, 1931, were as follows: Saskatchewan, \$198,289.95; Manitoba, \$38,621.44; New Brunswick, \$50,025.71; Nova Scotia, \$73,669.61; and Prince Edward Island, \$30,790.34.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The fourteenth session of the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from June 10 to 28, 1930. The Canadian delegates in attendance at this meeting were Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, and Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations, representing the Government; Major J. R. Roaf, Chairman of the British Columbia Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Vancouver, B.C., representing the employers of Canada; and Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, representing the workpeople of the country.

The agenda of the fourteenth session comprised three items: (1) Forced Labour (final discussion), (2) Hours of Work of Salaried Employees (final discussion), and (3) Hours of Work in Coal Mines. Two draft conventions were adopted, dealing respectively with the subjects of forced labour and hours of work in commercial establishments and offices. Five recommendations in all were adopted, two on the first item and three on the second. A proposed draft convention limiting hours of work of underground workers in coal mines failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority on the final vote, and it was decided to place the question on the agenda of the next session. Four resolutions were adopted bearing on this proposed convention. Details of the various discussions and proposals will be found in chapter XII.

Four meetings of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office were held during the fiscal year. At each meeting Dr. W. A. Riddell acted as substitute for the Minister of Labour, who is the Canadian Government representative on the Body.

Canada was also represented by Dr. J. Grant Cunningham, Director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Ontario Department of Health, at the Advisory Conference of Experts on Silicosis (an occupational disease) which convened in Johannesburg, South Africa, during 1930 under the auspices of the International Labour Office. Mr. R. B. Morley, of Toronto, General Manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association, attended the meeting of the Correspondence Committee on Accident Prevention, and Mr. Chas. Simpson, of Kenora, Ont., attended a session of the Committee on Automatic Couplings, both of which were held in Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. H. B. Butler, Deputy Director of the International Labour Office, Geneva, visited Canada in the autumn of 1930, this being his third visit to the Dominion since the establishment of the International Labour Organization in 1919. Mr. Butler conferred with the Dominion and some of the Provincial Governments in reference to the work of the organization, and renewed touch with a number of the principal organizations of employers and of workpeople. In the course of his tour of Canada Mr. Butler delivered addresses to representative local bodies in Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, and Regina.

CANADIAN NATIONAL SAFETY LEAGUE

Financial assistance to the extent of \$10,000 was again appropriated by Parliament for the purpose of assisting the Canadian National Safety League in promoting accident prevention work throughout the Dominion. This central body acts as a co-ordinating agency for the following provincial Safety Leagues: the Ontario Safety League, the Province of Quebec Safety League, the Maritimes Safety League, the British Columbia Safety League, the Manitoba Safety League, and the Saskatchewan Safety League. The last named was organized in November, 1930.

"LABOUR GAZETTE" AND SPECIAL DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

The *Labour Gazette*, the official monthly journal of the department, was issued regularly each month and completed its thirtieth year of publication. The average monthly circulation was 10,988 copies of the English edition, and 1,671 of the French. Bulletins were issued during the year in the form of supplements to the *Labour Gazette* on (1) Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1920-1930, and (2) Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1930. Reprints in pamphlet form were made of the annual review on Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1930, which appeared in the February, 1931, issue of the *Gazette*.

As in the past, annual volumes were published on Labour Organization in Canada; Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada; Co-operative Associations in Canada; and Labour Legislation in Canada. Chapters in the present volume discuss the leading features of these reports, which were widely distributed and are believed to have performed an important function in informing the public accurately on the subject matters involved.

A special bulletin, "The Employment of Children and Young Persons in Canada", was published in January, 1931, and represented the first systematic study on the subject. This bulletin contains information as to the nature and extent of the employment of young persons under eighteen years of age in as far as the same was available. The progress of provincial legislation governing such employment from the first factory legislation of the eighties is outlined and a certain amount of information is given also as to industrial accidents among young workers.

CORRESPONDENCE

A phase of the work of the department entitled to special mention is the preparation of answers to requests for information regarding subjects relating directly or indirectly to industrial or labour questions and conditions in the Dominion. Numerous inquiries of this nature were received during the year, and full and comprehensive replies were forwarded whenever possible. This in many instances involved extensive research and investigation on the part of members of the staff.

CONCLUSION

The increased responsibilities of the department, particularly in connection with the administration of the Unemployment Relief Act, placed a heavy burden on the departmental staff during the fiscal year, and I desire to express my appreciation of the value of the loyal and efficient services rendered by the employees during this period.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. WARD,

*Deputy Minister of Labour and Registrar of
Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.*

April 6, 1931.

I. CONCILIATION WORK

During the past twelve months the services of the Department of Labour were utilized in connection with the adjustment of a number of labour disputes. In some of these cases strikes or lockouts had already occurred, and in others cessation of work appeared to be imminent or there was difficulty in carrying on negotiations in connection with wages and working conditions. In most cases the proceedings were under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, which empowers the minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries by officers of the department resulted in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act.

In recent years there has been a marked tendency on the part of employees to bring their grievances to the attention of the department before resorting to strike measures. Where such opportunities have been afforded, departmental officers have been highly successful in bringing about an amicable adjustment of the difficulty. Experience in such matters has very clearly demonstrated that it is much easier to negotiate successfully in a friendly atmosphere and more satisfactory results are obtained under such circumstances. Settlement of disputes under these conditions means that there is no loss of wages to the employees concerned and no stoppage of work or inconvenience to the industry. It is therefore to be hoped that the tendency in this direction may be even more marked in succeeding years.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the three western provinces. The Winnipeg officer's territory is the province of Manitoba. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec. The territory of the officer residing in Halifax includes the three Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds as referred to in chapter II of this report.

The following is a list of the more important cases in connection with which mediation work was performed during the year by the department on request of one or both parties to the dispute and which indicates the good results being obtained by this service.

CONSTRUCTION

Hamilton, Ont.—On or about February 25, 1930, a dispute arose between the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local 205, and the Hamilton chapter of Master Painters and Decorators, the former demanding an increase in wages with agreement. Departmental mediation was requested by the painters and an officer of the department was assigned to the case. Conferences were held with both parties to the dispute, but it developed that the employers were absolutely opposed to the granting of any

increase at the time, insisting that it would be detrimental to business. The employees were quite agreeable that the matter should be dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, but in view of the attitude of the employers it was finally agreed in May that the matter should remain in abeyance.

Saint John, N.B.—A dispute arose on or about February 15, 1930, involving the Saint John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Limited, and its machinists, the latter alleging violation of agreement by the employer in not paying overtime rates to maintenance men. This matter was brought to the attention of the department and as a result of action taken a further meeting between the company officials and representatives of the employees on April 9 resulted in a settlement whereby the company agreed in future to pay overtime to maintenance men, while the employees' claims for back overtime pay were waived.

Saint John, N.B.—Bricklayers, masons and plasterers in Saint John ceased work on May 1, 1930, demanding an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.25 per hour. The matter was brought to the attention of the department and an officer was sent to Saint John to offer his services as mediator. This officer arranged for a conference to take place between the parties concerned on the morning of May 8. However, negotiations the previous evening between the parties directly affected resulted in a settlement and work was resumed on May 8 at an hourly rate of \$1.15. The settlement was negotiated with the Saint John Branch of the Canadian Construction Association.

Halifax, N.S.—The Constructive and Mechanical Trades Exchange having refused the demands of union painters for an increase in wages from 73 cents to 90 cents per hour and a decrease in hours from 44 to 40 per week, the painters ceased work on May 1, 1930. The conciliation services of the department were not asked for prior to the strike. Subsequently every possible effort was made to bring about a settlement, but without success. The Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators was agreeable that all the matters in dispute be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The Constructive and Mechanical Trades Exchange, however, would not agree to such proceedings. Work was resumed July 18, 1930, under the former conditions.

Saint John, N.B.—On May 12, 1930, sixty painters, members of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local 1009, employed by certain firms who were members of the Canadian Construction Association, Saint John Branch, ceased work on account of their demands for increased wages from 50 cents and 60 cents to 75 cents per hour not having been conceded. This matter was brought to the attention of the department by the secretary of the Canadian Construction Association, Saint John, who requested departmental intervention with a view to settling the dispute. An officer of the department was assigned to the case and as a result of his efforts both parties agreed to have the dispute referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The painters returned to work on May 21 pending the findings of such board.

Saint John, N.B.—Early in May, 1930, members of Local Union 502, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, reached a deadlock in their negotiations with the Canadian Construction Association, Saint John Branch, in regard to a new working agreement. An official of the department dealt with the matter, and, although unable to bring about a mutually satisfactory arrangement, succeeded in obtaining the consent of both parties to allow the matter to be handled by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Subsequently it developed that the employers' association did not represent the

majority of the employers in Saint John and for that reason the association withdrew its consent to board proceedings. Upon the position of the Canadian Construction Association being made known to the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers their application for a board was withdrawn.

Halifax, N.S.—On May 30, 1930, a dispute arose over the employment of non-union painters on work being done by the Fisheries Biological Board which threatened to bring about a general strike. An officer of the department investigated this matter and as a result of his efforts the difficulty was adjusted and the dispute terminated June 4.

Saint John, N.B.—On or about August 1, 1930, a dispute arose between the Canadian Construction Association, Saint John Branch (master plumbers and steamfitters), and the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local 574, over the demand of the employees for an increase in wages from 75 cents to 80 cents per hour to date from August 1, 1930. This matter was brought to the attention of the department on August 5, 1930, and a mediator was immediately instructed to offer his services. His efforts resulted in both parties to the dispute agreeing that the matter be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation for adjustment.

Vancouver, B.C.—On January 3, 1931, piledrivers, bridge builders and hoisting engineers in the employ of Dawson, Wade and Company and Hodgson, King and Marble, Limited, on the construction of Burrard street bridge, went on strike, insisting that only members of their union be employed, these workers, with the exception of the hoisting engineers, being members of Local 2404 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. An officer of the department discussed the situation with representatives of both employers and employees, but was unsuccessful in settling the dispute. Work on the bridge was resumed on January 17, and, although the strike had not been called off at that time, it was no longer effective.

MANUFACTURING

London, Ont.—The brass finishers and metal polishers employed by the Empire Brass Manufacturing Company, London, Ont., ceased work on April 3, 1930, in protest against an anticipated cut in piece work rates as a result of efficiency tests being made by the company. After the strike had taken place the department was requested by the union for assistance. Efforts were made by a representative of the department to bring about a settlement of the difficulty, but without success.

Fort William, Ont.—On or about May 6, 1930, a dispute arose in regard to wages and overtime rates in the plant of the Great Lakes Paper Company operated by Backus Brooks Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and indirectly their subsidiaries at Kenora and Fort Frances, involving papermakers, sulphite workers, machinists, electricians and steam engineers. This dispute had reached the point where a favourable strike vote had been taken. A two-day conference between union officials and Backus Brooks officers had failed to solve the difficulty. Owing to the seriousness of the situation a special meeting of the city council was held and a resolution was passed requesting that the Minister of Labour intervene. The minister had a conference with the interested parties at Fort William and as a result of his mediation it was agreed that an officer of the Department of Labour should proceed to Minneapolis and there discuss with the representatives of the various organizations and Mr. Backus of Backus Brooks Company a basis of settlement. As a result of the conferences which took place, a new agreement was brought about which increased the hourly rate of machine tenders at the Fort William mill and made certain concessions in respect to overtime rates which proved acceptable to the employees. In this dispute about 300 were directly and 1,000 indirectly affected.

Brownsburg, P.Q.—The paving cutters in the employ of Jos. Brunet, Brownsburg, P.Q., ceased work on July 25, 1930, due to the refusal of the employer to sign an agreement with Local No. 39 of the Paving Cutters Union of the United States and Canada. The union representatives and employers had attended a conference in Montreal in the previous March for the purpose of settling wages and conditions for 1930. An agreement had been reached which was to be signed by the various employers individually and the union local representatives. An officer of the department proceeded to Brownsburg on August 4 and discussed the situation with the interested parties. As a result of the conference some misunderstanding was cleared up, and, as the dispute did not relate to piece or day rates, simply to one or two items as to conditions, it was understood that a satisfactory settlement would shortly be reached as a result of suggestions made at the time. It developed, however, that due to lack of business the quarry ceased operations before an agreement was signed. It was understood that operations would not likely be resumed before spring.

Saskatoon, Sask.—The bakery drivers employed by the Saskatoon Bread Company, Limited, ceased work on September 22, 1930, to secure a union agreement and higher wages and as a protest against the treatment of union drivers. A mediator of the department proceeded to Saskatoon and conferred with both parties to the dispute. The company conceded the right to their employees to belong to a union but would not agree to pay higher wages nor to remove three canvassers to whom the union objected. Three of the former drivers returned to the company's employ in October and the strike was no longer effective at October 15.

Guelph and Mount Dennis, Ont.—Members of Local No. 44 of the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers (United Textile Workers of America) in the employ of Landers, Limited, Guelph and Mount Dennis, ceased work on October 30, 1930, protesting against a cut in piece rates of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and $28\frac{1}{2}$ per cent affecting employees receiving over \$20 per week. About 110 employees were directly affected and 175 indirectly. At the request of the employees an officer of the department discussed the whole matter with officials of the company as well as officers of the union, but, in view of the conditions which existed at the time, a satisfactory solution of the difficulty could not be reached. The employers maintained that, due to the drop in market prices of their product and the severe competition which they had to contend with from other sources, they were compelled either to reduce the wages of certain of their employees or, on the other hand, to close the plant. The company officials stated that under the circumstances nothing could be gained by discussing the matter with their employees and they declined to do so. They also refused to allow the matter to be dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. It was intimated by the company that should they require extra help preference of employment would be given to former employees who might desire to return to work.

Toronto, Ont.—The upholsterers employed by the Reliable Manufacturing Company, Limited, members of Upholstery, Carpet and Linoleum Makers International Union, Local No. 30, ceased work on December 11, 1930, in protest against the enforcement of a 35 per cent reduction in wages, the written agreement being violated by the company. The union representatives had several unsuccessful interviews with the management. Later a representative of the department met the management but was unable to gain their consent to adhere to the terms of the agreement between the company and the employees which provided a method for the adjustment of disputes of this nature. The employees who ceased work were replaced by workmen secured locally and elsewhere.

Toronto, Ont.—In March, 1931, there was a strike in progress in Toronto involving dressmakers, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, Local No. 72, and a number of dressmaking establishments in that city. Several hundred employees had walked out of the establishments, demanding higher wages and improved working conditions. Negotiations and conferences held locally having failed to secure a basis of settlement, two officers of the federal Department of Labour, on the Minister's instructions, dealt with the matter in Toronto. Conferences were held with the general organizer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and also a committee representing the dressmaking establishments whose plants were affected by the strike. Due to the insistence of the organizer that he would not accept any settlement of the dispute unless he secured a signed agreement recognizing his union, and as the employing companies made it definitely clear that they would not be a party under any circumstances to union recognition, it was useless to attempt to seek other concessions which ordinarily would have been the case, and no other action was taken.

MINING

Luscar, Alta.—On April 25, 1930, a dispute arose between the management of the Luscar Collieries, Limited, Luscar, Alta., and its coal miners over the proposal of the employees for an increase in day wage rates for certain occupations, and other changes. A representative of the department discussed the situation with the interested parties early in May with the object of finding a basis of settlement. This effort having failed the question was dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, established on May 21. The miners were members of Mine Workers' Union of Canada, Local No. 24.

Shaughnessy, Alta.—Coal miners, being members of Mine Workers' Union of Canada, Local No. 11, in the employ of the Cadillac Coal Company, Limited (Standard Mine), Shaughnessy, Alta., ceased work September 10, 1930, owing to a dispute as to piece rates. The management declined to make any adjustment due to these rates having been established by a two-year agreement which was still in force. It also appeared that the men had ceased work in violation of their agreement with the company. A representative of the department investigated the situation and on September 27 a new agreement was entered into providing for resumption of work on a day wage basis until piece rates could be mutually agreed upon. Work was resumed September 29, 1930.

Coalhurst, Alta.—Late in November, 1930, the miners in the employ of Coal Producers, Limited, Coalhurst, Alta., and being members of Coalhurst Miners' Union, made application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute involving the interpretation of one of the articles of agreement. An officer of the department visited Coalhurst in December and held conferences with both employer and employees. It was found that the agreement in existence between the company and the local union provided an adequate method of dealing with disputes of this nature. As a result the miners' committee decided to forego board proceedings for the time and deal with the question at issue on the expiration of the present agreement.

Shaughnessy, Alta.—Members of Mine Workers' Union of Canada, Local No. 11, in the employ of the Cadillac Coal Company, Limited (Standard Mine), Shaughnessy, Alta., ceased work on January 15, 1931, as a protest against the discharge of two miners accused by the management of mining less coal than others without giving explanation. The demand of the union for reinstatement of the dismissed miners was refused by the company. A representative of the department attempted by mediation to bring about a settlement of the dispute,

but his efforts were unsuccessful, largely due to the bad feeling which had arisen between the parties. On February 5 about forty of the former staff of one hundred and thirty miners returned to work under a written agreement, and, as the industry was in a depressed condition, the company claimed to be able to fill their orders with the reduced staff.

SERVICE

Calgary, Alta.—Garage mechanics, members of the International Association of Machinists (motor mechanics), in the employ of firms being members of the Garage Dealers' Association, Calgary, Alta., threatened to cease work on May 15, 1930, unless the Dealers' Association would put into effect the findings of a Board of Conciliation and Arbitration established under the Alberta Labour Disputes Act, which board had dealt with their wages demands. Under date of April 30 the conciliation services of the federal Department of Labour were requested by the employees. A mediator therefore discussed the situation with the President of the Calgary Garage Dealers' Association, but was unsuccessful in bringing about a settlement. The employers refused to consider the board's recommendation for higher wages, giving as a reason the depressed conditions in industry. The employees did not press the issue further.

Edmonton, Alta.—Early in May, 1930, a dispute arose in Edmonton, involving the policemen and the labourers in the employ of the city of Edmonton. The policemen were demanding an increase in salary, while the labourers were protesting against a decrease in wages. An officer of the department held conferences with the interested parties. The final outcome resulted in an increase for the policemen but the labourers failed to secure the former rate. Owing to friction existing between the two labourers' unions involved the department's efforts at conciliation were discontinued.

Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.—Early in June, 1930, electrical workers, members of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 339, in the employ of the Port Arthur and Fort William Utilities Commissions requested the services of a mediator of the department to assist in the adjustment of a dispute which had been pending for some time. Both commissions had refused to consider the demands of the employees or to agree to refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. An officer of the department proceeded to the Head of the Lakes and as a result of discussions which took place a basis of settlement was reached and new agreements signed, the dispute being settled on June 12. Slight concessions were made by both commissions in the new agreements which proved acceptable to the employees.

Vancouver, B.C.—Early in August, 1930, a dispute arose between the motion picture projectionists, members of B.C. Projectionists' Society, Local No. 348, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Projectionists, and the Independent Owners' Association over the employment of projectionists not first-class as required by provincial law. Mediation was refused by the theatre owners and further efforts at conciliation were not made owing to the dispute having to do especially with the enforcement of a provincial statute.

Montreal, P.Q.—Musicians, members of Montreal Musicians' Protective Association, A. F. of M., Local No. 406, in the employ of the Capitol Theatre, Montreal, P.Q., ceased work September 1, 1930, as a result of the demand of the employer to have a two weeks' cancellation clause inserted in the contract. A mediator of the department aided in the subsequent negotiations and a compromise agreement was reached September 30 providing for a four weeks' cancellation clause. Other musicians from Loew's, Imperial and Palace Theatres ceased work in sympathy with the Capitol musicians on September 13, 1930, returning to work on termination of the original dispute on September 30, 1930.

TRADE

Hamilton, Ont.—On October 28, 1930, at the request of the milk drivers and dairy employees, members of the Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees Union No. 357, International Brotherhood of Chauffeurs, Teamsters, Stablemen and Helpers, in the employ of the Hamilton Dairies Limited (operated by the Borden Milk Company), a mediator of the department was sent to Hamilton to offer his services in the adjustment of a dispute which had arisen over the discharge of the union secretary because of his refusal to sign an individual agreement presented to all employees. The union claimed that the secretary was discharged because of his union activities. This was denied by the company. A settlement of the dispute was brought about by the secretary signing the contract on October 30.

TRANSPORTATION

Glace Bay, N.S.—On February 21, 1930, an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received from the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, said to be freight handlers, baggagemen, trackmen and clerks in the employ of the Sydney and Louisburg Railway, Glace Bay and County of Cape Breton, to deal with wages increases and minor changes in working conditions. Upon receipt of this application an officer of the department discussed the matter at issue with both parties concerned. It seemed to be the company's position that certain of the employees mentioned in this application, namely, freight handlers, baggagemen and clerks, were already covered in an existing agreement between the company and the United Mine Workers, and the company could not enter into an agreement covering these men with another organization. It developed, however, that the sectionmen were not covered in the existing agreement and as a result of mediation of the department carried on over a considerable period an agreement covering the sectionmen and section foremen was entered into between a committee representing the employees and the management of the company. A board was therefore not established.

Halifax, N.S.—Longshoremen, members of Halifax Local No. 269, International Longshoremen's Association, who were engaged in the unloading of a Canadian National freighter, ceased work on April 10, 1930, in protest against an alleged violation of agreement in regard to the interpretation of clause 19 having to do with the number of men to be employed in the hold of the ship in question. The longshoremen maintained that six men should be used; the company's position was that four men would be sufficient. Through the efforts of the department it was arranged that the men should return to work with six men in the hold, pending the findings of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation which the Minister proposed to establish. Work was resumed on April 19.

Vancouver, B.C.—An application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation reached the department on April 28, 1930, from the longshoremen, members of the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association, to deal with increased wages and other matters which the organization had been unable to adjust directly with the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited. Immediately upon receipt of the application a departmental officer offered his services as a mediator and succeeded in bringing both parties together in conference. As a result of the conferences the Shipping Federation made a counter proposal which, upon being voted on by the men, was declined. Subsequently a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established and as an outcome of the board's findings and efforts an agreement was reached, effective November 1, 1930.

Montreal, P.Q., and Halifax, N.S.—In April, 1930, a dispute arose over a notice posted by the superintendent engineer that the engineers' shore gang would cease to exist at the end of the winter season. The men affected were members of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers of America, International Association of Machinists, and the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, and were employed in the Marine Shops of the Canadian National Steamships at Montreal, P.Q., and Halifax, N.S. The assistance of the department was solicited by representatives of the employees with the object of having the notice referred to withdrawn. It was ascertained through an investigation made by departmental officers that it was the company's position that the work which was being performed at these two shops could be done to better advantage and much more cheaply if done by contract. At this time the company officials made it known to representatives of the department that it was their intention to find employment for the men concerned with the companies doing the contracting work. An application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation from the employees was received on April 30, 1930, and following the receipt of the application a conference was arranged between the parties to the dispute with the object of bringing about an adjustment. It developed, however, that a solution of the difficulty, satisfactory to the representatives of the men, could not be found.

Winnipeg, Man.—In May, 1930, a dispute arose between the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and its street railway employees, members of the Street Railway Unit, One Big Union, over the dismissal of three motormen for alleged incompetency. A departmental officer had several interviews with the parties to the dispute in Winnipeg, and, although the company intimated that certain concessions would be made, these were not of sufficient merit to meet with the approval of the employees. Subsequently the matter was dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

Toronto, Ont.—Negotiations between representatives of electrical workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 636, Toronto, Ont., having reached a deadlock with the employer, the Toronto Transportation Commission, the services of the department were requested with the object of bringing about a solution of the difficulty. The dispute had to do with an upward revision of the wages schedule. Two officers of the department discussed the various matters in dispute with representatives of the employees and an officer of the company in Toronto. It was contended by the company that an upward revision of the wages schedule under the existing circumstances could not be favourably considered, nor would they be agreeable to having the dispute dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Subsequently certain correspondence took place between the department and the commission, but without favourable results.

London, Ont.—In May, 1930, an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received by the department from brakemen, conductors, motormen and other employees of the London and Port Stanley Railway, members of Division 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. Subsequently certain correspondence took place between the Department of Labour and the parties to the dispute. Later an officer of the department visited London and held conferences with the committee representing the men, and also company officials. For a time it seemed that a solution of the difficulty, acceptable to all concerned, would be arrived at, but it later developed that the company was not prepared to make any concessions, either as to wages or working conditions.

Cabano, P.Q.—Early in October, 1930, the department received an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with wages matters and working conditions covering certain employees on the Temiscouata Railway in the province of Quebec, namely, section foremen, assistant section foremen, sectionmen, snow plough or flanger foremen, bridge and building foremen, carpenters and pumpmen, the company's position being that it was impossible, due to low earnings, to meet the request of the employees for increased wages. In view of all the circumstances the Minister felt that no good purpose would be served by establishing a board at the time. Subsequently the company gave notice of a 15 per cent wage reduction, but, due to the intervention of the Minister, this was not put into effect.

Winnipeg, Man.—In December, 1930, it was brought to the attention of the department that a dispute existed between the Winnipeg Electric Company and its motormen, conductors, and busmen, mechanical department employees, and trackmen, members of the One Big Union, over the desire of the company to insert in a new agreement two clauses which would reserve the right of the company to terminate the wages schedule on ten days' notice. A dispute over wages and working conditions, etc., had been dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, the company agreeing to accept the board's recommendations. Subsequently they proposed the insertion of two extra clauses. A departmental officer dealt with this dispute and it was finally agreed by both parties that the agreement should remain unchanged and unsigned and that its conditions would be continued. The employees' representative agreed that there would be no cessation of work without first requesting the intervention of the department in case of further trouble.

Quebec, P.Q.—On December 31, 1930, the department was advised that the agreement existing between the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, and its shopmen employed in the Limoilou Shops expired on that date and that difficulty had arisen over its renewal. The employees requested the assistance of the department in the matter. Certain correspondence developed and finally an officer of the department proceeded to Quebec and interviewed officials of the company and a committee representing the employees. As a result of these conferences a new agreement was entered into and signed on January 28, 1931. Among other things the agreement provided for the reduction of hours of employment from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 per day, the company to increase the hourly rate sufficiently to absorb one-half the loss of wages resulting from the reduction. In addition to the new agreement the representative of the department adjusted satisfactorily certain grievances which existed at the time in regard to seniority rights, etc.

II. FAIR WAGES POLICY

During the 1930 session of the federal Parliament a Government bill was introduced in the House of Commons respecting fair wages and an eight-hour day for labour employed on public works of the Dominion of Canada, and became law on May 30, 1930. This measure, the short title of which is *The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930*, gives statutory effect to the Fair Wages Policy of the Government in so far as concerns the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any works for the Government of Canada, whether carried out under contract or by workmen employed by the Government who are exempt from the operation of the Civil Service Act. In providing for the observance of current rates of wages, which have been applicable since the Fair Wages Resolution was adopted by the House of Commons in March, 1900, the important proviso is added in the statute that in all cases the wages to be paid shall be such as are fair and reasonable, and, further, that the working hours shall not exceed eight hours per day, except in special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or in cases of emergency. The text of this law follows:—

20-21 George V

Chap. 20

An Act respecting Fair Wages and an Eight Hour Day for Labour employed on Public Works of the Dominion of Canada.

(Assented to 30th May, 1930.)

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930*. Short title.

2. In this Act the expression “Minister” means the Minister of “Minister”. Labour.

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

Government contracts subject to certain conditions.

- (a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;
- (b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.
- Fair wage.
Eight hour day.

Exception.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

Workmen
employed
by the
Government.

4. The wages and hours of all workmen employed by the Government of Canada on such works as are described in section three, and who are excluded from the operation of the *Civil Service Act*, shall be those set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of section three.

Regulations.

5. (1) The Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister may make regulations with regard to wages and hours herein provided for and without limiting the generality of the foregoing may provide by regulation for,—

- (a) the method of determining what are current or fair and reasonable wages and the preparation and use of schedules of rates relating thereto;
- (b) rates of wages for overtime;
- (c) classifications of employment or work;
- (d) the publication and posting of wage schedules;
- (e) payment of wages to employees in case of default by the contractor or other party charged with such payment and recovery thereof from such contractor or other party;
- (f) the keeping of proper books and records and the examination of the same by Government officers;
- (g) persons who may be employed on works referred to in this Act;
- (h) the subletting of contracts;
- (i) the penalties to be imposed for breaches of the provisions of this Act or regulations made hereunder;
- (j) generally for the due enforcement of the provisions of the Act and regulations.

Force and
effect of
regulations.

(2) All regulations made under this Act shall fifteen days after the date of the first publication thereof in the *Canada Gazette* have the same force and effect as if they had been included herein.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been administered by the Department of Labour since its inception in 1900. It was based originally on a resolution of the House of Commons adopted at the session of 1900 and was later expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, with certain amendments which were made by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The fair wages resolution of 1900 was in the terms following:—

“That it is resolved that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

“It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds.”

Additional force was given to the Fair Wages Policy in 1903 by the inclusion in the Railway Act of a section requiring the payment of current rates of wages to all workmen engaged in the construction of lines of railway towards which

financial aid was granted by the Parliament of Canada. The section of the Railway Act in question, which is number 244 of chapter 170 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, reads as follows:—

“(1) In every case in which the Parliament of Canada votes financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee towards the cost of railway construction, all mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in such construction shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed; and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate.

“(2) In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the minister, whose decision shall be final.”

An Order in Council was adopted on September 10, 1928 (see *Labour Gazette*, February, 1929, page 117), declaring that all licences for Dominion water-power rights in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories should be deemed to be executed on the condition that the licensee or his representative should pay wages not less than those generally accepted as current for similar services for similar undertakings in the locality, and maintain conditions of labour not less favourable than those prevailing in similar undertakings in the locality. This last mentioned clause was rescinded by a further Order in Council which was adopted on December 3, 1929 (see *Labour Gazette*, January, 1930, page 85), providing for the insertion in the regulations governing water-power rights in the said provinces of conditions for the protection of the labour employed in the construction, alteration, extension, maintenance and operation of these works. The conditions in question are similar in terms to those which apply to contracts for the construction of Dominion public buildings and other works, the Minister of Labour being named as the authority to determine for the purposes of the licence what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours. The stipulation is also made that in all cases preference shall be given to the employment of Canadian labour.

In the case of all proposed contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, the practice of the department of the Government concerned is to indicate to the Department of Labour the nature, locality, and estimated cost of the proposed work and the classes of labour which will be required in its execution. The Department of Labour thereupon prepares and furnishes in each case, for insertion in the specification for the proposed work on which tenders are to be taken, a schedule setting forth the rates of wages which are applicable under The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, for the various classes of workmen employed.

In exceptional cases a general fair wages clause, in the terms following, is sanctioned by the Department of Labour for insertion in the contract in place of a fair wages schedule:—

“All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, provided that such working hours shall not exceed eight hours per day, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.”

The following clauses for the protection of the workmen employed are also inserted in all Government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work—

“Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for over-

time, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the contractor shall fail so to do or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the contractor, and the contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid.

"For the protection of the workmen employed, the contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the schedule (or fair wages clause, as the case may be) inserted in this contract, also the preceding paragraph and any decision of the Minister of Labour made thereunder.

"The contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

"The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; nor, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The contractor shall also from time to time furnish the minister such further detailed information and evidence as the minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

"In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the minister is furnished, the said minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

"These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

"With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the subletting of contracts it shall be understood that subletting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned, is prohibited unless the approval of the minister is obtained; subcontractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of subcontractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

"All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision."

Under the authority of the above-mentioned Fair Wages Order in Council of June 7, 1922, amended April 9, 1924, "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions and comprise the following provisions:—

(1) All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

(2) The contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workpeople, the foregoing fair wages clause for the protection of the workpeople employed.

(3) The contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by each workman and the books and documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages officer of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

(4) The contractor's premises and the work being performed under this contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose; all such premises shall be kept by the contractor in sanitary condition.

(5) With a view to avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the subletting of contracts it shall be understood that subletting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned, is prohibited unless the approval of the minister is obtained; contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of contractors; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workpeople, or, except as specially provided for under legislative authority, by inmates of penal institutions.

(6) All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to this contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that special circumstances exist which would render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

(7) The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration showing: (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; or, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The contractor shall also from time to time furnish to the minister such further detailed information and evidence as the minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

(8) In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workman employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the minister is furnished, the said minister may pay such claim out of the moneys any at time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amount so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

The departments of the Government concerned are required to furnish monthly to the Department of Labour returns showing the nature of all contracts entered into during the preceding month to which the labour conditions furnished by the Department of Labour were applicable, together with the names and addresses of the contractors, the dates and amounts of the contracts, and the texts of the fair wages schedules and labour conditions inserted in such con-

tracts. This information is then published by the Department of Labour in its official monthly journal, the *Labour Gazette*.

The present chapter deals with the operations of the Fair Wages Policy during the fiscal year 1930-31, when the Department of Labour prepared or sanctioned fair wages conditions in connection with 451 contracts executed by various departments of the Government as follows: Fisheries, 4; Indian Affairs, 6; Interior, 1; Marine, 6; National Defence, 69; National Revenue, 2; Pensions and National Health, 1; Public Works, 326; Railways and Canals, 33; and Trade and Commerce, 3.

The following tables give particulars of the contracts in question:—

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PROVIDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1930-1931
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

Nature of Work	Locality	Amount of Contract	Issue of Labour Gazette in which particulars of contract published	
			Vol.	Page
Construction of two boats.....	Yarmouth, N.S.....	\$2,921.....	XXX	710
Construction of a fish hatchery.....	Cochin, Sask.....	Contract not awarded.....		
Boat for use at Fisheries Experimental Station.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	Contract not awarded.....		
Construction of four launches for use on West coast.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	\$59,980.....	XXXI	546
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
Construction of new Muscovegan Indian residential school.....	Near Lestock, Sask.....	\$138,853.....		
Addition to Lady Willingdon Hospital on the Six Nations Reserve.....	Near Brantford, Ont.....	Contract not awarded.....		
Construction of residence for Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	Muncey, Ont.....	\$5,000.....		
Construction of addition to Indian Hospital.....	Gleichen, Alta.....	\$22,850.....		
Construction of new Indian residential school.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	Contract not awarded.....		
Construction of a day school.....	Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island, Ont.....	\$9,950.....		
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
Road, golf course, etc., construction.....	Riding Mountain National Park, Man.....	Work done by day labour.....		
DEPARTMENT OF MARINE				
Construction of wooden dwelling and boathouse.....	Dryad Point, B.C.....	\$5,840.....		
Construction of wooden dwelling, fog alarm building, steel lighthouse tower, boathouse, store, roads and fences.....	Albert Head, Vancouver Island, B.C.....	\$11,281.....		
Erection of wooden fog alarm building.....	Natashkwan, P.Q.....	Work not undertaken.....		
Construction of hydrographic survey steamer.....	Welland, Ont.....	\$11,800.....		
Construction of a steel scow.....	Quebec, P.Q.....	\$47,500.....	XXXI	596
Construction of a pilotage building.....	Port Weller, Ont.....	Contract not yet awarded.....		
Erection of reinforced concrete power house and dwelling combined.....				

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PROVIDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1930-1931—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Nature of Work	Locality	Amount of Contract	Issue of Labour Gazette in which particulars of contract published
			Vol. Page
Construction of living quarters at Radio Station.	Edmonton, Alta.	\$7,537.45.	XXX 835
Surfacing and grading Aerodrome.	Rockcliffe, Ont.	\$7,200.	XXX 1329
Construction of Radio Beacon Station and living quarters.	Forrest, Man.	\$13,735.	XXX 1084
Construction of Radio Beacon Station and living quarters.	Regina, Sask.	\$15,616.	XXX 1084
Construction work at Airport.	St. Hubert, P.Q.	Work done by day labour.	
Construction of Radio Station building, living quarters and two storage buildings.	Fort Norman, N.W.T.	\$34,789.	XXX 710
Construction of a storage building.	Fort Simpson, N.W.T.	Work done by day labour.	
Supply, fabrication and erection of structural steel for the Hangar at R.C.A.F. Training Establishment.	Trenton, Ont.	\$14,950.	XXX 836
Construction of Hangar foundations at R.C.A.F. Training Establishment.	Trenton, Ont.	\$5,000 (approx.)	XXX 836
Laying water mains at R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$10,000 (approx.)	XXX 836
Grading, draining and construction of roadways.	St. Hubert, P.Q.	\$28,510.	
Installation of hot water heating system in officers' block, Wellington Barracks.	Halifax, N.S.	\$18,370.	XXX 1205
Installation of plumbing and fixtures in officers' block, Wellington Barracks.	Halifax, N.S.	\$7,690.	XXX 1205
Installation of plumbing and fixtures in men's block, Wellington Barracks.	Halifax, N.S.	\$8,400.	XXX 960
Construction of Radio Beacon Station with septic tank, living quarters and storage buildings.	Maple Creek, Sask.	\$7,689.42.	XXX 1204
Construction of Radio Beacon Station.	Lethbridge, Alta.	\$14,870.	XXX 1204
Construction of Radio Beacon Station with septic tank, living quarters and storage buildings.	Red Deer, Alta.	\$14,500.	XXX 1204
Construction of markers' shelter for Rifle Range.	Amherst, N.S.	\$1,500.	
Repairs to Sections 31 and 36 of fortification walls.	Quebec, P.Q.	\$10,290.	XXX 1084
Repairs to Section 23 of fortification walls.	Quebec, P.Q.	\$3,600.	XXX 1084
Repairs to Sections 12, 16 and 47 of fortification walls.	Quebec, P.Q.	\$7,602.	XXX 1084
Repairs to Sections 7 and 29 of fortification walls.	Quebec, P.Q.	\$3,635.	XXX 1084
Repairs to Sections 35 and 69A of fortification walls.	Quebec, P.Q.	\$4,424.	XXX 1084
Improvements to drainage of basement in Armoury.	Joliette, P.Q.	\$995.	XXX 1204
Construction of motor boat for use at R.C.A.F. Station.	Vancouver, B.C.	Contract not awarded.	
Converting R.C.H.A. stables into garage for mechanized batteries R.C.A., Tete de Pont Barracks.	Kingston, Ont.	\$23,650.	XXX 1084

Repairing and painting roof of Drill Hall.	Ottawa, Ont.	\$1,096.			1205
Construction of portion of macadam roadway at Aerodrome.	Rockcliffe, Ont.	Work done by day labour.	XXX		
Road construction.	Petewawa Camp, Ont.	\$20,000.			
Construction of laboratory building, isolation magazines, etc., at Joint Service Magazines.	Bedford Basin, N.S.				
Extension of Rifle Range, Long Branch.	Toronto, Ont.	\$22,880.			
Installation of hot water heating system in Sherbrooke Regiment Armory.		\$7,645.	XXX		1329
Installation of plumbing and heating in Hangar at Air Station.	Sherbrooke, P.Q.				
Erection of a Radio Beacon Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$3,825.	XXX		1329
Construction of a stores building at St. Hubert Airport.	London, Ont.	\$8,834.	XXX		1444
Electrical work at Hangar at Air Station.	Montreal P.Q.	Tenders not called.			
Plumbing work at Hangar at Air Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$18,985.	XXXI		235
Construction of two semi-detached houses.	Trenton, Ont.	\$4,100.	XXXI		88
Construction of a motor boat.	St. Hubert, P.Q.	\$4,361.	XXXI		88
Construction of structural steel for Hangar A3 at R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Shelburne, N.S.	Tenders not called.			
		\$8,000.			
Reconstruction of the Armoury.	Trenton, Ont.	\$13,100.	XXXI		235
Hauling and depositing soil for surfacing and filling at Aerodrome.	Woodstock, N.B.	Contract not awarded.			
Erection of a Radio Beacon Station.	Rockcliffe, Ont.	\$4,850.			
Construction of foundations for an elevated water tank and observatory at R.C.A.F. Training Station.	St. Hubert, P.Q.	Tenders not called.			
Erection of elevated steel water tank and observatory at R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$2,300.			
Glazing of doors and windows in Hangar A-2, R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$15,980.	XXXI		346
Erection of stairways, fitting and hanging doors in Hangar A-2, R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$250.			
Supply and installation of a sprinkler system for fire protection in Hangar A-2, R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$186.00.			
Construction of concrete floors in Hangar A-2, R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$15,900.	XXXI		472
Grading and sub-base for floor of Hangar A-2, R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$4,900.	XXXI		346
Construction of floor drainage system for Hangar A-2, R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$2,075.			
Construction of a heating duct at main doorway, Hangar A-2, R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$1,000.			
Levelling Cottage Point at Airport.	Trenton, Ont.	\$7.5.			
Grading Aerodrome.	Trenton, Ont.	\$4,327.52.	XXX		836
Plastering Officers' Block, Wellington Barracks.	Trenton, Ont.	\$4,739.69.	XXX		836
Installation of electric wiring, Soldiers' Block, Wellington Barracks.	Halifax, N.S.	\$4,424.	XXX		960
Installation of electric wiring, Officers' Block, Wellington Barracks.	Halifax, N.S.	\$3,400.	XXX		960
Construction of recreation grounds.	Halifax, N.S.	\$3,225.	XXX		961
Grading Aerodrome.	Esquimalt, B.C.	\$8,480.	XXX		961
Laying tile underdrain at Airport.	Trenton, Ont.	\$27,174.13.	XXX		961
Grading Aerodrome at Airport.	Trenton, Ont.	\$3,982.25.	XXX		961
Underdrainage of Aerodrome at Airport.	Trenton, Ont.	\$17,222.53.	XXX		1205
Ploughing, harrowing and seeding at Aerodrome.	Trenton, Ont.	\$6,102.20.	XXX		1205
Supply and installation of four hangar doors and operators, R.C.A.F. Training Establishment.	Trenton, Ont.	\$17,724.20.	XXX		1205
		\$9,600.	XXX		1328

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS, FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PROVIDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1930-1931—*Continued*

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE—*Concluded*

Nature of Work	Locality	Amount of Contract	Issue of Labour Gazette in which particulars of contract published
			Vol. Page
Supply and installation of four hangar doors and operators, R.C.A.F. Training Establishment.....	Trenton, Ont.....	\$8,717.35.....	XXX 1328
Supply and installation of four hangar doors and operators, R.C.A.F. Training Establishment.....	Trenton, Ont.....	\$8,669.....	XXX 1329
Construction of discharge sewer, R.C. Naval Barracks.....	Esquimalt, B.C.....	\$3,000.....	XXX 1444
Supply and erection of steel roof deck at Hangar, R.C.A.F. Training Establishment.....	Trenton, Ont.....	\$3,581.....	XXX 1444
Supply and application of insulation, roofing and flashing of roofs, R.C.A.F. Hangar.....	Trenton, Ont.....	\$4,850.....	XXX 1444

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

Construction of a patrol boat for service in Atlantic waters.....	Muskoka, Ont.....	\$102,000.....	XXXI 596
Construction of a patrol boat for service in Atlantic waters.....	Sorel, P.Q.....	\$102,000.....	XXXI 596

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

Installation of composition flooring in hospital.....	Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.....	\$4,450.....	
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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Repairs to the north end of second extension to the concrete breakwater, Main Harbour South.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	\$12,559.68.....	XXX 1331
Construction of wharf repairs.....	Grosse Isle, P.Q.....	\$7,756 (approx.).....	XXX 962
Construction of two timber, stone-filled mooring cribs and necessary connecting rafts.....	Collingwood, Ont.....	\$35,727.96 (approx.).....	XXX 961
Construction of concrete fill and mastic floor at Armoury.....	Brockville, Ont.....	\$4,490.....	XXX 961
Construction of a public wharf.....	Petite de Grat, N.S.....	\$9,016 (approx.).....	XXXI 89

Reconstruction in concrete of superstructure of 484 feet of North Pier.	Goderich, Ont.	\$51,689.80	XXXX	961
Construction of an extension to wharf.	Ste. Flavie, P.Q.	\$11,097.17 (approx.)	XXXX	963
Construction of wharf repairs and improvements.	Bagotville, P.Q.	\$6,038	XXXX	965
Construction of 8,000 ft. of South Jetty to extend from Western Island shore westerly to mouth of Fraser River.	Steveston, B.C.	\$353,145.40 (approx.)	XXXX	1331
Construction of 3,000 ft. of Section 6 and completion of 5,000 ft. of Section 5 of North Jetty westerly at mouth of Fraser River.	Steveston, B.C.	\$408,997.20 (approx.)	XXXX	1331
Construction of extension to wharf and protection pile work.	Rimouski, P.Q.	\$34,002.80 (approx.)	XXXX	1450
Construction of an extension to breakwater.	Meteghan, N.S.	\$8,920	XXXX	965
Construction of a wharf.	Foote's Bay, Muskoka, Ont.	\$9,655.20 (approx.)	XXXX	1206
Reconstruction of a rubble mound breakwater.	Little Cataragui Bay, Kingston, Ont.	\$277,981.25	XXXX	961
Reconstruction of a wharf.	Pierreville, Yamaska Co., P.Q.	\$19,159.80	XXXX	1087
Construction of wharf repairs.	St. Laurent, I.O., P.Q.	\$9,569.50 (approx.)	XXXX	1085
Construction of harbour improvements and dredging.	Ponds, Inverness Co., N.S.	Work done by day labour.		
Wharf construction and dredging.	Waskesiu, Prince Albert, Sask.	Work done by day labour.		
Wharf construction and dredging.	Sturgeon Landing, Sask.	Work done by day labour.		
Wharf construction and dredging.	Saskatchewan Beach, Sask.	Work done by day labour.		
Wharf construction and dredging.	Montreal River, Sask.	Work done by day labour.		
Wharf construction and dredging.	Alberta Beach, Alta.	Work done by day labour.		
Wharf construction and dredging.	Selkirk, Man.	Work done by day labour.		
Wharf construction and dredging.	Arnes, near Selkirk, Man.	Work done by day labour.		
Wharf construction and dredging.	Snake Island, near Selkirk, Man.	Work done by day labour.		
Wharf construction and dredging.	Schist Creek, near Cranberry Portage, Man.	Work done by day labour.		
Completion of pier head and reconstruction of 450 ft. of superstructure of East Pier and foundation for lighthouse.	Oakville, Ont.	\$19,290.10 (approx.)	XXXX	1206
Construction of breakwater repairs.	Thessalon, Ont.	\$9,360.65 (approx.)	XXXX	1086
Construction of alterations to heating plant.	London, Ont.	\$2,386		
Installation of hot water boilers in Post Office.	Valleyfield, P.Q.	\$700		
Exterior painting at Camp Hill Hospital.	Hallifax, N.S.	\$1,850		
Construction of stucco repairs, Camp Hill Hospital.	Hallifax, N.S.	\$1,645		
Construction of wharf repairs.	Isle Verte, P.Q.	Work done by day labour.		
Construction of heating tunnel, conduit and steam mains in public building.	Toronto, Ont.	\$26,895		
Construction of an extension to the breakwater.	Lockeport, N.S.	Contract not awarded	XXXX	235
Construction of an extension to the wharf.	Carleton, Que.	\$26,082 (approx.)	XXXX	1086
Construction of a freight shed and trucking area.	Manitowaning, Ont.	\$5,143.40	XXXX	1086
Construction of an extension to wharf.	Hecla, Man.	\$21,939.76 (approx.)	XXXX	
Construction of wharf repairs.	Les Foullements, P.Q.	Contract not awarded.		
Construction of wharf repairs.	Riviere du Loup, P.Q.	Work done by day labour.	XXXX	1087
Construction of a public building.	Victoriaville, P.Q.	\$35,600 and unit prices.		
Construction of a revetment wall and timber crib.	Southampton, Saugeen River, Ont.	\$18,439.32		
Reconstruction of Government wharf.	Waubashene, Simcoe Co., Ont.	\$8,297.92		
Construction of an extension to the wharf.	St. Charles de Caplan, P.Q.	\$9,032.44 (approx.)	XXXX	473
Construction of wharf repairs.	Fairhaven, N.B.	\$8,500 (approx.)	XXXX	88
Reconstruction of wharf in concrete.	Pointe Fortune, P.Q.	\$4,370.75 (approx.)	XXXX	1331
Construction of repairs to wharf.	St. Jean Co. of Quebec-Montmorency, P.Q.	\$6,432.50 (approx.)	XXXX	1087
Enlarging pile wharf.	Vercheres, P.Q.	\$6,649.55	XXXX	962
Construction of alterations, etc., to heating system, Lancaster Hospital.	West Saint John, N.B.	\$6,830	XXXX	1331
Construction of wharf repairs.	Queen Charlotte City, B.C.	\$4,453.98 (approx.)	XXXX	1208
Reconstruction of wharf.	Schrovois, P.Q.	\$8,524 (approx.)	XXXX	1087

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PROVIDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1930-31—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

Nature of Work	Locality	Amount of Contract	Issue of Labour Gazette in which particulars of contract published	
			Vol.	Page
Construction of wharf repairs.....	Grande Baie, Chicoutimi Co., P.Q.....	\$3,518.70.....	XXX	1087
Reconstruction of wharf.....	Les Ecureuils, P.Q.....	\$7,151.85 (approx.).....	XXX	1086
Reconstruction of a public building.....	Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.....	Contract not awarded.....	XXX	1447
Reconstruction of west pier breakwater.....	Port Maitland, Ont.....	\$29,819.65 (approx.).....	XXX	1447
Construction of wharf improvements.....	Stewart, Skeena District, B.C.....	\$9,175.67 (approx.).....	XXX	1330
Construction of a wharf.....	Peace River, Alta.....	Contract not awarded.....	XXX	1474
Repairs to breakwater.....	Port Elgin, Ont.....	\$16,511.....	XXX	1449
Construction of an extension to wharf.....	Ste. Félicité, P.Q.....	\$22,853 (approx.).....	XXX	90
Construction of alterations and repairs to wharf.....	Ste. Anne des Monts, P.Q.....	\$28,015.15 (approx.).....	XXX	1447
Construction of extension to the Government wharf.....	Midland, Simcoe Co., Ont.....	\$56,152.61 (approx.).....	XXX	1474
Repairs to wharves at Quarantine Station.....	William Head, Nanaimo District, B.C.....	\$6,463.10 (approx.).....	XXX	1450
Construction of a breakwater.....	Beresford, N.B.....	\$46,334.10 (approx.).....	XXX	1206
Construction of repairs to wharf.....	Lachine, P.Q.....	\$9,196.75 (approx.).....	XXX	1086
Construction of an extension to wharf.....	Tourelle (St. Joachim), P.Q.....	\$20,422.38.....	XXX	1449
Construction of a wharf.....	Cloridorme, P.Q.....	Contract not awarded.....	XXX	1085
Reconstruction of portion of wharf.....	Pentanguishene, Ont.....	\$8,371 (approx.).....	XXX	1208
Construction of a public building.....	Keewatin, Ont.....	\$21,900 and unit prices.....	XXX	1208
Stone filling for breakwater.....	Shippagan Gully, N.B.....	\$9,900.....	XXX	1447
Construction of a public building.....	Oak Lake, Man.....	\$18,750.....	XXX	1448
Construction of a public building.....	Deloraine, Man.....	\$24,903 and unit prices.....	XXX	346
Construction of a public building.....	Dominion City, Man.....	Contract not awarded.....	XXX	473
Construction of office building and covered driveway for Immigration Customs Building.....	Coutts, Alta.....	\$1,994.00.....	XXX	91
Construction of a public building.....	High River, Alta.....	Contract not awarded.....	XXX	1448
Construction of Immigration-Customs Building.....	Carway, Alta.....	\$1,946.....	XXX	346
Construction of a public building.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	\$50,998 and unit prices.....	XXX	473
Construction of a public building.....	Watrous, Sask.....	Contract not awarded.....	XXX	91
Construction of a public building.....	Lumsden, Sask.....	\$15,940 and unit prices.....	XXX	473
Construction of a public building.....	Kamsack, Sask.....	\$23,200 and unit prices.....	XXX	91
Construction of a public building.....	Biggar, Sask.....	Contract not awarded.....	XXX	473
Construction of a public building.....	Arcola, Sask.....	Contract not awarded.....	XXX	91
Construction of a public building.....	Donnacoona, P.Q.....	Contract not awarded.....	XXX	473
Construction of a public building.....	Black Lake, P.Q.....	Contract not awarded.....	XXX	91
Construction of a public building.....	Beaumont, P.Q.....	Contract not awarded.....	XXX	473

Construction of a public building.....	St. Raymond, P.Q.	Contract not awarded.	XXX	1331
Construction of a public building.....	Trois Pistoles, P.Q.	Contract not awarded.		
Construction of a public building.....	Ville Marie, P.Q.	\$26, 750 and unit prices.		
Construction of a public building.....	St. Joseph d'Alma, P.Q.	Contract not awarded.		
Construction of a public building.....	Huntingdon, P.Q.	Contract not awarded.		
Construction of a public building.....	Farnham, P.Q.	Contract not awarded.		
Construction of a public building.....	Ste. Martine, P.Q.	Contract not awarded.		
Construction of a public building.....	Jonquière, P.Q.	Contract not awarded.		
Construction of an addition to public building.....	Kenogami, P.Q.	\$2, 722 80.	XXXI	88
Construction of addition and alterations to public building.....	Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.	\$16, 200.	XXX	1444
Construction of enlargement and alterations to public building.....	Montmagny, P.Q.	\$5, 250 and unit prices.	XXX	1449
Construction of addition and alterations to public building.....	Magog, P.Q.	\$5, 433 and unit prices.	XXXI	90
Addition and alteration to public building.....	Quebec, P.Q.	Contract not awarded.		
Construction of stables, Governor-General's quarters, Citadel.	Wallaceburg, Ont.	Contract not awarded.		
Construction of a public building.....	Cooper Cliff, Ont.	\$32, 985 and unit prices.	XXX	1450
Construction of a public building.....	New Liskeard, Ont.	Contract not awarded.		
Construction of a public building.....	Port Credit, Ont.	\$29, 332 and unit prices.	XXXI	473
Construction of a public building.....	Sydenham, Ont.	\$10, 750 and unit prices.	XXX	1445
Construction of a public building.....	Gore Bay, Ont.	\$24, 436 and unit prices.	XXX	1448
Construction of a public building.....	Penetanguishene, Ont.	Contract not awarded.		
Construction of a public building.....	Mildmay, Ont.	Contract not awarded.		
Construction of a public building.....	New Waterford, N.S.	Contract not awarded.		
Construction of a public building.....	Middleton, N.S.	\$31, 166.	XXXI	348
Construction of a public building.....	Shubenacadie, N.S.	Contract not yet awarded.		
Construction of a public building.....	Antigonish, N.S.	\$9, 066.50 and unit prices.	XXXI	89
Construction of an addition to public building.....	New Glasgow, N.S.	\$33, 340 and unit prices.	XXXI	347
Alterations and addition to public building.....	Kentville, N.S.	\$16, 660 and unit prices.	XXX	1330
Construction of new buildings at Naval Establishment	Halifax, N.S.	Contract not awarded.		
Construction of a public building.....	Atholville, N.B.	\$10, 600 and unit prices.	XXX	1445
Construction of Immigration-Customs Building.	Forest City, N.B.	\$4, 350 and unit prices.	XXXI	596
Construction of a public breakwater.....	Lloyd's Cove, Sydney Mines, N.S.	\$9, 560 (approx.)	XXX	1334
Construction of an extension to wharf.....	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, P.Q.	\$11, 001.	XXX	1087
Construction of equipment in power house of Hospital.	Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.	Contract not awarded.		
Construction of laboratory of hygiene, for the Department of Health.	Hull, P.Q.	\$18, 000 and unit prices.	XXX	1209
Construction of an ore dressing and metallurgical laboratory	Ottawa, Ont.	\$103, 400.	XXX	1086
Construction of a heating plant in public building	Vernon, B.C.	Contract not awarded.		
Construction of a concrete protection wall	Laprairie, P.Q.	\$80, 682.40 (approx.)	XXX	1203
Construction of repairs to railway wharf	Summerside, P.E.I.	\$7, 380.	XXX	1207
Construction of a landing wharf	Sombra, Ont.	\$21, 373.73 (approx.)	XXX	1450
Renewal of deck of wharf.....	Rivière au Renard, P.Q.	\$9, 442.55 (approx.)		
Construction of a wharf.....	Baie St. Catherine, P.Q.	Contract not awarded.		
Construction of wharf improvements.....	Rivière Blanche (St. Ulric), P.Q.	\$14, 290.84 (approx.)	XXX	1450
Construction of extension to breakwater.....	Port Stanley, Ont.	\$27, 545.73.	XXX	1451
Construction of extension to breakwater.....	North Head, Charlotte Co., N.B.	\$111, 600 (approx.)	XXX	1208
Construction of repairs to wharf.....	L'Islet, P.Q.	\$5, 317.50.	XXX	1449
Wharf replacement.....	Sicamous, Cariboo District, B.C.	\$7, 287.40 (approx.)	XXX	1444
Construction of pier and quay.....	Sorel, P.Q.	Contract not awarded.		
Construction of stone protection work.....	Champlain, P.Q.	\$16, 895.25 (approx.)	XXX	1449
Construction of extension to wharf.....	Baie des Sables, P.Q.	\$10, 287.75 (approx.)	XXX	1451
Renewal in concrete of superstructure of east pier.....	Rondeau, Ont.	\$23, 607.40 (approx.)	XXX	1446

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PROVIDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1930-1931—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

Nature of Work	Locality	Amount of Contract	Issue of Labour Gazette in which particulars of contract published	Vol.	Page
Renewal in concrete of superstructure of pier.	Kingsville, Ont.	\$24,582.71.	XXX	1207	
Construction of channel entrance and channel protection works.	Skinner's Pond, P.E.I.	Contract not awarded.	XXX	1207	
Clearing trail.	Holberg Landing, B.C.	Work done by day labour.	XXX	1448	
Repairs to Government wharf.	Port Alberni, B.C.	Work done by day labour.	XXX	1448	
Construction of addition and alterations to public building.	Saskatoon, Sask.	\$10,700.00.	XXX	1330	
Construction of addition and alterations to drill hall.	New Westminster, B.C.	\$6,240.85.	XXX	1448	
Re-surfacing wharf approach.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	\$6,749.63 (approx.)	XXX	1448	
Construction of repairs to east pier.	Leamington, Ont.	\$16,188.43 (approx.)	XXX	1448	
Construction of improvements to Dock No. 2.	Sorel, P.Q.	Contract not awarded.	XXXI	597	
Construction of an extension to western wharf.	Notre Dame de l'Isle Verte, P.Q.	\$8,036.50.	XXX	1330	
Construction of an extension to the wharf.	Windsor, Ont.	Work done by day labour.	XXX	1330	
Construction of a wharf.	Coal Harbour, Comox-Alberni District, B.C.	\$7,370.56 (approx.)	XXX	1445	
Construction of a telegraph office.	Fort St. John, B.C.	Contract not awarded.	XXX	1445	
Extension to vessel bed at public wharf.	Port Williams, N.S.	Contract not awarded.	XXX	1445	
Construction of a wharf.	Meteghan, N.S.	\$5,918.40 (approx.)	XXX	1329	
Renovations and repairs at Quarantine Station.	Partridge Island, N.B.	Contract not awarded.	XXX	1329	
Construction of a wharf.	Stuarttown, N.B.	\$18,162 (approx.)	XXX	1445	
Construction of a wharf.	Sheet Harbour Bay, N.S.	\$5,780 (approx.)	XXX	1329	
Reconstruction of 200 ft. of the north pier.	Kincaidine, Ont.	\$27,606 (approx.)	XXX	1329	
Supply and installation of engines and equipment for Inspection Boat "Walronda".	Victoria, B.C.	\$6,456.	XXX	1329	
Repairs and renovations to Immigration Hospital.	Quebec, P.Q.	Contract not awarded.	XXX	1206	
Repairs and renovations to Quarantine Station.	Grosse Isle, P.Q.	\$7,374.82 and unit prices.	XXX	1206	
Construction of repairs to wharf.	Providence Bay, Ont.	Work done by day labour.	XXX	1206	
Construction of alterations to Armoury.	Haileybury, Ont.	Contract not awarded.	XXX	1206	
Construction of substructure and approaches of interprovincial highway bridge across Ottawa river.	Hawkesbury, Ont.	\$163,189.50 (approx.)	XXX	120	
Construction of a wharf.	Louisburg, N.S.	\$63,750 (approx.)	XXXI	91	
Construction of a wharf.	Caracquet, N.B.	Contract not awarded.	XXX	1446	
Construction of an extension to the wharf.	Isle aux Grues, P.Q.	Contract not awarded.	XXX	1446	
Construction of a wharf.	Sarnia, Ont.	\$75,946.70 (approx.)	XXX	1446	
Reconstruction of 900 ft. of superstructure of south breakwater.	Whitby, Ont.	\$27,911.40 (approx.)	XXX	1206	
Construction of an extension to breakwater.	Sandford, N.S.	Contract not awarded.	XXX	1206	
Construction of ferry landing.	East Ferry, Digby Co., N.S.	Contract not awarded.	XXX	1206	

Erection of bridge over Ottawa river.....	Hawkesbury, Ont.....	\$186,715.80 (approx.).....	XXXX	1207
Construction of an extension to dyke.....	Amnville Bar, Fraser River, B.C.....	\$22,080 (approx.).....	XXXX	1208
Construction of breakwaters and breastworks.....	Tracadie Harbour, N.B.....	\$157,069 (approx.).....	XXXX	1451
Construction of wharf repairs.....	Sayward, B.C.....	Work done by day labour.....		
Construction of a wharf.....	Little Shippigan, N.B.....	Contract not awarded.....		
Construction of extension and repairs to wharf.....	Pointe au Pic, P.Q.....	Contract not awarded.....		
Reconstruction of a wharf.....	St. Siméon, P.Q.....	\$18,861.65.....	XXXXI	347
Reconstruction of a wharf.....	Beauharnois, P.Q.....	\$8,715 (approx.).....	XXXX	1206
Reconstruction of a wharf.....	Cap St. Ignace, Montmagny, P.Q.....	\$9,364 (approx.).....	XXXX	1450
Construction of extension to protection work.....	Bate St. Paul, P.Q.....	\$9,976.40 (approx.).....	XXXX	235
Construction of freight elevator for Government wharf.....	Stewart, Skeena District, B.C.....	\$8,925.....	XXXXI	1447
Construction of 1,200 ft. extension to jetty at mouth of north arm of river.....	Fraser River, New Westminster District, B.C.....	\$353,145.40.....		
Installation of electric wiring and fittings for public building.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	\$1,485.....	XXXX	1447
Construction of onion warehouse.....	Jeannette's Creek, Ont.....	\$16,120.....	XXXX	1446
Construction of onion warehouse.....	Kelowna, B.C.....	Contract not awarded.....		
Installation of electric wiring and fittings in public building.....	Aricchat, N.S.....	\$1,465.....	XXXXI	88
Partial reconstruction of the logslide and downstream apron of submerged dam.....	Rivière du Lièvre (Poupore), P.Q.....	\$19,623 (approx.).....	XXXXI	474
Ballasting approximately 9 miles of tracks and lifting and realigning track already ballasted for 4 miles, where required.....	Prescott, Ont.....	\$32,450 (approx.).....	XXXX	1448
Grading of roadbed approach to C.N.R. swing bridge.....	Burlington Channel, Ont.....	\$17,400 (approx.).....	XXXX	1446
Installation of electric wiring in public building.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	\$1,947.....		
Construction of wharf.....	Kaslo, B.C.....	\$37,861.65.....	XXXXI	235
Alterations to heating system at Experimental Farm residence.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	\$1,718.....		
Construction of wharf repairs and improvements.....	St. Roch des Aulnaies, P.Q.....	\$5,789.30.....	XXXX	1451
Extension to shore protection along west side of harbour.....	Port Maitland, Ont.....	\$9,804.85 (approx.).....	XXXX	1450
Construction of a rubble mound breakwater in the main harbour.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	Contract not awarded.....		
Construction of wharf.....	Point Fleurent, P.Q.....	\$26,473.....	XXXXI	92
Reconstruction of a wharf.....	Lund, Vancouver North, B.C.....	\$5,862.47 (approx.).....	XXXXI	89
Construction of Customs and Immigration building.....	Clair, N.B.....	\$6,477.60.....	XXXXI	91
Construction of wharf improvements.....	Tadoussac, P.Q.....	\$39,930 (approx.).....	XXXXI	91
Demolition of the old Levis Shops.....	Levis, P.Q.....	Contract not awarded.....		
Construction of an extension to wharf.....	Father Point, P.Q.....	\$55,320 (approx.).....	XXXXI	347
Construction of an extension to wharf.....	Bamfield East, B.C.....	\$6,260.17 (approx.).....	XXXXI	89
Construction of a wharf.....	Point St. Pierre, P.Q.....	\$18,834.48 (approx.).....	XXXXI	90
Construction of an extension to wharf.....	St. Orner, Bonaventure Co., P.Q.....	\$23,408 (approx.).....	XXXXI	89
Construction of a breakwater wharf.....	Cockburn Island, Ont.....	\$26,237.27 (approx.).....	XXXXI	89
Removal of boiler and fixtures in old boiler room, Government property, John and Sussex Sts.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	(Without payment).....		
Installation of domestic hot water system in new Examining Warehouse.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	\$6,440.....		
Construction of turning basin in River Thames.....	Chatham, Ont.....	Contract not awarded.....		
Construction of alterations and new fittings on first floor of public building.....	Regina, Sask.....	\$7,822.....	XXXXI	236
Construction of Dyke No. 1.....	Sapperton Bar, Fraser River, B.C.....	Contract not awarded.....		
Supplying and laying mastic floor in Armoury.....	Sussex, N.B.....	\$1,500.....	XXXXI	347
Construction of an extension to wharf.....	Mount Louis, Gaspé Co., P.Q.....	\$27,049.60 (approx.).....	XXXXI	346
Renewal of and repairs to concrete footings of Sydney Wharf.....	Sydney, B.C.....	\$2,745.....		
Construction of two cable huts.....	Cape Tormentine, N.B., and Cape Traverse, P.E.I.....	\$1,550.....	XXXXI	90

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PROVIDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1930-1931—*Continued*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued*

Nature of Work	Locality	Amount of Contract	Issue of Labour Gazette in which particulars of contract published
Construction of repairs to wharf	Hardy Bay, B.C.	\$1,234	Vol. Page
Construction of an extension to wharf	Ruisseau à la Loutre, P.Q.	\$11,277.50 (approx.)	XXXI 474
Construction of alterations to plumbing and heating Government buildings, Green Island	Ottawa, Ont.	Work done on cost plus basis	
Varnishing and waxing linoleum floors in Confederation Building	Ottawa, Ont.	\$1,000	XXXI 347
Construction of a wharf	Cloridormes, P.Q.	Contract not awarded	
Construction of mess and recreation building at Royal Military College	Kingston, Ont.	Contract not awarded	
Construction of a public building	Shubenacadie, N.S.	Contract not yet awarded	
Construction and installation of new Scotch marine boiler in Tug <i>Monitor</i>	Sorel, P.Q.	\$10,584	XXXI 474
Supply and installation of electric lighting and power system in Government building, Green Island	Ottawa, Ont.	\$4,775	XXXI 473
Construction of a tobacco building at Central Experimental Farm	Ottawa, Ont.	Contract not awarded	
Installation of electric wiring and fittings in public building	Kentville, N.S.	\$968	XXXI 597
Alterations to property for Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Ottawa, Ont.	\$25,046	XXXI 596
Installation of electric wiring in Drill Hall, Craig Street	Montreal, P.Q.	\$3,500	XXXI
Reconstructing buildings on premises of National Research Laboratories	Ottawa, Ont.	Contract not awarded	
Construction of alterations to heating plant of Government Printing Bureau	Ottawa, Ont.	Contract not awarded	
Construction repairs to Dredge P.W.D. 303	Ottawa, Ont.	Contract not awarded	
Installation of electric wiring and fittings in dynamo room, National Research Council Building	Ottawa, Ont.	Contract not awarded	
Dredging	Ottawa, Ont.	\$700	XXXI
Installation of interior fittings in public building	Hantsport, N.S.	\$34,501.60	XXX
Installation of interior fittings in public building	St. Romuald, P.Q.	\$1,000	XXX
Installation of interior fittings in public building	Cowansville, P.Q.	\$1,250	XXX
Installation of interior fittings in public building	Kimberley, B.C.	\$1,025	XXX
Installation of interior fittings in public building	Gravelbourg, Sask.	\$1,650	XXX
Installation of interior fittings in public building	Trail, B.C.	\$1,525	XXX
Docking, cleaning, painting and repairing the Dredge "Fruhling"	North Vancouver, B.C.	\$3,990	XXX
Repairs and painting public building	Collingwood, Ont.	\$16,780 and unit prices	XXX
Dredging river	Atlin, B.C.	\$48,457.50	XXX
Dredging	St. Louis River, N.B.	\$5,100	XXX
	Little Current, Ont.	\$6,600	XXX
		\$90,000 (approx.)	XXX

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PROVIDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1930-1931—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Concluded

Nature of Work	Locality	Amount of Contract	Issue of Labour Gazette in which particulars of contract published	Vol.	Page
Dredging.....	St. Jean Deschailions, P.Q.....	\$32, 125.....	XXX	1332	1332
Dredging.....	Sorel, P.Q.....	\$37, 624.50.....	XXX	1332	1332
Interior fittings in public building.....	Camrose, Alta.....	\$2, 924.....	XXX	1332	1332
Interior fittings in public building.....	Ste. Marie de Beauce, P.Q.....	\$1, 100.....	XXX	1332	1332
Interior fittings in public building.....	Sherbrooke, N.S.....	\$1, 220.....	XXX	1332	1332
Docking, cleaning, repairing, painting Dredge "King Edward"	Vancouver, B.C.....	\$7, 280 and unit prices.....	XXX	1332	1332
Electric fixtures in addition to public building.....	Regina, Sask.....	\$555.....	XXX	1452	1452
Dredging.....	Michipicoten Harbour, Ont.....	\$130, 050.....	XXX	1452	1452
Dredging.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	\$13, 720.....	XXX	1452	1452
Dredging, removal of old pier, piling, etc.....	Canso, N.S.....	\$14, 188.....	XXX	1452	1452
Interior fittings in public building.....	Burlington Channel, Ont.....	\$123, 742.....	XXX	1452	1452
Interior fittings in public building.....	Wilkie, Sask.....	\$1, 932.....	XXX	1452	1452
Interior fittings in public building.....	Brandon, Man.....	\$2, 705.....	XXX	1452	1452
Electric fixtures in Confederation Buildings.....	Canora, Sask.....	\$1, 075.....	XXX	1452	1452
Electric fittings in public building.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	\$12, 392.....	XXX	1451	1451
Electric work for National Research Council.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	\$3, 200.....	XXX	1452	1452
Electric work for National Research Council.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	\$2, 550.....	XXX	1451	1451
Docking, repairing, chipping, scraping and painting steel hopper scow No. 105.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	\$2, 500.....	XXX	1451	1451
Docking, repairing, chipping, scraping and painting steel hopper scow No. 115.....	Pictou, N.S.....	\$1, 150.....	XXXI	92	92
Interior fittings in public building.....	Pictou, N.S.....	\$975. 00.....	XXXI	92	92
Interior fittings in public building.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	\$23, 255.....	XXXI	92	92
Interior fittings in public building.....	Beauharnois, P.Q.....	\$1, 235.....	XXXI	92	92
Interior fittings in public building.....	Gretna, Man.....	\$840.....	XXXI	92	92
Interior fittings in public building.....	St. Pascal, P.Q.....	\$885.....	XXXI	92	92
Interior fittings in public building.....	Sydenham, Ont.....	\$735.....	XXXI	92	92
Interior fittings in public building.....	Melville, Sask.....	\$2, 370.....	XXXI	236	236
Interior fittings in public building.....	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.....	\$1, 185.....	XXXI	236	236
Dredging entrance channel to Fishermen's Harbour.....	Lloydminster, Sask.....	\$2, 440.....	XXXI	236	236
Dredging an area from Lake Ontario to North Bay.....	Point Pleasant, Ont.....	\$2, 778.70.....	XXXI	236	236
Construction and delivery of inspection boat to replace the <i>Bobolink</i>	North Bay (Consecon), Ont.....	\$6, 480.....	XXXI	236	236
Docking, repairing, renewing, scraping and painting Dredge P.W. D. No. 117.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	\$44, 918.....	XXXI	236	236
	Toronto, Ont.....	\$33, 180.....	XXXI	348	348

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Interior fittings in public building.....	La Tuque, P.Q.....	\$1,500.....	XXXX	348
Interior fittings in public building.....	Gore Bay, Ont.....	\$938.....	XXXX	348
Interior fittings in public building.....	Oak Lake, Ont.....	\$819.....	XXXX	348
Interior fittings in public building.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	\$2,285.....	XXXX	348
Interior fittings in public building.....	Calgary, Alta.....	\$22,733.....	XXXX	474
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Construction and delivery of two steel stern spuds, complete with racking and points for dipper dredges on Hudson Bay Terminals.....	Churchill, Man.....	\$20,675.....	XXX	838
Fabrication and erection of two oil storage tanks.....	Borden, P.E.I.....	\$28,150.....		
Building up of battered rail ends at various places on the Canadian National Railways.....		Contract not awarded.....		
Grading in connection with oil storage tank site and for a motor roadway.....	Borden, P.E.I.....	\$7,653.50 (approx.).....		
Construction of a new C.N.R. Station building.....	Rivière du Loup, P.Q.....	Contract not awarded.....		
Furnishing and installing power house equipment for Grain Elevator.....	Churchill, Man.....	\$348,724 (approx.).....	XXX	1452
Rebuilding portion of C.N.R. Station building.....	Levis, P.Q.....	\$71,896.....	XXXX	474
Dredging in old Welland Canal above Lock No. 1.....	Near Port Dalhousie, Ont.....	\$15,600 (approx.).....		
Supply and erection of superstructure of vertical lift bridge No. 12 over Welland Canal.....	Port Robinson, Ont.....	\$359,914 (approx.).....	XXX	1209
Construction of structural steel framing for extension to existing train shed (C.N.R.).....	Halifax, N.S.....	\$10,587 (approx.).....	XXX	1452
Construction of an extension to C.N. Railway train shed.....	Halifax, N.S.....	\$25,495 (approx.).....	XXXX	92
Erection of steel water tank.....	Drummondville, P.Q.....	\$6,020.....		
Placing an earth fill in front of No. 3 weir at south end of embankment on Welland Canal.....	Near Dunnville, Ont.....	45c. per cubic yard.....	XXX	1209
Construction of C.N.R. Station.....	Londonderry, N.S.....	\$15,097.....		
Construction of C.N.R. Station.....	Yarmouth, N.S.....	Contract not awarded.....		
Filling area west of West Harbour Pier on Welland Canal.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	\$17,200 (approx.).....	XXX	1322
Fabrication and erection of steel swing span on C.N.R. (Courtenay Bay Branch).....	Saint John, N.B.....	\$39,945 (approx.).....	XXXX	92
Supply and erection of superstructure of a steel highway swing bridge with wooden flooring over Canal.....	St. Peters, N.S.....	\$13,590.....	XXX	1452
Fabrication and erection of coaling plant machinery in new railway coal dock.....	Springhill Junction, N.S.....	\$9,175.....		
Manufacture, delivery and erection of surge tank for hydro-electric power plant for Welland Ship Canal.....	Merritton, Ont.....	\$103,104 (approx.).....	XXXX	236
Manufacture, delivery and erection of steel highway swing bridge over Trent Canal.....	Fenelon Falls, Ont.....	\$6,512.....	XXXX	236
Reconstruction of Shed No. 2.....	Mission, Fort William, Ont.....	\$96,915.....	XXXX	348
Demolishing existing foundations, excavations, etc., and erection of foundations for new C.N.R. Station.....	Saint John, N.B.....	\$29,317.70 plus certain percentages to cover overhead and profit.....	XXXX	475
Construction of new C.N.R. Station building.....	Saint John, N.B.....	Contract not yet awarded.....	XXXX	

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PROVIDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1930-31—*Concluded*
DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—*Concluded*

Nature of Work	Locality	Amount of Contract	Issue of Labour Gazette in which particulars of contract published
Widening and deepening Grenville Canal between Locks No. 5 and No. 7.....	Near Hawkesbury, Ont.....	\$25,305.50.....	XXXI 237
Manufacture and delivery of 23 safety brakes for the wire rope fenders complete.....	Welland Ship Canal, Ont.....	\$28,438.45 (approx.).....	XXXI 475
Supply and installation of blast plates on Bridge No. 6 over canal at main line crossing of Canadian National Railways.....	Welland Ship Canal, Ont.....	\$1,150.....	XXXI 475
Construction of a boathouse in connection with Canadian Government Railway Lodge.....	Minaki, Ont.....	Contract not awarded.....	XXXI 1453
Construction of shipping galleries for Grain Elevator.....	Churchill, Man.....	\$726,729.....	XXXI 598
Construction and completion of foundations for power house of Grain Elevator.....	Churchill, Man.....	\$35,000 (approx.).....	XXXI 598
Erection of power plant buildings of Elevator.....	Churchill, Man.....	\$174,229.....	XXXI 598
Supply and erection of steel work and operating machinery for automobile ramps for P.E.I. Car Ferry Terminals.....	Cape Tormentine, N.B., and Borden, P.E.I.....	Contract not awarded.....	XXXI 598
Supply and installation of an interlocking plant for Bridge No. 8 carrying the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Ry. above Lock No. 7.....	Welland Ship Canal, Ont.....	\$11,300.....	XXXI 598

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

Construction of new Grain Elevator.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	\$820,000.....	XXX 965
Construction of addition to Grain Elevator.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	\$400,729.....	XXX 965
Construction of addition to Grain Elevator.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	\$418,563.....	XXX 965

TABLE SHOWING, BY PROVINCES, THE NUMBER OF CONTRACTS EXECUTED BY THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1930-31

Department of Government	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	North- west Ter- ritories	Total
Fisheries.....		1			4		1		2		4
Indian Affairs.....						1	1	1			6
Interior.....											1
Marine.....				2	36	1	2	3	2	2	6
National Defence.....		9	1	1	1						69
National Revenue.....											2
Pensions and National Health.....											1
Public Works.....	3	34	21	102	93	10	18	9	36		326
Railways and Canals.....	3	6	4	3	12	5					33
Trade and Commerce.....							2	1			3
Total.....	6	50	26	121	148	17	24	14	43	2	451

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

In addition to the contracts listed in the foregoing tables, contracts were awarded for the following supplies, in connection with which the wages rates and hours of labour were submitted to the Department of Labour by the Post Office Department for approval or otherwise:—

Nature of Orders	Amount	
	\$	cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.....	10,950	12
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	2,922	78
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms.....	140,306	81
Mail bag fittings.....	99,638	21
Scales.....	4,862	00
Letter boxes, etc.....	15,030	94
Stamping ink, etc.....	3,918	97
Satchels.....	12,992	96
Miscellaneous (K. K. Knives).....	875	00
Cotton duck bagging.....	68,594	55
Total.....	360,092	34

HARBOUR COMMISSIONS

The Department of Labour also prepared labour conditions for insertion in the following contracts awarded by certain of the Harbour Commissions for works aided by Dominion public funds:—

Halifax Harbour Commissioners—

Construction of Pier 5, Halifax, N.S., amounting to \$457,963. (See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXX, page 966.)

Laying mastic floor in Shed 28 of the South Terminals, Halifax, N.S., amounting to \$11,088. (See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXX, page 967.)

Restoration in concrete of substructure of Pier 2 of the North Terminals, Halifax, N.S., amounting to \$220,000. (See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXX, page 967.)

Building and placing in position steel doors in Shed No. 28 of the South Terminals, Halifax, N.S., amounting to \$19,000. (See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXX, page 1453.)

Harbour Commissioners of Montreal—

Reconstruction of downstream side of King Edward Pier, Montreal, P.Q., amounting to \$931,200. (See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXX, page 1454.)

Piling work required in connection with extension to Shed No. 9, upstream side of King Edward Pier, Montreal, P.Q., amounting to \$9,883.80. (See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXX, page 1454.)

Extension to Windmill Point Wharf, Montreal, P.Q. It was afterwards decided, however, to postpone undertaking this work.

Saint John Harbour Commissioners—

Erection of a wooden shed at Berth No. 17, West Saint John, N.B., amounting to \$153,867.60. (See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXXI, page 476.)

FAIR WAGES COMPLAINTS

Since the inception of the Fair Wages Policy in 1900, Fair Wages officers have been employed by the Department of Labour to prepare fair wages schedules as required and to assist in the adjustment of complaints and disputes arising from time to time as to the proper rates and labour conditions observable under the terms of Government contracts. These officials are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax, and, in addition to their duties as Fair Wages officers, act as conciliators and mediators in connection with industrial disputes which are brought to the attention of the department, as referred to in chapter I of this report.

As in previous years, a number of complaints were received of alleged non-compliance with the labour conditions of Government contracts and also of contracts aided by Dominion public funds. The Department of Labour investigated these complaints in all cases, and, when they were found to be justified, the contractors were required to make proper settlement with the workmen concerned. The following table lists the complaints which were dealt with by Fair Wages officers or other officials of the department during the fiscal year under review:—

COMPLAINTS OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS OF GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT-SUBSIDIZED CONTRACTS—
FISCAL YEAR 1930-31

NOVA SCOTIA

Complaint received	Locality and public work	Department affected	Subject of Investigation	Disposition
Mar. 19, 1930	Halifax, N.S. Pier "B" Unit.	Halifax Harbour Commissioners.	Complaint that carpenters employed in the building of a scow in connection with this work were not receiving proper rate of wages.	Investigation by a Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour showed that the employees in question were doing the work of shipwrights and not of carpenters and that they were receiving the proper wages rate for that classification.
June 10, 1930	Chebueto Head, N.S. Lighthouse.	Public Works.	Complaint that a workman should have received a carpenter's rate instead of a labourer's.	Investigation by a Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was not justified.
July 15, 1930	Eastern Passage, N.S. Material for Pier "B" at Halifax.	Halifax Harbour Commissioners.	Complaint that carpenters were not receiving proper wages rate.	Investigation by a Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was not justified.
July 18, 1930	Sherbrooke, N.S. Post Office.	Public Works.	Complaint that a labourer employed on this work was not receiving current rate of wages.	Investigation by the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was justified and resulted in a proper settlement being made with the workman concerned.
Sept. 17, 1930	Breen's Pond, N.S. Breakwater.	Public Works.	Complaint that a labourer was not receiving proper wages rate.	Investigation by the Department of Labour proved this complaint was groundless.
Oct. 15, 1930	Halifax, N.S. Shed No. 28.	Halifax Harbour Commissioners.	Complaint that painters were not receiving proper wages rate.	Investigation by a Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour showed that complaint was justified and the matter being brought to the attention of the Harbour Commissioners was immediately rectified.
Nov. 7, 1930	Eastern Passage, N.S. Pontoons for Halifax Ice Pier.	Halifax Harbour Commissioners.	Complaint that labourer employed on the construction of pontoons did not receive current rate of wages.	Investigation by a Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was not justified.
Dec. 4, 1930	Little Anse, N.S. Breakwater.	Public Works.	Complaint that workmen did not receive proper wages rate.	Investigation by the Department of Labour showed this complaint was not justified.

NEW BRUNSWICK

July 15, 1930	West Saint John, N.B. Grain Elevator.	Saint John Harbour Commissioners.	Complaint that a painter employed by a subcontractor on this work did not receive proper wages rate.	Investigation by a Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was justified. The Harbour Commissioners thereupon required the contractors to make a proper settlement with the employee concerned.
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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Sept. 14, 1930	Souris, P.E.I. Warehouse.	Public Works.	Complaint that carpenters employed on this contract were not receiving the current wages rate and that the eight-hour day was not being observed.	A Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour visited Souris and found that the complaint was justified. The contractor was thereupon required to make the necessary settlements with the workmen concerned.
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QUEBEC

April 9, 1930	Roberval, P.Q. Wharf Repairs.	Public Works.	Complaint that labourers were not receiving the proper rate of wages.	Investigation by a representative of the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was justified. The contractors were therefore required to make the necessary adjustment in wages.
May 23, 1930	Chicoutimi, P.Q. Harbour Work.	Chicoutimi Harbour Commissioners.	Complaint that carpenters were not receiving proper wages rate.	Investigation by a representative of the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was justified. The matter was satisfactorily settled by the Harbour Commissioners.
June 14, 1930	Grand Mere, P.Q. Post Office Building.	Public Works.	Complaint that carpenters did not receive current wages rate.	Investigation by a representative of the Department of Labour showed complaint was justified. The contractor was thereupon required to make proper settlement with the workmen concerned.
Sept. 18, 1930	St. Jean Baptiste des Ecoreuls, P.Q. Wharf Reconstruction.	Public Works.	Complaint that the labour conditions of the contract were not being observed in the case of labourers.	Investigation by a representative of the Department of Labour showed that complaint was well founded. The contractor was thereupon required to make proper settlement with the workmen concerned.
Nov. 25, 1930	Shawinigan Falls, P.Q. Post Office Extension.	Public Works.	Complaint that labourers were not receiving proper wages rate.	Investigation by the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was justified. The matter was thereupon brought to the attention of the contractor who made satisfactory settlement with the employees concerned.
Feb. 5, 1931	St. Charles River, P.Q. not received proper wages rate.	Quebec Harbour Commissioners.	Complaint that a man employed as a rafter on work in the St. Charles River had not received proper wages rate.	Investigation by the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was not justified.

ONTARIO

June 19, 1930	Cobourg, Ont. Wharf.	Public Works.	Complaint that proper wages rates and working hours were not being observed.	Investigation by a Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was not justified.
July 2, 1930	Toronto, Ont. Public Building.	Public Works.	Complaint that painters were not receiving proper wages rate.	Investigation by a Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was justified. The contractor was thereupon required to make the necessary adjustments in wages.
Aug. 9, 1930	Burlington Beach, Ont. Canal Development.	Public Works.	Complaint that the eight-hour day was not being observed nor overtime rates being paid.	Investigation by a Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour showed that although the conditions complained of were as stated, the Department of Labour could not enforce the eight-hour day and overtime conditions on this work as the contract in question had been awarded before the passage of the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act.
Aug. 14, 1930	Kenora, Ont. Wharf.	Public Works.	Complaint that workmen employed at carpentry work were not receiving the proper wages rates and that labourers were not receiving overtime rates for time worked in excess of eight hours.	Investigation by an officer of the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was justified. A satisfactory adjustment was made in each case.
Aug. 18, 1930	Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Post Office Building.	Public Works.	Complaint that labourer did not receive proper wages rate.	Investigation by the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was not justified.
Oct. 14, 1930	Trenton, Ont. R.C.A.F. Hangar.	National Defence.	Complaint that the labour conditions of the contract for structural steel work at the R.C.A.F. Hangar were not being observed in the case of structural steel workers, painters and labourers.	Investigation by an officer of the Department of Labour showed that the complaint was justified only in the case of structural steel workers. The matter was therefore brought to the attention of the contractors, who made the necessary adjustments in pay with the workmen concerned.
Oct. 20, 1930	Trent Valley Canal, Ont. Dam 25.	Railways and Canals.	Complaint that the labour conditions of the contract were not being observed in respect of certain trades.	Investigation by the Department of Labour showed this complaint to be ill founded.
Nov. 7, 1930	Burlington Channel, Ont. Bridge Construction.	Public Works.	Complaint that structural iron workers were not receiving current wages rates.	Investigation by a Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was justified. The claims of the workmen concerned were promptly settled by the contractors when the matter was placed before them.
Dec. 5, 1930	Owen Sound, Ont. Breakwater.	Public Works.	Complaint that labourers were not receiving the current wages rate.	Investigation by a Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour did not result in the Department finding itself in a position to enforce higher rates of wages.

COMPLAINTS OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS OF GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT-SUBSIDIZED CONTRACTS—
FISCAL YEAR 1930-31—*Concluded*

MANITOBA

Complaint received	Locality and public work	Department affected	Subject of Investigation	Disposition
Mar. 24, 1930	Brandon, Man. Post Office Building.	Public Works.	Complaint that skilled labourers were not receiving proper wages rate from a subcontractor.	Investigation by a Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour showed that complaint was justified and resulted in all claims being settled satisfactorily.
April 15, 1930	Brandon, Man. Indian School.	Indian Affairs.	Complaint that a workman employed by a subcontractor on this construction work had not received full amount of wages due.	This matter was brought to the attention of the Department of Indian Affairs by the Department of Labour and as a result the subcontractor was obliged to pay to the workman concerned the balance due him.
Dec. 8, 1930	Winnipeg, Man. Post Office Building.	Public Works.	Complaint that carpenters employed in laying floors in this building were not receiving the current wages rate nor payment for overtime.	Investigation by an officer of the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was well founded. The contractor was accordingly required to make proper settlement with the workmen concerned.

SASKATCHEWAN

Mar. 13, 1930	Saskatoon, Sask. Post Office Building.	Public Works.	Complaint that men using carpenters' tools in this construction work were not receiving the proper rate of wages.	Investigation by a Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was justified. The contractors were therefore required to make the necessary wages adjustments.
April 22, 1930	North Battleford, Sask. Immigration Building.	Public Works.	Complaint that labourers were not being paid the current wages rate.	Investigation by a Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was justified. The contractor was accordingly required to make the necessary wages adjustments with the workmen concerned.
Sept. 5, 1930	Punichy, Sask. Indian School.	Indian Affairs.	Complaint that carpenters employed on this construction work were not receiving the proper rate of wages.	Investigation by a Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was justified and resulted in the claims in question being promptly settled.
Sept. 15, 1930	Wilkie, Sask. Public Building.	Public Works.	Complaint that carpenters employed on the construction of this building were not receiving proper wages rate.	Investigation by a Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was justified and resulted in the claims in question being promptly paid.
Sept. 28, 1930	Moose Jaw, Sask. Addition to Grain Elevator.	Trade and Commerce.	Complaint that the eight-hour day was not being observed on the contract for the construction of this addition.	Investigation by the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was justified and the matter was immediately rectified.
Dec. 23, 1930	Lloydminster, Sask. Post Office Building.	Public works	Complaint that tinsmith employed on this construction work did not receive the proper wages rate.	Investigation by the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was warranted and resulted in the contractor making the necessary wages adjustment with the workman concerned.

ALBERTA

Mar. 5, 1930	Calgary, Alta. Post Office Buildings.	Public Works	Complaint from various trades employed on this construction work that the labour conditions of the contract were not being observed.	Investigation by a Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour resulted in the matters at issue being satisfactorily adjusted.
June 7, 1930	Vegreville, Alta. Public Building.	Public Works	Various complaints that the contractors for this construction work were not observing the labour conditions of their contract with respect to plumbers, terrazzo layers and helpers, bricklayers and painters.	Investigation by a Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour showed that these complaints were justified. The contractor was thereupon required to make the necessary adjustments in wages with all the workmen concerned.

Aug. 21, 1930	Lethbridge, Alta. Terminal Elevator.	Trade and Commerce	Complaint that the contractors were not observing the labour conditions of their contract with respect to wages of common labour.	Investigation by a Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was justified and resulted in all claims being satisfactorily settled.
Oct. 14, 1930	Canrose, Alta. Public Building.	Public Works	Complaint that carpenters and labourers employed on this construction work were not receiving the current wages rates.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was justified. As a result of this investigation a number of wages claims were settled by the contractor.
Dec. 30, 1930	Red Deer, Alta. Radio Beacon Station.	National Defence	Complaint that the labour conditions of the contract for this construction work were not being observed in several respects.	Investigation by a Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour resulted in proper settlement being made with the individuals concerned.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

April 4, 1930	Bella Coola, B.C. Wharf Repairs.	Public Works	Complaint that eight workmen employed on this work were not receiving proper wages rates.	Investigation by a Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was well founded. The contractors were therefore required to make the necessary adjustments in wages with the individuals concerned.
Sept. 6, 1930	Kimberley, B.C. Post Office Building.	Public Works	Complaint that a subcontractor on this contract did not pay a boy employed as a plumber, helper the proper wages rate.	Investigation by a Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour resulted in this matter being satisfactorily adjusted.
Dec. 13, 1930	Queen Charlotte City Wharf Repairs.	Public Works	Complaint that pile drivers were not receiving the proper wages rate.	Investigation by a Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was justified. At the close of the fiscal year steps were being taken to ensure that all claims would be properly adjusted.

III. THE LABOUR GAZETTE

The *Labour Gazette* was published regularly during the period covered by this report, the issues for 1930 forming the thirtieth yearly volume of the series. Its publication was one of the original functions of the department, section 10 of the Conciliation Act of 1900 (section 4 of the Labour Department Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 111) providing that the new department should issue this periodical for the purpose of disseminating accurate information in regard to labour affairs. The purpose and character of the *Gazette* were defined in section 10 as follows:—

With a view to the dissemination of accurate statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour the minister shall establish and have charge of a Department of Labour, which shall collect, digest, and publish in suitable form statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, shall institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available, and issue at least once in every month a publication to be known as the *Labour Gazette*, which shall contain information regarding conditions of the labour market and kindred subjects and shall be distributed or procurable in accordance with terms and conditions in that behalf prescribed by the minister.

In accordance with this provision the first issue of the *Labour Gazette* appeared in September, 1900, shortly after the department was established, and since that time it has been published each month without interruption. Thirty annual volumes had been completed by December 31, 1930, this series containing an unbroken chronicle and statistical record which is of considerable value for the purposes of labour information and research.

The general policy and aims of the *Labour Gazette* continue as they were stated in the first number, as follows:—

"The *Gazette* will not be concerned with mere questions of opinion, nor will it be the medium for the expression of individual views. It is an official publication, and as such will seek to record only such statements of fact, and such collections of statistics, as are believed to be trustworthy. In the selection and publication of these, care will be taken to have the information as complete and impartial as possible, and so to arrange it that, while furnishing from month to month facts and figures of current interest, these may, at intervals, be classified and compiled in such a manner as to show, over periods of time, the trend and development of the subjects dealt with. The work thus undertaken will, it is hoped, establish a basis for the formation of sound opinions, and for the drawing of correct deductions, but these, in themselves, are tasks which lie beyond the scope and purpose of the *Gazette*, and are ends it will seek to serve, not to meet."

The range of subjects treated in the *Labour Gazette* has become somewhat wider in the course of the past thirty years as the result of the gradual increase in the functions and work of the Department of Labour. Prominence is now given to the department's work of conciliation and arbitration in labour disputes, especially to the work carried on under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the official record of all proceedings being published from month to month, including the text of the reports of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Act. An account is given also of the work carried on under the Conciliation and Labour Act, which empowers the minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or arbitrator when so requested by the parties concerned. Full information also is given regularly with respect to proceedings under the other statutes administered by the Department of Labour, including the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, the Technical Education Act, the Government Annuities Act, the Combines Investigation Act, and the Old Age Pensions Act, and to proceedings under the federal Order in Council providing for the payment of fair wages to workmen employed under Dominion Government contracts.

Subsequent to the enactment of the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, a full report was given from time to time showing the extent of the relief afforded to the unemployed, and giving particulars of the public works carried out by the provincial or municipal authorities under agreements that had been made with the Dominion Government under that Act.

As required by section 4 of the Labour Department Act quoted above, the *Labour Gazette* publishes each month "statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour." This information includes a monthly analysis of prices, wholesale and retail, in Canada, with estimates of the average cost of living, the prices of staple articles, and index numbers of prices movement over a series of years. Similar statistics compiled from records in other countries are also given for the purpose of comparison. Periodical statements and tables appear indicating the movements of employment and the extent of unemployment in Canada and in the various provinces and municipalities. This information is derived from three sources: (1) reports received from the 68 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, vacancies listed and the number of workpeople placed in positions; (2) reports from trade unions showing the extent of unemployment among their members on the last day of each month, and (3) reports from employers throughout Canada showing the number of employees on their pay-rolls on the first day of each month. Statistical information on changes in wages and hours of labour is presented from time to time in special articles.

Monthly and annual tables of industrial disputes are given in each issue, showing the causes, extent and results of strikes and lockouts in Canada. The agreements entered into between employers and workmen are described each month in detail. Quarterly and annual statistics of the fatal accidents that have occurred in the various branches of industry are given, stress being laid on the causes of these accidents with a view to the possible elimination of some of the risks of industry; and a series of notes on industrial safety and health is also published monthly with the same object.

The labour legislation enacted by the Dominion Parliament and by the legislatures of the provinces is outlined on the conclusion of each session, and note is made as far as possible of outstanding activities under existing Dominion and provincial Acts and regulations. Reviews are given of the annual reports of provincial Departments and Bureaus of Labour, Workmen's Compensation Boards, Minimum Wage Boards, Departments of Mines, and other bodies in charge of special branches of labour legislation. In this way it is sought to present a complete view of the legislative and administrative activities affecting labour throughout the Dominion. Each issue contains further an account of important recent legal decisions affecting labour. The conventions and other activities of labour unions and employers' organizations are noted from month to month, with particular reference to legislative proposals put forward by labour representatives.

Prominence is given to the work of the League of Nations International Labour Organization, the draft conventions and recommendations put forward from time to time being printed in full, and a record kept of the progress of ratifications both in Canada and in other countries. Reviews are also given of the publications of the International Labour Office at Geneva, giving the results of expert studies of labour conditions in various countries.

In addition to the regular periodical articles, each issue of the *Labour Gazette* contains special articles on subjects arising out of the general work of the department, as well as notes on current topics of interest to labour.

The *Labour Gazette* was published monthly in English and French during the year ended December 31, 1930, the thirtieth year of its existence, the average number distributed each month being 10,988 of the English edition and 1,671 of the French. The average monthly paid circulation was 7,379, or 6,477 of the English edition and 902 of the French. A nominal subscription of 20 cents

a year, or 3 cents per copy, is charged, the purpose of the subscription being to keep the distribution within the limits of the actual demand, rather than to pay the cost of production. The subscription list includes the names of chartered banks, employing firms, and labour unions paying subscriptions in behalf of their individual officers or members. In addition to the paid circulation the *Labour Gazette* is issued gratuitously to certain public bodies and institutions, including Government departments, both federal and provincial, municipalities, university and public libraries, boards of trade, labour organizations, newspapers and trade journals, as well as to certain persons who from time to time supply information requested by the department. Free single copies are frequently mailed to persons seeking information on subjects dealt with in a particular issue. The average monthly distribution of complimentary copies was 5,280, or 4,511 of the English and 769 of the French edition. At the close of each year a limited number of volumes are bound, with a classified index, and sold to subscribers at \$2 per volume.

IV. STATISTICS

Statistical and other information relating to labour conditions has been collected and published by the Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900 as required by statute (Labour Department Act, chapter 111, Revised Statutes, 1927, section 4). In accordance with the Statistics Act (1918) chapter 190, Revised Statutes, 1927, and under arrangements with the Dominion Statistician, statistics are collected and published in co-operation with the Dominion Statistician, in close association with statistics of general social and economic conditions as organized in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

An important feature of this arrangement is the use by the department of the classification of industries and occupations drawn up in the bureau and followed by various departments of the federal Government service in the compilation and publication of records and statistics.

The present chapter contains information as to strikes and lockouts, wages and hours, prices and cost of living, and as to fatal industrial accidents. Information as to employment, labour organization, and other subjects will be found in other chapters.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

The departmental record of strikes and lockouts in Canada was begun on the establishment of the department toward the end of 1900 and particulars of industrial disputes have been given each month in the *Labour Gazette*, the official monthly publication of the department; also in an early issue each year a summary statement of the previous calendar year is printed in the *Labour Gazette*, with a statistical analysis. The figures are given for the calendar year rather than the fiscal year, because in this form they are more easily comparable with statistics on the same subject gathered in other countries, which also as a rule use the calendar year.

A special report covering the period 1901 to 1912 was issued in 1913, followed by another in 1918 giving summary tables for the years 1901-1916 with detailed tables for the five-year period 1911-1916. As these reports have been for some time out of print and as the classification of industries and occupations was altered in 1918 and again in 1922, while certain other changes in methods of compilation and analysis have been made, the record for the entire period has been revised. The accompanying tables contain revised figures.

The record of the department includes all strikes and lockouts of which information becomes available to the department, and the methods taken to secure information are such as to practically preclude omissions of a serious nature. As a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered, strikes and lockouts are recorded together in the statistical tables, and the term "dispute" or "industrial dispute" is frequently used. So far as concerns figures given with respect to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is impossible always to secure exact information, but the estimate made in such cases is the result of painstaking methods in the collection of data, and, with increasing experience in dealing with the subject, it is believed that the statistics indicate the conditions with reasonable precision.

A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees, and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees were not until 1924 included in the published record, but a separate record of such disputes was maintained in the department. Since

1924, however, any disputes involving a time loss of ten working days or more have been included in the published record. A separate record of disputes causing less than ten days' time loss is maintained and during 1930 included ten, involving sixty-four employees, and resulting in a time loss of thirty-two working days.

The department secures information as to the occurrence of a strike or lockout through newspapers, from correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in over sixty industrial centres throughout the Dominion, from its officers in touch with disputes and negotiations, and from labour organizations and employers concerned. As soon as a strike or lockout is reported, report forms are sent to the representatives of the employers and of the employees involved in the dispute, calling for details as to dates, numbers involved, causes, negotiations, terms of settlement, etc. From these reports and any other information secured the statistics are compiled, as well as statements for publication in the *Labour Gazette* and in other reports. It is very unusual for either party to a strike or lockout to neglect or refuse to make out and forward to the department the desired report, all parties apparently recognizing the importance of the publication of complete and accurate information. If the dispute is of more than one month's duration, a progress report is secured at the end of each month or more frequently. Supplementary reports are secured through officers of the department and correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, especially when conflicting information is furnished by the various parties to the dispute.

The year 1930 had fewer strikes and lockouts than any year since 1915, there being but sixty-seven, a figure less than that shown for any year since 1900 except 1914 and 1915, when there were but sixty-three disputes in each case. While there were about 800 more workers involved in disputes in 1930 than during 1929, the resulting time loss was the lowest since the commencement of the records. This was due to the absence of any protracted disputes of large magnitude. The largest dispute during the year was that involving 1,800 workers employed in women's clothing factories in Toronto in January, which lasted eleven days and resulted in a time loss of 18,000 working days. Other disputes of large dimensions occurring during the year included that which involved 1,400 coal miners at Springhill, N.S., in September, lasting eight working days and resulting in a time loss of 11,200 working days; that involving 1,300 coal miners at New Aberdeen for three days; and that of 500 shore fishermen at North Sydney and district, N.S., lasting for over a month and resulting in a time loss of 11,000 working days. Most of the disputes occurring during 1930 were in the manufacturing, construction and mining industries, which were responsible for 31.3 per cent, 28.4 per cent and 22.3 per cent respectively of the total number of disputes on record, manufacturing showing the largest time loss, namely 43.6 per cent. The eleven disputes occurring in the textiles and clothing group caused 36.5 per cent of the total time loss, while mining accounted for 26.3 per cent and construction and fishing for 13.5 per cent each.

The following notes deal with the chief features in strikes and lockouts during the year 1930:—

Logging.—The two strikes in this industry involved 70 and 100 workers respectively. The first was a strike of lumber camp workers at Extension, B.C., who were out in protest against a decrease in wages. After two days they returned to work without gaining their demand. In the other case, river drivers in Jacques township, Ont., went on strike for an increase in wages of five cents per hour. They were replaced in some cases, while others resumed work at former rates within seven days.

Fishing.—Fishermen at North Sydney, N.S., and district, went on strike twice during the year to secure an increase in the price paid for fish. The first dispute occurred in September, the two hundred fishermen involved obtaining

a compromise settlement after seven days. Later in the year five hundred shore fishermen were on strike for more than a month, with a resulting time loss of 11,000 working days, before procuring a quarter of a cent per pound increase for market cod and a reduction in the price of bait.

Mining.—There were fifteen disputes in this industry during the year, as compared with ten in 1929, with a correspondingly greater time loss which, though not large, accounted for over one-quarter of the total for the year. All of these fifteen disputes were in coal mining. Nearly one-half of this time loss was the result of the eight-day strike of 1,400 coal miners at Springhill, N.S. This strike was for higher piece rates on a new section, and the settlement was in the nature of a compromise. Other noteworthy disputes included a strike of 1,300 coal miners at New Aberdeen, N.S., who were out for three days in protest against the employment of a miner who had been expelled from the union. For the first time since 1925 it was reported that maintenance men had been withdrawn from the mine, but only for a day. A settlement in favour of the workers was effected through the conciliation of the Premier of Nova Scotia, who was also Minister of Mines.

At River Hebert, N.S., 260 coal miners, after being on strike for two weeks, were partially successful in procuring an increase in the piece rates on a new section.

Strikes lasting but a day and which involved large numbers of workers were those of 950 coal miners at Glace Bay, N.S., against the demotion of a miner for absenting himself from work too often; 827 at Glace Bay, N.S., later in the year, for an increase in piece rates; and 600 at Caledonia, N.S., against having to push cars into working places. The workers were successful in the latter case, but were unsuccessful in the two at Glace Bay, N.S.

Only two disputes in coal mining were of lengthy duration. In one case, a dispute between two unions, thirty miners at Mercoal, Alta., were on strike from June 14 until late in October. During this strike two pickets were sentenced to one month's imprisonment and fined \$50 and two others to six months' imprisonment, the charge in each case being "unlawful assembly." In the other dispute of long duration seven miners at Glace Bay, N.S., were on strike for sixty-five days in an endeavour to secure an increase in piece rates, but were unsuccessful.

Manufacturing.—Eleven of the twenty-one disputes and nearly all the time loss in manufacturing occurred in the groups "Textiles, Clothing, etc.", which was responsible for over a third of the time loss in all industries during the year. Two important strikes of women's clothing factory workers (cloak-makers) occurred at Toronto, Ont., and at Montreal, P.Q., to secure union agreements providing for increases in piece rates, shorter hours, etc., and resulted in favour of the workers. At Montreal, 1,500 workers and 72 firms were involved for four days; and at Toronto 1,800 workers and 66 firms were involved for eleven days. At Guelph and Mount Dennis, Ont., 110 hosiery factory workers were engaged in a protracted strike during the latter part of the year against a decrease in piece rates. The strikers were partially replaced and the remainder returned to work at the decreased rates. Two disputes were unterminated at the close of the calendar year and were carried over into 1931. Both of these were in the group "Other Wood Products." One, a strike of sash and door factory workers in two establishments at Vancouver, B.C., against a ten per cent decrease in wages, involved 64 workers at the beginning of the dispute, but, after being out one-half day, thirty workers employed by one firm secured their demands. The dispute with the second firm was still unsettled at the end of the year. The other dispute unterminated at the end of the year involved sixty upholsterers at Toronto, Ont., alleged to have been locked out to enforce a thirty-five per cent decrease in wages.

Construction.—All but four of the disputes in the construction industry occurred in the "Buildings and Structures" group. Plasterers, painters, etc., were on strike at different times during the year for increases in wages, to secure union rates, against decreases in wages, etc. At Halifax, N.S., 175 painters went on strike for an increase in wages and the 40-hour week. After more than two and one-half months they returned to work without securing any of their demands. At Windsor, Ont., 120 plumbers were successful in resisting a wage cut after being out for a month. At Montreal, P.Q., 170 plasterers went on strike for an increase in wages and the five-day week. After seven days they returned to work, but later secured an agreement granting an increase in wages. At Toronto, Ont., 350 building trades workers were on strike for two and one-half days against an alleged violation by a subcontractor of an agreement *re* painters' wages and the employment of union members. Their demands were partially acceded to and they returned to work. Carpenters, 38 in number, on dam and power house construction at Falls River, B.C., claiming to have been locked out for a month to enforce a decrease in wages, secured a compromise settlement. The other disputes in this industry involved small numbers of workers for brief periods.

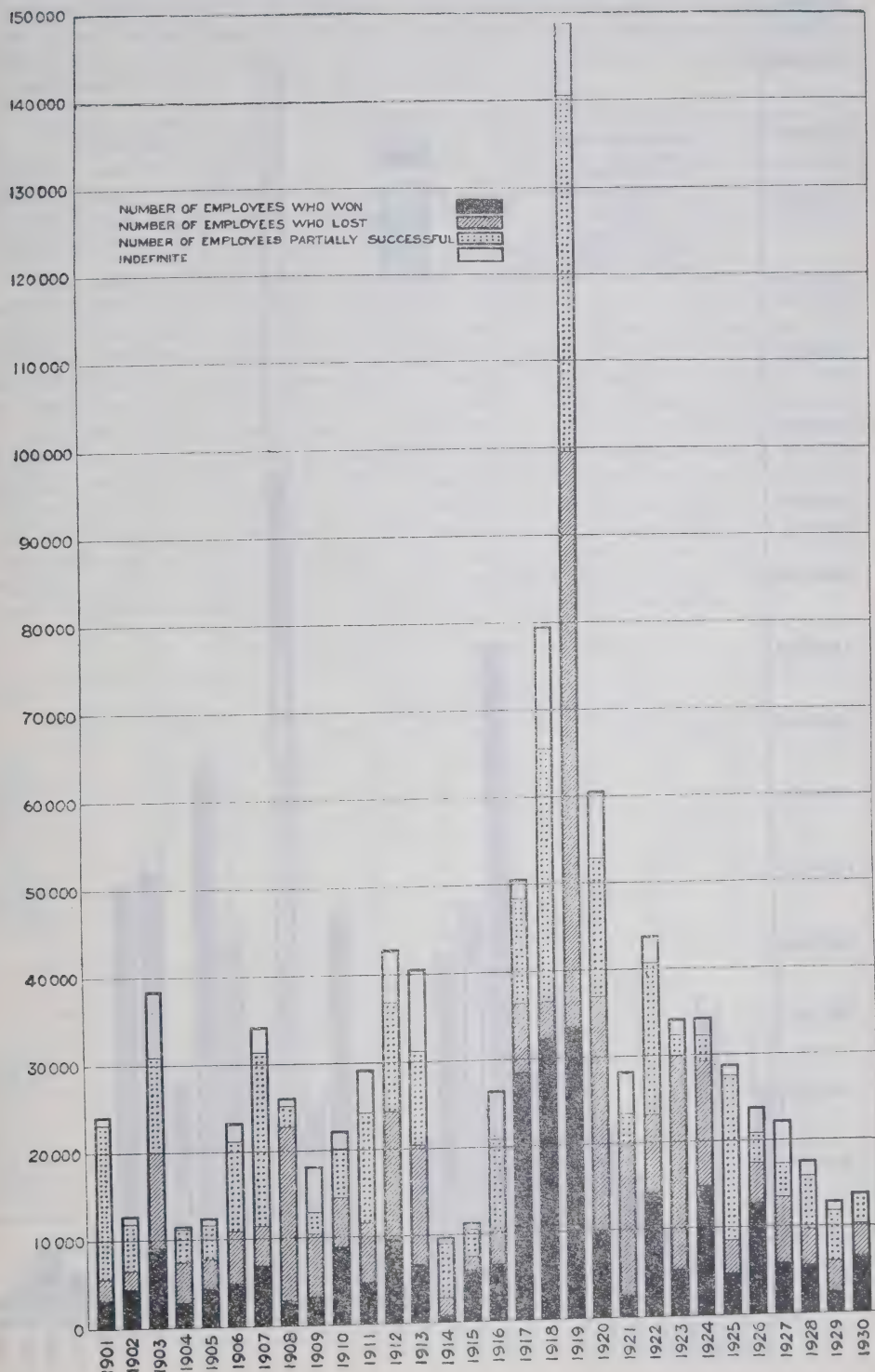
STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA BY YEARS

Year	All Industries					Coal Mining			Industries other than Coal Mining		
	Number of disputes		Number of employers	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Number of disputes in existence during year	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Number of disputes in existence during year	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days
	In existence during the year	Beginning in the year									
1901.....	99	97	285	24,089	737,808	2	1,760	7,040	97	22,329	730,768
1902.....	125	124	532	12,709	203,301	3	510	10,120	122	12,199	193,181
1903.....	175	171	1,124	38,408	858,959	7	5,410	173,441	168	32,998	685,518
1904.....	103	103	591	11,420	192,890	4	184	792	99	11,236	192,098
1905.....	96	95	332	12,513	246,138	10	5,564	101,770	86	6,949	144,368
1906.....	150	149	966	23,382	378,276	13	4,549	146,622	137	18,833	231,654
1907.....	188	183	950	34,060	520,142	13	8,990	102,824	175	25,070	417,318
1908.....	76	72	173	26,071	703,571	7	3,541	13,600	69	22,530	689,971
1909.....	90	88	372	18,114	880,663	13	8,618	720,180	77	9,496	160,483
1910.....	101	94	1,233	22,203	731,324	3	2,950	485,000	98	19,253	246,324
1911.....	100	99	533	29,285	1,821,084	6	9,890	1,513,320	94	19,395	307,764
1912.....	181	179	1,321	42,860	1,135,786	2	2,243	107,240	179	40,617	1,028,546
1913.....	152	143	1,077	40,519	1,036,254	4	4,837	562,025	148	35,682	474,229
1914.....	63	58	261	9,717	490,850	3	2,500	280,800	60	7,217	210,050
1915.....	63	62	120	11,395	95,042	9	2,753	11,907	54	8,642	83,135
1916.....	120	118	332	26,538	236,814	8	11,270	72,387	112	15,268	164,427
1917.....	160	158	758	50,255	1,123,515	21	17,379	584,890	139	32,876	538,625
1918.....	230	228	782	79,743	647,942	46	22,920	130,696	184	56,823	517,246
1919.....	336	332	1,967	148,915	3,400,942	20	10,130	383,659	316	138,765	3,017,283
1920.....	322	310	1,374	60,327	799,524	35	12,128	99,920	287	48,199	699,604
1921.....	168	159	1,208	28,257	1,048,914	10	1,456	31,318	158	26,801	1,017,596
1922.....	104	89	732	43,775	1,528,661	21	26,475	798,548	83	17,300	730,113
1923.....	86	77	450	34,261	671,750	23	20,814	299,539	63	13,447	372,211
1924.....	70	64	435	34,310	1,295,054	15	21,201	1,089,484	55	13,109	205,570
1925.....	87	86	497	28,949	1,193,281	17	18,672	1,040,276	70	10,277	153,005
1926.....	77	75	512	23,834	266,601	16	8,445	35,193	61	15,389	231,408
1927.....	74	72	480	22,299	152,570	20	16,653	53,833	54	5,646	98,737
1928.....	98	96	548	17,551	224,212	14	5,033	88,000	84	12,548	136,212
1929.....	90	88	263	12,946	152,080	8	3,045	6,805	82	9,901	145,275
1930.....	67	67	338	13,768	91,797	15	6,228	24,183	52	7,540	67,614
Total....	3,851*	3,736	20,550*	982,503*	22,865,745	388*	266,148*	8,975,412	3,463*	716,355*	13,890,333

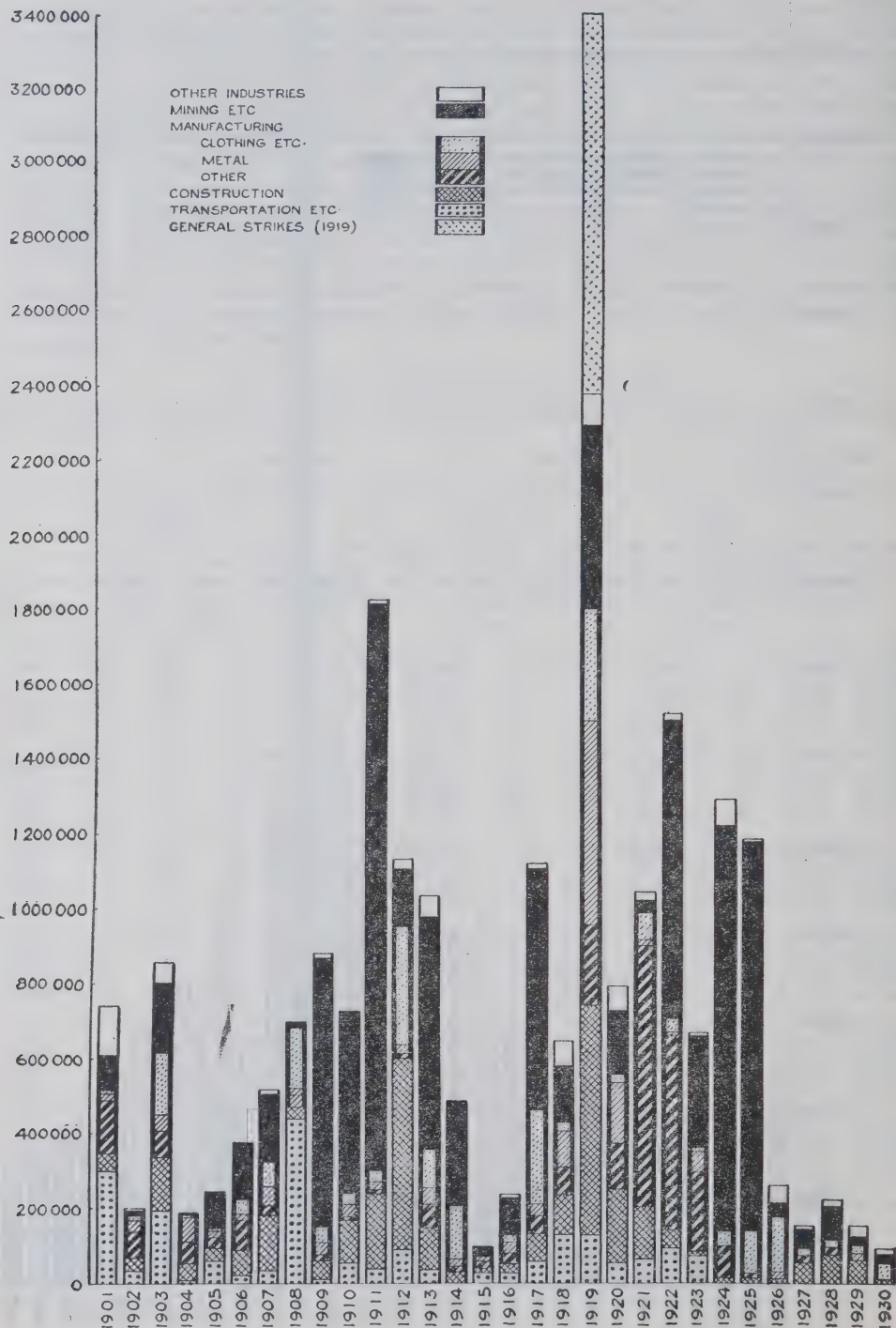
*In these totals figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.

Number of
Employees

RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ACCORDING TO NUMBERS
OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED EACH YEAR 1901-1930



WORKING
DAYS



Transportation.—In this group only three small disputes occurred during 1930, two involving extra gang labourers on steam railways in Ontario and one involving longshoremen at Halifax, N.S., employed on water transportation. This latter dispute was settled after nine days by reference to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the settlement being in favour of the workers involved.

Service.—Three of the four disputes listed under this section occurred in the "Recreational" group. Musicians in Montreal were involved in two disputes, one in sympathy with the other, which were partially successful. Motion picture projectionists in Vancouver, B.C., were unsuccessful in the third. In the fourth dispute forty painters working on a provincial highway bridge near Saint John, N.B., demanded higher wages but without success.

The accompanying table, giving the number of disputes beginning each month, as well as the number of disputes in existence and the number of workers involved each month, both in new disputes and in all disputes in progress, with the total time loss by months for the past ten years, shows that the year 1930 did not follow the normal trend in that the greatest number of disputes began in September rather than in the second quarter of the calendar year and that the greatest time loss was shown in February as compared with July in most of the other years. During August the time loss was unusually small, but the last four months of the year showed a comparatively large time loss, due mainly to the three following disputes: 500 fishermen at North Sydney and district, N.S., which caused a time loss of 11,000 working days in November and December; 1,400 coal miners at Springhill, N.S., which caused a time loss of 11,200 working days in September and October; and 1,300 coal miners at New Aberdeen, N.S., which caused 3,900 working days' time loss in November.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1921-1930, BY MONTHS

Month	Number of disputes beginning in month									
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January.....	20	10	5	3	11	7	2	6	5	5
February.....	23	8	4	5	10	6	4	5	1	4
March.....	10	3	6	3	7	8	2	8	11	3
April.....	15	16	15	7	5	6	8	11	8	8
May.....	40	12	18	4	9	8	14	11	21	9
June.....	22	8	11	17	13	8	8	10	12	8
July.....	11	7	5	4	7	12	5	9	4	1
August.....	4	8	4	6	6	4	4	14	8	1
September.....	6	7	2	7	5	6	4	4	6	12
October.....	2	3	3	3	4	4	12	9	7	8
November.....	3	4	3	2	7	3	6	8	3	4
December.....	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	1	2	4
Year.....	159	89	77	64	86	75	72	96	88	67

Month	Number of disputes in existence during month									
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January.....	27	25	14	9	12	9	4	8	7	5
February.....	38	27	16	13	13	10	6	8	6	6
March.....	33	23	16	9	14	15	7	11	14	4
April.....	32	32	23	12	14	14	11	15	13	11
May.....	53	33	32	10	17	12	18	18	24	12
June.....	50	26	24	24	22	11	15	20	17	10
July.....	41	21	17	16	18	15	11	19	8	3
August.....	31	25	15	14	16	10	10	20	9	12
September.....	23	23	13	10	11	9	8	11	10	3
October.....	14	17	12	8	8	8	17	15	9	10
November.....	16	15	11	3	11	8	11	16	7	6
December.....	18	15	9	3	7	4	9	11	6	8
Year.....	*168	*104	*86	*70	*87	*77	*74	*98	*90	*67

* These figures relate only to the actual number of disputes in existence and the workers involved during the year, not being a summation in each case of the monthly figures.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1921-1930, BY MONTHS—*Concluded*

Month	Number of workers involved in new disputes									
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January.....	1,670	1,159	971	13,885	1,448	626	108	314	970	2,169
February.....	3,260	1,315	2,930	905	2,834	1,893	313	734	150	1,107
March.....	911	141	327	103	12,170	690	380	955	1,152	1,592
April.....	3,206	10,931	2,652	8,299	989	720	1,511	1,445	2,046	289
May.....	8,140	1,109	2,311	177	1,233	3,739	5,296	2,024	4,006	1,694
June.....	4,300	1,365	5,159	5,340	3,653	557	1,450	2,891	658	1,005
July.....	1,525	5,183	14,558	867	947	10,220	2,989	725	133	45
August.....	733	15,973	998	2,020	560	1,862	5,845	5,451	918	40
September.....	1,176	1,188	35	765	716	1,606	1,165	268	761	2,990
October.....	110	313	1,622	251	317	1,535	2,844	1,243	989	825
November.....	1,775	638	118	78	3,947	184	259	513	116	1,884
December.....	400	1,339	350	125	105	57	104	28	773	128
Year.....	27,206	40,654	32,031	32,815	28,919	23,689	22,264	17,491	12,672	13,768

Month	Number of workers involved in all disputes in existence									
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January.....	2,456	4,663	2,431	14,538	1,331	823	170	444	794	2,169
February.....	4,253	3,807	4,271	13,038	3,066	2,080	350	889	1,218	2,959
March.....	3,490	2,469	1,148	1,024	11,891	1,032	503	1,095	1,508	1,698
April.....	4,499	13,165	2,888	8,723	12,156	924	1,980	1,823	2,369	386
May.....	9,873	9,977	3,643	7,996	13,746	4,018	5,731	3,385	5,106	1,836
June.....	11,335	7,645	6,151	12,238	14,871	3,214	2,081	4,027	803	1,190
July.....	9,064	12,122	17,251	7,535	13,458	10,924	3,342	3,333	370	196
August.....	4,415	21,464	2,236	8,389	13,430	4,326	6,194	4,582	957	66
September.....	4,343	17,314	2,997	6,822	1,297	2,827	2,016	533	1,123	2,990
October.....	2,332	3,263	2,149	4,898	705	2,544	3,623	1,930	847	2,240
November.....	3,937	2,302	1,108	353	4,445	1,132	1,633	1,440	738	2,000
December.....	3,507	3,127	893	125	1,802	198	301	277	1,684	723
Year.....	*28,257	*43,775	*34,261	*34,310	*28,949	*23,834	*22,299	*17,581	*12,946	*13,768

Month	Time loss in working days for all disputes in existence									
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January.....	30,364	70,364	42,795	199,854	4,115	8,321	1,255	5,229	8,319	7,254
February.....	34,248	62,483	38,162	178,364	24,061	13,296	4,780	3,143	21,760	14,360
March.....	46,609	61,438	26,843	9,335	153,558	12,651	6,205	6,476	3,723	7,049
April.....	60,703	214,407	26,278	138,435	195,536	8,554	13,042	20,907	24,288	3,616
May.....	173,482	179,597	58,515	134,133	194,359	48,497	27,257	34,733	39,152	9,293
June.....	215,583	166,493	39,520	158,254	211,863	33,589	14,430	24,901	6,231	4,007
July.....	122,430	167,218	304,400	130,401	211,543	50,710	12,187	21,380	1,279	2,152
August.....	91,765	360,062	25,352	128,366	97,679	25,350	13,205	30,974	2,417	529
September.....	70,040	94,785	26,248	121,514	24,411	18,001	10,700	11,645	11,645	13,138
October.....	53,861	50,980	45,761	88,850	5,364	33,294	35,415	30,481	7,859	9,931
November.....	73,550	46,901	37,376	5,933	38,397	13,533	10,858	20,938	12,529	11,807
December.....	66,279	54,130	20,500	1,615	24,395	805	3,236	14,765	12,879	8,661
Year.....	1,048,914	1,528,661	671,750	1,295,054	1,193,281	266,601	152,570	224,212	152,080	91,797

* These figures relate only to the actual number of disputes in existence and the workers involved during the year, not being a summation in each case of the monthly figures.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

It is of interest to compare strikes and lockouts in Canada with those in other countries and the accompanying table gives the figures available for the years 1929 and 1930. The authorities in the various countries do not at present follow uniform methods in compiling and publishing statistics of strikes and lockouts, so that the figures are comparable only in a general way. In some countries the number of disputes shown is the number beginning during the year, in other cases it is the number ending during the year, and in others again it is, as in Canada, the number of disputes in existence, that is, in progress during the year at some time. As regards the number of workers involved, some authorities record the number directly involved only, as in Canada, while in certain other countries the number indirectly affected, that is, thrown out of employment as a result of the strike or lockout, is included. For some countries strikes and lockouts are recorded separately, but in the table herewith figures for both strikes and lockouts have been included. In some cases no figures as to time loss are available.

The population of each country as shown by the latest census is given in the table so that the relative degree of disturbance to industry in the various countries may be noted.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN BRITISH AND OTHER COUNTRIES IN 1929 AND 1930

Country	Year	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Population of country
Canada.....	1929	90	12,946	152,080	8,788,483
	1930	67	13,768	91,797	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	1929	420	532,100	8,283,000	44,530,233
	1930	422	308,700	4,399,000	
Irish Free State.....	1929	53	4,533	101,397	2,949,000
	1930	83	3,410	77,417	
Australia.....	1929	259	88,293	4,671,478	5,435,734
	1930	183	51,972	1,511,241	
New Zealand.....	1929	49	7,831	26,808	1,463,278
	1930	45	5,632	33,223	
India.....	1929	141	532,016	12,165,691	247,003,293
	1930	148	196,301	2,261,731	
South Africa.....	1929	10	2,962		6,928,580
	1930				
Austria.....	1929	225	30,416	388,216	6,534,481
	1930				
Belgium.....	1929	168	49,236	799,117	7,874,601
	1930	93	54,149	781,646	
Czechoslovakia.....	1929	230	60,266	724,584	13,588,830
	1930	159	28,073	391,560	
Denmark.....	1929	22	1,040	41,283	3,435,000
	1930				
Estonia.....	1929	15	1,439	4,386	1,116,474
	1930				
Finland.....	1929	26	2,443	74,887	3,582,406
	1930	11	1,673	12,120	
France.....	1929	255	220,944		40,743,851
	1930				
Germany.....	1929	441	223,878	4,372,907	62,592,575
	1930				
Hungary.....	1929	63	15,065	149,204	8,160,000
	1930				
Japan.....	1929				83,454,489
	1930				
Latvia.....	1929	362	26,462	45,838	2,000,000
	1930	38	1,547	12,077	
Netherlands.....	1929	214	20,330	984,000	7,731,172
	1930	204	10,260	273,000	
Norway.....	1929	73	4,796	196,704	2,810,594
	1930				
Poland.....	1929	493	218,801	1,042,039	27,160,000
	1930	319	53,126	427,127	
Sweden.....	1929	180	12,676	667,000	6,105,190
	1930	261	20,751	1,021,000	
Switzerland.....	1929	39	4,661	99,608	3,886,090
	1930	31	6,397	265,695	
United States.....	1929	903	230,463	9,975,213	105,710,620
	1930	653	158,114	2,700,368	

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

Statistics as to wages and hours of labour are secured to a considerable extent in connection with the work of the department on strikes and lockouts, industrial agreements, conciliation and mediation in industrial disputes, proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, fair wage schedules, and reports of changes in wages and hours. Each year representative employers in the various industries are requested to furnish figures as to the wages of the principal classes of labour in their employ, hours per day and per week, and information as to any other features of conditions of employment, such as rates for overtime, Sundays and holidays, bonus, profit sharing, old age benefit or other welfare schemes, annual vacation or sick leave with pay, agreements as to wages and working conditions, etc. Labour organizations are also requested to furnish data as to rates of wages, hours of labour, other working conditions, and copies of agreements with employers or schedules of wages and working conditions in effect.

From the information so secured tables of rates of wages and hours of labour for the principal classes of workers in a number of industries are published annually as a supplement to the *Labour Gazette* issued in January each year, with a table of index numbers of wage rates of certain industries back to 1901, calculated with rates for the year 1913 as 100. This series of bulletins was begun with the publication in March, 1921, of a report covering a number of occupations and industries from 1901 to 1920, and certain manufacturing industries from 1911 to 1920. Since that time the scope of the report has been extended to deal with several of the industries more adequately and to cover more of the important industries, especially in manufacturing, for which comprehensive data was not available earlier. Statistics as to wages in coal mining, metal mining and in agriculture have been included, data for agriculture being secured by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics through crop correspondents.

So far as is possible, copies of agreements between employers and trade unions and other organizations or representatives of employees are secured by the department on their consummation and published in the *Labour Gazette* in

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF WAGES FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF LABOUR IN CANADA, 1901-1930

(Rates in 1913=100)

Year	Building Trades (a)	Metal Trades (b)	Printing Trades (c)	Electric Railways (d)	Steam Railways (e)	Coal Mining (f)	* Average	Common Factory Labour (g)	Miscellaneous Factory Trades (g)	Logging and Saw-milling (g)
1901.....	60.3	68.6	60.0	64.0	68.8	82.8	67.4	.....	.....	.....
1902.....	64.2	70.2	61.6	68.0	72.0	83.8	70.0	.....	.....	.....
1903.....	67.4	73.3	62.6	71.1	75.1	85.3	72.5	.....	.....	.....
1904.....	69.7	75.9	66.1	73.1	76.9	85.1	74.5	.....	.....	.....
1905.....	73.0	78.6	68.5	73.5	74.5	86.3	75.7	.....	.....	.....
1906.....	76.9	79.8	72.2	75.7	79.3	87.4	78.6	.....	.....	.....
1907.....	80.2	82.4	78.4	81.4	81.0	93.6	82.8	.....	.....	.....
1908.....	81.5	84.7	80.5	81.8	86.1	94.8	84.9	.....	.....	.....
1909.....	83.1	86.2	83.4	81.1	86.3	95.1	85.9	.....	.....	.....
1910.....	96.9	88.8	87.8	85.7	90.1	94.2	88.9	.....	.....	.....
1911.....	90.2	91.0	91.6	88.1	95.7	87.5	92.3	94.9	95.4	93.3
1912.....	96.0	95.3	96.0	92.3	97.9	98.3	96.0	98.1	97.1	98.8
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914.....	100.8	100.5	102.4	101.0	101.4	101.9	101.3	101.0	106.2	94.7
1915.....	101.5	101.5	103.6	97.8	101.7	102.3	101.4	101.0	106.2	89.1
1916.....	102.4	106.9	105.8	102.2	105.9	111.7	105.8	119.4	115.1	109.5
1917.....	109.9	128.0	111.3	114.6	124.6†	130.8	119.0	129.2	128.0	130.2
1918.....	125.9	155.2	123.7	142.9	158.0	157.8	142.6	152.3	146.8	150.5
1919.....	148.2	180.1	145.9	163.2	183.9	170.5	165.3	180.2	180.2	169.8
1920.....	180.9	209.4	184.0	194.2	221.0	197.7	197.8	215.3	216.8	202.7
1921.....	170.5	186.8	193.3	192.1	195.9	208.3	191.2	190.6	202.0	152.6
1922.....	162.5	173.7	192.3	184.4	184.4	197.8	182.4	183.0	189.1	158.7
1923.....	166.4	174.0	188.9	186.2	186.4	197.8	183.3	181.7	196.1	170.4
1924.....	169.7	175.5	191.9	186.4	192.4	192.4	183.7	183.2	197.6	183.1
1925.....	170.4	175.4	192.8	187.8	186.4	167.6	179.7	186.3	195.5	178.7
1926.....	172.1	177.4	193.3	188.4	186.4	167.4	180.5	187.3	196.7	180.8
1927.....	179.3	178.1	195.0	189.9	198.4	167.9	184.3	187.7	199.4	182.8
1928.....	185.6	180.1	198.3	194.1	198.4	168.9	187.4	187.1	200.9	184.3
1929.....	197.5	184.6	202.3	198.6	204.3	168.9	192.7	187.8	202.1	185.6
1930.....	203.2	186.6	203.3	199.4	204.3	169.4	194.4	188.2	202.3	183.9

*Simple average of six preceding columns.

†Including some increases effected near the end of the year.

(a) Seven trades from 1901 to 1920, eight from 1921 to 1926, nine for 1927 to 1930.

(b) Five trades from 1901 to 1926, four for 1927 to 1930.

(c) Two trades from 1901 to 1920, four for 1921 and 1922, six from 1923 to 1930.

(d) Two classes from 1901 to 1920, five classes 1921 to 1930.

(e) Twenty-three classes.

(f) Four classes 1901 to 1920, twelve classes 1921 to 1930.

(g) The number of samples has been increased each year since 1920.

summary form, or in full when of sufficient importance, with rates of wages and working conditions put into effect by municipalities, other public bodies, etc. The information in the *Labour Gazette* as to settlements of disputes also affords considerable current information as to wages, hours and other working conditions.

The information as to wages and hours of labour secured by the department is used not only for publication as above but also in connection with the settlement of disputes, the administration of the Fair Wage Policy in Dominion Government contracts, and the determination of prevailing rates of wages, hours of labour, etc., for certain classes of Dominion Government employees under the Civil Service Act, and in furnishing information as to wages, rates, hours of labour, etc., in response to special requests.

The accompanying table of index numbers of rates of wages for various classes of employees published in January, 1931, shows levels of wages in 1930 as compared with 1929 and previous years.

It will be noted from this table that during 1930 there was a substantial increase in building trades, with smaller increases in metal trades, electric railways, coal mining and common factory labour, while a substantial decrease occurred in logging and sawmilling.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

Statistics of retail prices of a number of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rentals of workingmen's houses in the industrial centres of Canada, chiefly cities with a population of 10,000 and upward, have been given in the *Labour Gazette* each month since January, 1910, the number of articles covered and the number of localities included being increased from time to time. The changes in the cost of these items as affecting family expenditure have been shown in the form of a table of the cost of a weekly family budget calculated from the average prices in all the localities each month, the amount of each article used for the calculation being determined according to its importance or representative character in workingmen's family expenditure. As the number of items of food, fuel, etc., is relatively small and incomplete, the resulting figures are not suitable for showing either the actual expenditure of the average family or any standard of living, but the figures calculated have been issued for the purpose of showing the changes from month to month in certain items and as a basis for determining approximately the extent of changes in the cost of living. Since 1918 data have also been secured as to prices of clothing, boots, house furnishings and miscellaneous items, and since March, 1921, from time to time, usually at the beginning of each year, the *Labour Gazette* has contained a table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, constructed from the figures of the weekly family budget of food, fuel and rent above mentioned, with the addition of figures for clothing and sundries groups. These figures were issued as the result of tentative calculations pending the compilation of more complete data, and in January, 1927, the department was able to issue a new series of figures for the following groups; fuel and light, rent, clothing, and sundries, and this table has been brought down to date from month to month in the *Labour Gazette*. These figures have been calculated only as average for the Dominion and it is intended to make similar calculations for the provinces and some of the cities. In the calculation of these index numbers allowance is made for the importance of each article in the average expenditure of workingmen's families.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers by groups with figures for all items back to 1914, prices in 1913 being taken as 100. It will be observed that the index declined steeply from June, 1920, when the peak was reached, until the summer of 1922. From 1922 until the spring of 1930 was

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO MARCH, 1931*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
December, 1914.....	108	98	97	103	100	103
December, 1915.....	111	96	94	115	110	107
December, 1916.....	138	109	95	136	122	124
December, 1917.....	167	125	102	158	134	143
December, 1918.....	186	146	111	185	151	162
December, 1919.....	201	148	122	210	164	176
March, 1920.....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June, 1920.....	231	168	137	251	169	200
September, 1920.....	217	189	138	232	171	194
December, 1920.....	202	200	142	232	173	190
March, 1921.....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June, 1921.....	152	179	149	193	173	165
September, 1921.....	161	174	149	177	173	165
December, 1921.....	150	172	150	177	173	161
March, 1922.....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June, 1922.....	139	167	154	165	174	156
September, 1922.....	140	179	155	162	174	157
December, 1922.....	142	177	155	162	174	157
March, 1923.....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June, 1923.....	139	169	158	163	173	156
September, 1923.....	142	171	158	164	172	157
December, 1923.....	146	172	158	164	171	159
March, 1924.....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June, 1924.....	134	163	158	160	170	153
September, 1924.....	140	163	158	159	169	154
December, 1924.....	144	162	158	159	169	156
March, 1925.....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June, 1925.....	142	159	158	160	168	155
September, 1925.....	147	160	158	159	167	156
December, 1925.....	157	166	158	159	166	160
March, 1926.....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June, 1926.....	151	162	156	157	166	157
September, 1926.....	149	160	156	157	166	156
December, 1926.....	152	162	156	157	166	157
March, 1927.....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June, 1927.....	148	158	156	154	166	155
September, 1927.....	148	158	156	155	166	155
December, 1927.....	152	158	156	155	166	157
March, 1928.....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June, 1928.....	149	158	157	157	166	155
September, 1928.....	152	157	157	157	166	157
December, 1928.....	154	157	157	157	166	158
March, 1929.....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June, 1929.....	149	157	158	157	166	156
September, 1929.....	159	156	158	156	166	159
December, 1929.....	161	157	158	156	166	160
January, 1930.....	162	157	158	156	166	160
February, 1930.....	161	157	158	155	166	160
March, 1930.....	159	157	158	155	166	159
April, 1930.....	153	157	158	155	166	157
May, 1930.....	152	156	160	155	166	157
June, 1930.....	151	156	160	155	166	157
July, 1930.....	149	156	160	155	166	156
August, 1930.....	145	156	160	155	166	155
September, 1930.....	141	156	160	148	165	152
October, 1930.....	141	156	160	148	165	152
November, 1930.....	140	156	160	148	165	151
December, 1930.....	138	156	160	148	165	151
January, 1931.....	134	156	160	148	165	150
February, 1931.....	129	156	160	142	164	146
March, 1931.....	124	156	160	141	164	145

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

a period of relative stability during which the index did not rise above 160 nor fall below 153, the changes occurring being mainly in foods. Since March, 1930, the index has declined substantially, due mainly to the fall in food prices though clothing prices also are considerably lower.

In wholesale prices the decline has been considerable. The index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (prices in 1926 as 100) fell from 96.0 in December, 1929, to 91.8 in March, 1930, to 77.7 in December, 1930, and to 75.1 in March, 1931. The decrease was chiefly in farm products and raw materials, seriously affecting dairy products, zinc, silver, lead, copper and lumber among Canadian products.

Statistics of wholesale prices and of prices in other countries have been published in the *Labour Gazette* along with retail prices in Canada. Since 1924 the figures for wholesale prices are those issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Index numbers of wholesale prices in Canada compiled and issued by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Nova Scotia, and Professor Michell have also been given. A supplement to the *Labour Gazette* for January, 1931, contained a review of prices in Canada and other countries during 1930, with comparative figures for previous years.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

A record of fatal accidents in industry is maintained by the department and a list of such accidents is given quarterly in the *Labour Gazette*, while a summary for each year with analytical tables is given in March in the following year. The statistics include accidents to workers during the course of or incidental to their employment and also fatalities due to industrial diseases listed with fatal accidents by the provincial workmen's compensation boards. The records are compiled from reports from Dominion and provincial authorities, from *Labour Gazette* correspondents and from newspapers, the various reports being verified and checked to avoid duplication. The published record has in recent years been confined to fatal accidents, but the annual compilation for 1930 given in the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1931, contained a summary table of both fatal and non-fatal accidents recorded by the various provincial workmen's compensation boards.

The accompanying table shows the fatal accidents during 1930 by industries and by months, with figures as to the numbers employed in each industry and percentages of fatalities, and also a comparison with 1929. The figures given for 1929 include revision made since their publication a year earlier.

The number of fatalities recorded for 1930 was 1,607 as compared with 1,766 for 1929. It will be seen that transportation accounted for the largest number, namely 316 or 19.66 per cent of the total, followed by construction with 312 or 19.42 per cent, mining with 257 or 15.99 per cent, and manufacturing with 189 or 11.76 per cent. Water transportation, however, showed the highest rate per thousand workers employed, namely 4.33, followed by the logging industry with 4.22 per thousand, mining with 2.70 per thousand, electric light and power with 2.52 per thousand, construction with 1.68 per thousand, local transportation with 0.90 per thousand, and steam railways with 0.73 per thousand, rates in other industries and sub-groups being below one per thousand, except recreational service with a rate of 1.02 per thousand.

An analysis by causes of fatalities showed the largest number under the category "By moving trains, vehicles, etc.," namely 427. Next in order came "Falls of persons," causing 307 fatalities, followed by "Dangerous substances," causing 305 fatalities, of which 72 were due to electric current, 78 to explosive substances and 54 to mine explosions. "Falling objects" caused 212 fatalities. Industrial diseases, strains, etc., resulted in 33 fatalities.

A compilation by provinces showed 574 industrial fatalities in Ontario, 357 in Quebec, 309 in British Columbia, 101 in Nova Scotia, 79 in Alberta, 70 in Manitoba, 62 in Saskatchewan, 48 in New Brunswick, 5 in Prince Edward Island and 2 in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1930 BY MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES

Industry	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total 1930	Per cent of total	Estimated number of employees	Ratio of fatalities in 1930 per 1,000 employees	Total fatalities in 1929 (e)	Per cent of total (e)	Ratio of fatalities in 1929 per 1,000 employees (e)
<i>Agriculture</i>	6	6	4	14	21	8	13	13	11	10	8	7	121	7.53	(a) 1,041,618	0.12	156	8.88	0.15
<i>Logging</i>	13	23	11	16	31	25	11	4	9	14	3	8	168	10.45	(a) 39,815	4.22	235	13.31	5.90
<i>Fishing and Trapping</i>	1	2	2	6	6	...	3	3	4	...	4	4	35	2.18	(d) 64,083	0.55	54	3.06	0.84
<i>Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying</i>	19	14	28	10	20	18	18	63	21	15	26	5	257	15.99	(c) 95,102	2.70	234	13.25	2.46
Metalliferous mining....	10	8	16	6	12	9	9	14	11	7	17	3	122	7.59	33,125	3.68	110	6.23	3.32
Coal mining.....	6	4	6	3	5	5	3	49	8	7	8	1	105	6.54	29,739	3.53	83	4.70	2.79
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.....	1	...	3	1	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	1	15	0.93	10,341	1.45	22	1.24	2.13
Structural materials....	2	2	3	...	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	0.93	23,897	0.62	19	1.08	0.80
<i>Manufacturing</i>	1	426	24	16	21	25	8	13	14	11	15	2	189	11.76	(b) 625,740	0.30	260	14.16	0.40
Vegetable foods, drinks and tobacco.....	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	14	0.87	66,669	0.20	11	0.62	0.16
Animal foods.....	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	7	0.44	39,204	0.18	5	0.28	0.13
Textiles and clothing....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	0.37	113,724	0.05	7	0.39	0.06
Leather, fur and products.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.06	28,573	0.03	3	0.17	0.10
Rubber products.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.06	17,095	0.06	4	0.22	0.23
Saw and planing mill products.....	1	11	8	3	6	6	4	2	2	1	2	1	47	2.93	56,993	0.82	72	4.08	1.26
Wood products.....	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	0.44	25,684	0.27	16	0.91	0.66
Pulp, paper and paper products.....	1	5	2	...	3	4	...	2	1	2	4	...	24	1.49	41,590	0.56	35	1.98	0.84
Printing and publishing	2	4	5	5	6	4	3	5	4	4	2	...	44	2.74	33,738	0.06	5	0.28	0.15
Iron, steel and products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0.50	119,199	0.37	59	3.34	0.49
Non-ferrous metal products.....	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	0.50	28,042	0.29	4	0.23	0.14
Non-metallic mineral products.....	3	1	3	2	2	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	18	1.12	28,650	0.63	16	0.91	0.56
Chemical and allied products.....	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	10	0.62	16,130	0.62	7	0.40	0.43
Miscellaneous products....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0.62	10,449	...	6	0.34	0.57
<i>Construction</i>	15	14	19	21	28	64	42	29	22	24	21	13	312	10.42	(a) 185,202	1.68	298	16.87	1.69
Buildings and structures.....	9	8	7	8	17	16	21	11	10	9	9	5	130	8.09	...	...	137	7.76	...
Railway.....	1	...	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	...	...	...	13	0.81	...	...	21	1.19	...
Shipbuilding.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	0.25	8,903	0.45	5	0.28	0.56
Highway and bridge.....	...	4	3	7	10	15	7	2	6	4	2	...	60	3.73	...	...	67	3.79	...
Miscellaneous.....	6	5	8	9	1	37	4	9	5	7	8	6	105	6.54	...	...	68	3.85	...
<i>Electric Light and Power</i> ...	2	...	1	2	4	4	9	5	6	2	2	3	40	2.49	(b) 15,855	2.52	40	2.27	2.52
<i>Transportation and Public Utilities</i>	20	30	23	25	26	30	32	33	34	23	17	23	316	19.66	...	...	327	18.62	...
Steam railways.....	8	23	8	14	12	14	17	13	9	7	6	6	137	8.52	(c) 187,846	0.73	172	9.74	0.92
Street and elec. railways.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	8	0.50	(c) 18,801	0.43	9	0.51	0.48
Water transportation....	8	3	7	2	10	12	8	12	11	8	5	13	99	6.16	(a) 22,846	4.33	71	4.02	3.11
Air transportation.....	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	2	4	...	...	...	12	0.74	...	...	17	0.96	...
Local transportation....	2	4	3	8	2	2	3	3	7	3	4	2	43	2.68	(a) 47,923	0.90	44	2.49	0.92
Storage.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	0.25	...	...	4	0.23	...
Telegraphs and telephones.....	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	13	0.81	(c) 35,515	0.37	10	0.57	0.28
<i>Trade</i>	3	5	4	5	5	3	2	9	8	5	2	3	54	3.36	(a) 310,439	0.17	58	3.28	0.19
Wholesale.....	3	...	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	14	0.87	...	...	21	1.19	...
Retail.....	...	5	2	4	4	2	1	7	7	4	2	2	40	2.49	...	...	37	2.09	...
<i>Finance</i>.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 61,301	...	1	0.06	0.02
<i>Service</i>	9	4	5	10	10	9	13	19	14	9	4	9	115	7.16	(a) 547,073	0.21	113	6.40	0.21
Public administration....	6	1	3	9	6	6	5	11	12	2	3	7	71	4.42	94,541	0.75	67	3.79	0.71
Recreational.....	1	...	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	0.50	7,807	1.02	6	0.34	0.77
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	0.25	...	...	7	0.40	...
Custom and repair.....	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	1	4	...	1	...	14	0.87	48,782	0.29	9	0.51	0.18
Personal and domestic	1	2	2	...	1	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	13	0.81	214,552	0.07	11	0.62	0.05
Professional establishments.....	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	0.31	181,391	0.03	13	0.74	0.07
<i>Total</i>	102	124	121	125	172	186	151	191	143	113	102	77	1,607	100.00	...	...	1,766	100.00	...

(a) Census of 1921. (b) Annual census of industry 1928. (c) Annual census of industry 1929. (d) Fishermen only 1929. (e) Revised figures for 1929.

V. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

This chapter constitutes the twenty-fourth annual report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, covering proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, chapter 112, R.S.C., 1927, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931.

Applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation received during the fiscal year numbered twenty-three; twenty-nine disputes figure, however, in the record, proceedings having been continued over from the preceding fiscal period in six cases. Over 22,500 employees were directly concerned in these disputes, which were distributed amongst different industries as follows: coal mining, two; steam railways, ten; street and electric railways, six; shipping, four; light and power, one; and disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the statute, six. Ten boards were established, one of which dealt with four applications; reports were received from each of these boards, as well as from three boards established during the preceding fiscal year, one of the latter dealing with two disputes. No interruption of work occurred following the award of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, amicable settlements having resulted in the two instances in which a strike had taken place prior to reference of the differences under the terms of the statute, and the threatened strike being averted in each of the other cases.

All reports and minority reports made by boards or members of boards established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were, as required by the statute, published in the *Labour Gazette*, the official monthly journal of the Department of Labour.

In addition to its application to industrial disputes in mines and public utility industries coming directly within the jurisdiction of the federal authorities, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is operative in respect to similar disputes falling within the provincial sphere in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, the Legislature of each of these provinces having passed an Act declaring such disputes subject to the Dominion statute. Three boards established during the year came within this category. In Ontario, Quebec, and Prince Edward Island enabling legislation has not yet been enacted.

Boards were not granted in the case of eleven applications before the department, one of which was received at the close of the preceding fiscal period. Two of these applications were later withdrawn and three were held in abeyance at the request of the applicants, one application was defective, while the circumstances of three disputes did not appear to justify board procedure. In two cases falling outside the direct scope of the statute consent to the establishment of a board was withheld by the employer.

When the fiscal year closed one board constituted during the preceding year had not yet reported, but word received from the board indicated that through its efforts direct negotiations were continuing between the parties concerned.

COAL MINING DISPUTES

Two disputes in the coal mining industry in the province of Alberta were made the subject of applications under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during 1930-31, one of which was referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, that, namely, affecting the Luscar Collieries, Limited, and its employees as represented by Local Union No. 24, United Mine Workers of America.

The second dispute was between the Coal Producers, Limited, of Coalhurst, Alta., and its employees being members of the Coalhurst Miners' Union, and related to the interpretation of the clause in the existing agreement concerning abnormal conditions. The matter was taken up by the western representative of the department with the officials of the company and the union representatives and it was found that the agreement provided means for the settlement of any dispute or grievance of this nature which might arise. A conference was arranged between the mine manager and a committee representing the employees, and, after considerable discussion, the representatives of the local union stated that they would allow the application to remain in abeyance pending expiry of the existing contract on March 31, 1932.

STEAM RAILWAY DISPUTES

Ten of the twenty-nine applications dealt with during the year under review related to disputes in the steam railway industry, in four of which proceedings were carried over from the preceding fiscal period.

At the suggestion of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in August, 1929, to deal with a dispute between the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company and its clerks, freight handlers, station and stores department employees, direct negotiations between the parties were renewed, the result of which had not been reported to the department at the close of the fiscal year 1930-31.

A report was received from a board established on August 21, 1929, in connection with differences between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its clerks, freight handlers, station and stores department employees on eastern and western lines. The employees' submission to the board was three-fold, their requests comprising (1) a general wage increase of 6 cents an hour; (2) certain amendments in rules governing working conditions, and (3) adjustments of various inequalities in rates of pay. During the course of proceedings before the board the two latter questions were withdrawn from its consideration and direct negotiations continued on these subjects, the scope of the board's inquiry being accordingly limited to the question of a general wage increase. The report which was signed by the chairman, the Hon. Chas. Laurendeau, K.C., and the board member representing the company, Mr. Errol M. McDougall, K.C., stated that the conclusion reached was that no general increase in the wage rates was justified under existing conditions. Mr. Foster submitted a minority report upholding the employees' claim for wage increases. Agreements were reached later between the company and the employees on both eastern and western lines, effective May 16, 1930, providing for certain changes in working conditions and adjustments in wage rates for various classes and positions.

Early in the fiscal year the personnel was completed of a board which had been established during the preceding period to deal with two applications received from checkers, etc., employed on the Montreal wharf by the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway, respectively. The dispute arose in connection with the employees' desire for increased wages and changed working conditions. At the suggestion of the board the parties concerned agreed to confer with a view to arriving at a possible adjustment of their differences, and the board adjourned pending the outcome of the direct negotiations. Later the board was notified by the employees' committee that as a result of their discussion with the representatives of the railways concerned it was felt that an agreement of the matters at issue could be reached and the board reported accordingly.

Officers and crew of the railway car ferry *P. E. Island*, operating between Borden, P.E.I., and Cape Tormentine, N.B., submitted under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act differences arising out of their request to negotiate with the employer, the Canadian National Railways, a schedule of wages and working conditions and to be represented in negotiations by a person of their own choice. The Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with the matter reached a unanimous decision on the main principles involved which was acceptable to both sides to the dispute. An interim report was presented by the board, which then adjourned to allow the parties an opportunity of working out in conference a detailed schedule covering wages and working conditions. The final report of the board was unanimous on all points save one and was accompanied by an agreement entered into by both parties governing wages and conditions of labour. The one point on which the board failed to achieve agreement was the question as to the right of the employees to call in an outsider to represent them in negotiations with the company, the employer's representative dissenting from the board's recommendation that the employees should have the right to unfettered choice of a negotiator.

Section and maintenance of way employees of the Temiscouata Railway Company applied in October, 1930, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with their request for an improvement in wages and conditions of employment. The company contended that it was operating at a loss each month and was not in a position to grant any increases in wages, and stated that, if conditions did not shortly improve, it might become necessary to reduce either wages or staff, or both. In view of all the circumstances it did not appear to the minister that the establishment of a board would be justified at the time. Some four months later, the operating deficit of the Temiscouata Railway Company having continued, thirty days' notice was given of a reduction of approximately 15 per cent in the wages of all employees. This contemplated wage cut was brought to the attention of the Minister of Labour, who immediately communicated with the management of the company, and, as a result of his intervention, the proposed reduction was cancelled.

It was found necessary to withhold board procedure in the case of a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and its employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, Oilers and Railroad Shop Labourers, concerning the request of the latter for an agreement covering wages and working conditions and their desire to be represented in negotiations by a person of their own choice. A board had been established and two members appointed thereto, when representations were received from another labour organization claiming the right to represent the employees mentioned in the application. The evidence before the department as to which organization had authority to speak for the men in their relations with the company was so conflicting that it was decided to stay board procedure until the right of representation was definitely determined and an opportunity for direct negotiations was afforded the company and the organization holding proper authority from the majority of the employees affected.

An application received from certain work equipment employees of the Canadian National Railways on its Atlantic Region was subsequently withdrawn and no board was established.

Procedure under the statute was also stayed in the case of two applications received from employees of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, respectively. The employees concerned in each dispute were members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, and the matter at issue concerned the application of the mileage regulations governing conditions under which demoted engineers may revert to firemen's positions. The Minister of Labour held various conferences with the respective parties concerned and at the close of the year further negotiations were being arranged.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY DISPUTES

Two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were granted in the street railway industry.

The parties involved in one dispute were the Moose Jaw Electric Railway Company, Limited, and its street railway employees. The latter protested against a reduction in wages and certain changes in working conditions as proposed by the company, and, on the other hand, contended that they were entitled to a wage increase. A settlement was amicably arranged through the efforts of a Conciliation Board.

The second board dealt with three applications received from employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company, namely, (1) motormen, conductors and busmen, (2) trackmen, and (3) mechanical department employees. In each instance the employees affected were members of the One Big Union and the controversial points related to wages and working conditions. The board presented a unanimous report on all matters involved excepting the questions of holidays with pay, reduction of hours and wage increases, items concerning which the employees' representative submitted a minority report. While the board's findings were not embodied in a signed agreement, it is understood that a verbal arrangement as to wages and working conditions was in accordance with the recommendations of the board.

To this latter board there was also referred for consideration another application received from motormen, conductors and busmen in the employ of the Winnipeg Electric Company concerning a dispute arising out of the alleged unjust dismissal of three employees. In view of the company's refusal to formally associate itself with the inquiry regarding this matter, Mr. Dafoe, the company's nominee on the board, declined to participate in the board's proceedings, and Mr. Theo. A. Hunt, K.C., was appointed by the minister in substitution for Mr. Dafoe to deal with this case. The finding of the board with respect to each dismissal was unanimous, reconsideration of one case being recommended, while the other two dismissals were found to have been justified.

An application received from brakemen, conductors, motormen, etc., employed by the London and Port Stanley Railway, setting forth certain alleged grievances in connection with general working conditions, discipline of employees, wages, union recognition, etc., was considered defective at certain points and no board was established. An officer of the department visited London and discussed the subject matter of the dispute with both parties concerned, but a settlement of the various points at issue was not effected.

SHIPPING DISPUTES

Two boards were established to deal with disputes in the shipping industry and in each case an amicable working arrangement was effected based on the board's recommendations. These two disputes involved (1) members of the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited, and certain of their workmen represented by the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association, and (2) the shipping interests of the Port of Halifax and certain of their employees being members of the International Longshoremen's Association. In the first mentioned case one of the thirty-five firms concerned refused to accept the board's findings and withdrew from membership in the Shipping Federation. Thirty-four shipping companies were therefore represented by the federation in the signed agreement.

The second dispute arose when a cargo of lumber was being unloaded from a freighter at the port of Halifax, the longshoremen ceasing work on April 10, 1930, in protest against an alleged violation of the existing agreement. The question at issue related to the interpretation of a section of the agreement dealing with the minimum number of men to be employed in the hold of a ship,

the longshoremen claiming that six men should be employed, while the company contended that only four were necessary. Through departmental mediation work was resumed after nine days with six men in the hold of the freighter pending the findings of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation which the Minister of Labour, under authority conferred on him by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, established on his own motion and in the absence of any application.

Applications were also received in the case of two disputes affecting the Canadian National Steamships and its employees, but no procedure was taken in either instance looking to the establishment of a board. One of these applications came from checkers on the waterfront at Halifax, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, the dispute arising in connection with the employees' desire to negotiate an agreement covering wages and working conditions. The Canadian National Steamships claimed that, as the applicants were "casual" labourers who were paid on an hourly basis and worked for other steamship companies at various times, they could not be regarded as their employees. Investigation by the department confirmed this contention to a considerable extent. The company, however, intimated that it had no objection to the Shipping Federation negotiating on behalf of all the shipping concerns an agreement covering this class of employees.

The employees of the Canadian National Steamships submitting the second application were machinists, boilermakers, electricians and blacksmiths and helpers. The application protested against the closing down of the marine repair shops at Montreal and Halifax and the consequent discontinuance of the services of the engineers' shore gang at these points. The company claimed that the work performed at the two repair shops could be done to better advantage and much more economically by contracting the work to outside firms. The cause of the dispute did not appear to be such as would bring it within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for adjustment, and no board was established. Officials of the company stated to representatives of the department who investigated the matter that they would endeavour to find employment for these men with the concerns contracting to do the work. Subsequently a meeting was arranged between the parties affected, at which the question of closing the machine shops was discussed, but a solution of the difficulty satisfactory to the men's representatives was not found.

LIGHT AND POWER DISPUTE

An agreement covering wages and working conditions was successfully negotiated by a board established in connection with an application received from linemen, cablemen, station operators, etc., employed by the Hydro-Electric System of the city of Winnipeg and being members of the Hydro and Mechanical Workers' Unit and Pointe du Bois Unit of the Federation of Civic Employees of Winnipeg.

DISPUTES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE DIRECT SCOPE OF THE ACT

Six applications were received during the fiscal year for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with disputes to which the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act are not clearly applicable. Three boards were constituted with the joint consent of the disputing parties, and it is interesting to note that in each case the employers and employees agreed in advance to abide by the board's findings.

Four of these applications related to disputes in the construction industry of Saint John, N.B., and were received from (1) electrical workers employed by

various electrical supply firms, (2) building and common labourers, (3) painters and decorators, and (4) plumbers and steamfitters. The electrical workers later withdrew their application, while consent to the establishment of a board was refused by the contractors employing the labourers.

In the painters' dispute the employees ceased work on May 12, 1930, when their demand for a higher minimum wage was not met. Both parties agreed to submit the dispute under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the men returned to work following the establishment of a board on May 20. A couple of weeks prior to the presentation of the board's report both parties agreed in writing to be bound by the unanimous decision of the board, as provided by section 63 of the statute. The unanimous award of the board fixed wages, hours and conditions of employment of the men involved, and contained also various suggestions looking to more harmonious relations between the employers and employees concerned and to the improvement of conditions in the industry generally.

The employing master plumbers of Saint John, N.B., also agreed to proceedings under the statute and the board submitted a unanimous report accompanied by signed statements on behalf of the parties to the dispute undertaking to be bound by its unanimous decision.

The Legislature of the Province of Ontario not having passed legislation making the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act applicable to disputes within the legislative control of the province, a board could be established to deal with an application received from electrical workers in the employ of the Hydro-Electric Commission of the city of Hamilton only with the employer's consent. The Hydro Commission was agreeable to this course and both parties agreed also that the findings of the board should be binding. The board presented a unanimous report to which was attached a copy of the agreement to be consummated.

Musicians employed by Famous Players Corporation, Limited, and being members of the Montreal Musicians' Protective Association, Local 406, of the American Federation of Labour, also made application during the year for the establishment of a board. The dispute arose in negotiating a new agreement for the ensuing year, the management proposing that a clause should be contained in the agreement providing for its cancellation on two weeks' notice, while the union insisted that the agreement should be for a full twelve months. The moving picture industry not falling within the direct scope of the Act, a board could be established only with the mutual consent of the parties concerned. The employer and employees, however, could not agree on the terms of reference to a board, and no action was taken under the Act. The contract for the musicians in one theatre expired before the application was received in the department and no musicians were employed after that date. The musicians in three other theatres ceased work two weeks later. As a result of further direct negotiations between the parties a settlement was effected and the men returned to work after having been on strike for a month.

TWENTY-FOUR YEARS' OPERATIONS

Applications under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from its inception on March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1931, numbered 752. Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were granted in 509 cases, leaving 243 disputes which were either settled by other agencies than those provided by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, or in which it was found that the machinery of the statute could not be utilized. In only thirty-eight cases was the cessation of work which threatened not averted, or the strike which had been already entered upon not ended.

SUMMARY TABLES RESPECTING PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

The tables here presented are arranged in several divisions, viz: (i) showing proceedings by industries concerned during the fiscal year 1930-31; (ii) showing proceedings by industries concerned from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1931; (iii) showing by fiscal years, 1907-31, number of disputes dealt with; (iv) showing by calendar years, 1907-31, number of disputes dealt with; and (v) summarizing operations under the statute for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931:—

1.—TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1930,
TO MARCH 31, 1931

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards	Number of Boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication and other public utilities:—			
(1) Mines:—	2	1	0
Coal.....			
(2) Transportation and communication—	10	2	0
Steam railways.....	6	2†	0
Street and electric railways.....	4	2	0
Shipping.....			
(3) Miscellaneous—	1	0	0
Light and power.....	6	3	0
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act..			
Total.....	29*	10	0

*Including 6 cases carried over from preceding year, as stated below.

†One board dealt with 4 applications.

The proceedings under the Act during the fiscal year include six cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, namely: disputes between (1) Dominion Atlantic Railway Company and its clerks, freight handlers, etc., represented by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; (2) Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its clerks, freight handlers, etc., on eastern and western lines, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; (3) Canadian National Railways and its checkers, etc., on the Montreal wharf, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; (4) Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its checkers, etc., on the Montreal wharf, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; (5) Canadian National Steamships and its checkers employed on the waterfront at Halifax, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees; and (6) Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and certain employees of the Hydro-Electric System of the city, being linemen, etc., members of the Hydro and Mechanical Workers' Unit and Pointe du Bois Unit of the Federation of Civic Employees of Winnipeg.

On March 31, 1931, results were still pending in connection with the application concerning the dispute between the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company and its clerks, freight handlers, etc., mentioned above.

II.—TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907,
TO MARCH 31, 1931

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of strikes not averted or ended
1. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work—		
(1) Mines—		
Coal.....	80	11
Metal.....	20	5
Asbestos.....	1	0
(2) Transportation and communication—		
Steam railways.....	228	7
Street and electric railways.....	125	7
Express.....	12	1
Shipping.....	40	0
Telegraphs.....	26	1
Telephones.....	8	0
(3) Miscellaneous—		
Light and power.....	28	3
Elevators.....	1	0
(4) War work.....	30	1
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	153	2
Total.....	752	38

III. TABLE SHOWING BY FISCAL YEARS, 1907-1931, NUMBER OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH

	1907-1908	1908-1909	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924	1924-1925	1925-1926	1926-1927	1927-1928	1928-1929	1929-1930	1930-1931	Total
Number of applications.....	34	21	27	24	18	21	16	14	36	52	95	72	63	49	39	22	19	4	19	23	22	23	23	752
Number of boards granted.....	31	19	25	19	15	17	11	20	38	60	46	37	31	27	13	9	0	11	11	13	13	14	10	509
Number of disputes where strike not averted (nor ended).....	1	1	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	38

The figures contained in the above table may be thought to show discrepancies as compared with those appearing in the yearly summary. A closer examination will, however, show the respective statements to be in agreement. A complete statement of proceedings for a year must show all disputes dealt with during the fiscal year. The figures of the yearly statement include, therefore, disputes carried over from the previous year and which are counted in the summary of that year's proceedings. Thus the same dispute may properly figure in the annual statement for each of two years. In the statistical recapitulation covering several years, as above, it is necessary that no dispute shall be counted more than once, and account is taken of the number of applications received during the year and thus brought within the purview of the statute.

IV. TABLE SHOWING BY CALENDAR YEARS, 1907-1931, NUMBER OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH

—	*1907 9mos.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931 3mos.	Total
Number of ap- plications....	25	27	22	28	21	16	18	18	15	29	53	93	70	61	54	42	22	22	4	14	26	25	21	22	4	752
Number of boards granted.....	22	25	21	23	16	16	15	18	12	16	37	59	47	41	26	29	17	10	0	9	13	13	13	10	1	509
Number of dis- putes where strike not averted (nor ended).....	1	1	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	38

*The Act became law on March 22, 1907, so that the proceedings cover nine months only.

†To the end of the financial year, March 31.

(The remark following Table III applies equally to apparent discrepancies as between the above summary by calendar years and yearly summaries of proceedings.)

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION AND OF PROCEEDINGS THEREUNDER, FROM APRIL 1, 1930, TO MARCH 31, 1931

I.—AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from the party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from the party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation from the two members first appointed.

(1) MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY

COAL MINES

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman: (b) Employer: (x) Men:	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
May 3, 1930	Luscar Collieries, Limited, and certain of its employees as represented by Luscar Unit No. 24, Mine Workers' Union of Canada.	Employees...	Luscar, Alta....	163 dir.; 200 indir.	For increased wages and certain changes in rules governing working conditions and in method of adjusting disputes.	Fraser MacLean, (c) 4; Mayne Reid, K. C., (E) 1; John O. Jones, (M) 1.	May 21, 1930	July 7, 1930	The report of the board was signed by the chairman and Mr. Jones and contained certain recommendations looking to a settlement of the dispute. Mr. Reid dissented from the findings of the board and submitted a minority report.
Nov. 21, 1930.	Coal Producers, Limited, and certain of its employees being members of the Coalhurst Miners' Union.	Employees...	Coalhurst, Alta..	450 dir.....	Interpretation of clause in agreement respecting abnormal conditions.	.....	.....	.....	An officer of the department visited the locality and discussed the situation with the parties concerned. It was found that the existing agreement provided means for settlement of any dispute or grievance arising and the applicants decided to allow matter to remain in abeyance pending expiry of the contract.

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

STEAM RAILWAYS

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman: (b) Employer: (x) Men:	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
April 2, 1929	Dominion Atlantic Railway, Company and certain of its employees being clerks, freight handlers and station and stores department employees, represented	Employees...	Nova Scotia.....	90 dir.....	Employees' request for agreement providing for increased wages and changed working conditions.	M. B. Archibald, (c) 3; L. A. Lorette, K.C., (E) 2; Hon. John McDonald, (M) 1.	Sept. 16, 1929	.....	Proceedings unfinished at close of fiscal year.

June 26, July 1, 1929.	by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.	Employees... Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees on Eastern Lines, being clerks, freight handlers, station and stores department employees, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.	C.P.R. Eastern and Western Lines.	5,500 dir.; 7,000 indir.	For a general wage increase of 6c. an hour, adjustment of certain inequalities in rates of pay, and various changes in working conditions. During proceedings of board the two latter questions were withdrawn and scope of inquiry was therefore limited to matter of wage increase.	Hon. Charles Laurendeau, K.C., (c) 3; Errol M. McDougall, K.C., (e) 1; J. T. Foster, (M) 1.	Aug. 21, 1929	April 25, April 26, 1930	The report of the board, which was signed by the Chairman and Mr. McDougall, stated that the conclusion reached was that no general increase in the wages paid was justified under existing conditions. Mr. Foster submitted a minority report upholding the employees' claim for wage increases. Arrangements were reached later between the company and employees on both eastern and western lines effective May 16, 1930, providing for certain changes in working conditions and adjustments in wage rates for various classes and positions.
July 10, 1929	Canadian National Railway and certain of its employees on the Montreal Wharf, being checkers and freight handlers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.	Employees... Canadian National Railway and certain of its employees on the Montreal Wharf, being checkers and freight handlers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.	Montreal, P.Q.	250 dir.; 250 indir.	For increased wages and changed working conditions.				Upon the suggestion of the board the parties concerned agreed to confer with a view to reaching a possible adjustment of the dispute, and the board adjourned pending the outcome of the direct negotiations. On May 9 the board was notified that the employees' committee felt that an agreement of the matters at issue could be reached with the railways concerned and the board reported accordingly.
July 22, 1929	Canadian Pacific Railway and certain of its employees on the Montreal Wharf, being gang foremen, checkers, coopers, sealers and porters, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.	Employees... Canadian Pacific Railway and certain of its employees on the Montreal Wharf, being gang foremen, checkers, coopers, sealers and porters, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.	Montreal, P.Q.	250 dir.; 250 indir.	For increased wages and changed working conditions.	Raoul Lacroix, (c) 3; Errol M. McDougall, K.C., (e) 1; J. T. Foster, (M) 1.	April 10, 1930	May 16, 1930	

V.—STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC.—Continued

(1) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued

STEAM RAILWAYS—Concluded

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman: (e) Employer: (m) Men:	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
April 10, 1930	Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being officers and crew of the Railway car ferry s.s. <i>P. E. Island</i> , members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	Employees...	Borden, P.E.I., and Cape Tormentine, N.B.	60 dir.....	Employees' desire to negotiate with company schedule of wages and working conditions and to be represented in negotiations by person of their own choice.	Prof. Herbert L. Stewart, (c) 3; James Friel, K.C. (e) 1; J. L. Cohen, (m) 1.	June 13, 1930 -	Interim report, July 12, 1930; Final report, Sept. 16, 1930.	The board presented a unanimous interim report containing recommendations on the main principles involved and adjourned to afford the parties an opportunity of drawing up a detailed schedule of wages and working conditions. The board's final report was unanimous on all points save one and was accompanied by a signed agreement covering wages and working conditions. Mr. Friel dissented from the board's recommendation that the employees should have the right to unfettered choice of a person to represent them in negotiations.
Oct. 10, 1930	Temiscouata Railway Company and certain of its employees being section foremen, assistant section foremen, section men, snow plough or flanger foremen, bridge and building foremen, carpenters and pumpmen.	Employees...	Temiscouata Railway.	55 dir.....	For increased wages and improved working conditions.	.....	.....	.....	The existing situation did not appear to justify the establishment of a board in this case.
Jan. 20, 1931	Canadian National Railways and certain of its work equipment employees being ditchers, men, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	Employees...	C.N.E. Atlantic Region.	12 dir.....	Employees' request for schedule of wages and working conditions and for representation in negotiations by a person of their own choice.	.....	.....	.....	The application was subsequently withdrawn by the employees concerned and no board was established.

Jan. 27, 1931.	Canadian National Rail- ways and certain of its employees being mem- bers of the Brother- hood of Locomo- tive Firemen and En- ginemen.	C.N.R. lines in Canada.	Perpetuation and appli- cation of rules govern- ing "representation" and "regulation" of mileage, including conditions under which demoted engi- neers may revert to firemen's positions.	Various conferences were held by the Minister of Labour with the respective parties concerned and proceeding looking to the estab- lishment of a board was stayed at the request of the applicants pending further negotiations.
Jan. 27, 1931.	Canadian Pacific Rail- way and certain of its employees being mem- bers of the Brother- hood of Locomotive Firemen and Engi- nen.	C.P.R. lines in Canada.	Application of the mile- age regulations gov- erning conditions under which demoted engineers may revert to firemen's positions.	Various conferences were held by the Minister of Labour with the respective parties concerned and proceeding looking to the establish- ment of a board was stayed at the request of the applicants pending further negotiations.
Mar. 13, 1931.	Canadian National Rail- ways and certain of its employees being mem- bers of the Interna- tional Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, Oilers and Railroad Shop Labourers.	C.N.R. system in Canada.	Request of certain em- ployees for agree- ment covering wages and working condi- tions and their desire to be represented in nego- tiations by person of their own choice.	After the board was established a question arose as to the right of the union to represent the men in- volved and in view of the con- flicting evidence before the depart- ment the board was not com- pleted.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

May 17, 1930.	Moose Jaw Electric Rail- way Company, Limi- ted, and certain of its employees being mem- bers of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees	Against reduction of wages and changes in working conditions proposed by company and for increased wages.	Hon. Mr. Justice George E. Taylor, (C) 3; James Ken- edy, (E) 1; Albert Roy Everts, (M) 1.	May 23, 1930.	The board was successful in effecting a settlement of the matters in dispute and its report was accom- panied by a signed agreement between the parties concerned.
May 30, 1930.	London and Port Stan- ley Railway and cer- tain of its employees being brakemen, con- ductors, motormen, etc., members of Di- vision No. 741, Amal- gamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees	Against alleged unjusti- fied disciplining of em- ployees, for increased wages and union recog- nition, and concerning pay for overtime.		June 13, 1930.	The application was considered defective at certain points and no board was established. The Chief Conciliation Officer visited London and discussed the matter with the parties concerned but a settlement of the various points at issue was not effected.

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC.—Continued
(1) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued
STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS—Concluded

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman: (e) Employer: (M) Men:	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
May 30, 1930.	Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being motormen, conductors and busmen, members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit, One Big Union.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man. ...	775 dir.; 500 indir.	For increased wage rate and shorter hours for Sunday work, new minimum wage, holidays with pay, and various other working conditions.				
June 3, 1930	Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being trackmen, members of the Trackmen's Unit, One Big Union.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man. ...	80 dir.; 1,200 indir.	For increased wages, holidays with pay, forty-four hour week and various other changes in working conditions.	Hon. Mr. Justice W. J. Donovan, (c) 4; C. E. Datoe, (e) 1; R. B. Russell, (M) 1.	July 3, 1930	Aug. 7, 1930 Aug. 11, 1930	The board presented a unanimous report on all matters in dispute excepting the questions of holidays with pay, assessment of hours and wage increasing, which Mr. Russell submitted in a report. While the board's findings were not embodied in a signed agreement, it is understood that a verbal arrangement as to wages and working conditions was in accordance with the board's recommendations.
June 9, 1930	Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees in the Mechanical Department, members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit, One Big Union.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man. ...	200 dir.; 1,075 indir.	For holidays with pay, shorter hours and wage increase to compensate for same, wage increase for air brake repairmen, and certain amendments to grievance clause.				
June 19, 1930	Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being motormen, conductors and busmen, members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit, One Big Union.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man. ...	775 dir.; 500 indir.	Against alleged unjust dismissal of three employees.	This dispute was referred on July 12 to board already established (see above), Theodore A. Hunt, K.C., (e) 2, being appointed in substitution for Mr. Datoe, who had resigned.	Sept. 9, 1930		The board's finding with respect to each dismissal was unanimous, reconsideration of one case by the company being recommended by the board, while the other two dismissals were found to have been justified.
SHIPPING									
Mar. 22, 1930	Canadian Steamships and its checkers employed on the waterfront at Halifax, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	Employees...	Halifax, N.S.	40 dir.	Employees' request for agreement covering wages and working conditions.				The company claimed that the applicants were "casual" labour and could not be regarded as their employees. It was deemed that no useful purpose would be served by the establishment of a board in this case.

Shipping interests of the Port of Halifax and certain of their employees being members of the Longshoremen's Association of Halifax, Local 299, International Longshoremen's Association.	Halifax, N.S.	Question of interpretation of section of existing agreement dealing with minimum number of men to be employed in the hold of a ship.	Rev. Dr. Clarence Mackinnon, (c) 3; W. C. Macdonald, K.C., (s) 1; John A. Walker, (m) 1.	April 21, 1930	May 12, 1930	The report of the board was unanimous and the recommendations contained therein were accepted by both parties as a settlement of the dispute.
Members of the Shipping Federation of British Columbia. Limited, and certain of their workmen represented by the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers Association.	Vancouver, B.C.	For increased wages, a maximum working day of ten hours and adoption of a rotation system of employment, and against certain changes in working conditions proposed by employers.	J. B. Thomson, (c) 3; J. E. Hall, (s) 1; R. B. W. Pirie, (m) 1.	May 24, 1930	Interim July 2, 1930; Supplementary July 22, 1930; Final Aug. 9 1930.	The board submitted an interim report and adjourned at the request of both parties concerned to allow consideration of its findings. These findings were later amended in certain respects by a supplementary report. The final report of the board stated that the parties had reached an agreement, effective for three years, based on the amended findings of the board, with a further slight modification.
Canadian National Steamships and certain of its employees being machinists, boilermakers, electricians, blacksmiths and helpers, members of Lodge 631, International Association of Machinists, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers of America, and International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.	Montreal and Halifax.	Against closing down of marine repair shops and consequent discontinuance of services of engineers' shore gang.				The cause of the dispute did not appear to be such as would bring it within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and adjustment and no board was established. As a result of departmental mediation the matter was discussed by the parties in conference, but a solution of the difficulty satisfactory to the men's representatives was not found.
(3) MISCELLANEOUS LIGHT AND POWER						
Hydro Electric System of the City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees being linemen, cablemen, station operators, etc., members of the Hydro and Mechanical Workers' Unit and the Federation of the Employees of Civic Winnipeg.	Winnipeg, Man.	For increased wages.....	W. M. Neal, (c) 3; Wm. G. Chace, (s) 1; Harry Stephenson, (m) 1.	Mar. 4, 1930	June 3, 1930	The report of the board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement which the board was successful in negotiating between the disputing parties covering both wages and working conditions, the latter question having been by agreement embraced in the negotiations.

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC.—*Concluded*
 II.—DISPUTES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE DIRECT SCOPE OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men:	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of Board	Result of reference
May 19, 1930	Various employers, members of Saint John Branch of Canadian Construction Association, and certain of their employees of being employed of Local Union No. 1009, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.	Employers and employees.	Saint John, N.B.	60 dir.	For increase in minimum wage.	Rev. C. Gordon Lawrence, (c) 3; John N. Flood, (e) 1; James L. Sugrue, (m) 1.	May 27, 1930	June 20, 1930	A strike occurred on May 12, the men returning to work upon the establishment of a board. The latter presented a unanimous report and its findings were put into effect, both parties having agreed in writing on June 5 to be bound by the unanimous decision of the board.
May 28, 1930	Various electrical supply firms members of the Saint John Branch of the Canadian Construction Association, and certain of their employees of being employed of Local Union No. 502, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees	Saint John, N.B.	31 dir.; 50 indir.	For increased wages.				The application was later withdrawn by the applicants.
July 4, 1930	Saint John Branch of the Canadian Construction Association and other contractors of the City and County of Saint John and certain employees being members of Local 568 of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union.	Employees	Saint John, N.B.	600 dir.	For increased wages, shorter hours and certain changes in working conditions.				Consent to the establishment of a board was refused by the employers concerned.
July 10, 1930	Hydro Electric Commission of the City of Hamilton and certain employees being linemen, sub-section oper-	Employees	Hamilton, Ont.	45 dir.; 45 indir.	For increased wages and pay for all legal holidays, vacation and sick leave.	L. B. Spencer, K.C. (c) 4; J. B. Carswell, (e) 1; Fred Banerott, (m) 1.	Sept. 4, 1930	Sept. 23, 1930	Both parties agreed in advance to abide by the board's findings. The report of the board was unanimous.

Aug. 27, 1930	actors and cable splicers, members of Local Union No. 133, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employers...	Saint John, N.B.	40 hr ; 700 to 760 indiv.	For increased wages.	Rev. C. Gordon Lavoie, mod. (C) ; John W. Macdonald, (D) ; P. B. McMillin, (in L.)	Sept. 3, 1930	Oct. 27, 1930	The report of the board was unopposed and was accompanied by signed statements on behalf of the parties to the dispute undertaking to be helped by the unanimous decision of the board.
Sept. 2, 1930	Famous Players Canadian Corporation, Ltd., and certain of its employees being members of the Montreal Musicians' Protective Association, Local 406 of the American Federation of Musicians.	Employees	Montreal, P.Q.	40 hr ; 70 indiv.	For uncancelable contract for period of 27 weeks and payment of extra compensation alleged for leave time withheld.				The industry concerned not coming within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a board could be established only with the mutual consent of the parties concerned. Agreement could not be reached on the terms of reference to a board, and no board was established.

VI. GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT

The purpose of the Government Annuities Act is to encourage and aid the people of Canada in the formation of habits of thrift, so that provision may be made for old age, and the Canadian Government Annuities system was designed with this object in view.

The cost of administration is borne by the Dominion Government and there is no charge made on this account against the annuitant. There is, of course, no loading of the rates for profits, and the annuitant, therefore, receives full benefit for every dollar paid in.

The minimum amount of annuity purchasable on the life of one person, or on the lives of two persons jointly, is \$10 a year, and the maximum amount, \$5,000 a year.

A Canadian Government Annuity, which is a fixed yearly income paid by the Government of Canada, is generally purchased to be payable in quarterly or monthly instalments for life, but contracts are also issued under which the annuity is payable for a specified number of years if the annuitant should so long live.

Although in the vast majority of cases annuities issued on the lives of individuals are purchased by the individuals themselves, provision is also made in the Act whereby employers may contract for the purchase of annuities on behalf of their employees, or associations on behalf of their members.

There are two distinct classes of annuities, under both of which several plans of contract are available:—

(1) *Deferred Annuities*, designed to meet the requirements of young persons who desire to provide for old age by securing for themselves a safe, steady, and dependable income to begin when their earning days are over. Deferred annuities may be purchased by making a single cash payment, but in practically all cases they are secured by younger persons, by making annual, semi-annual, quarterly, monthly or weekly premium deposits.

(2) *Immediate Annuities*, planned to meet the needs of older persons who have accumulated savings and who desire to retire from active employment. Immediate annuities are purchased by paying in a lump sum and the annuity commences three months or one month from the date the purchase money is received.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931, various advertising media were used to acquaint the people of Canada with the advantages of the Canadian Government Annuities system. The national newspaper advertising campaign, begun during the preceding fiscal year, was continued to December 31, 1930, when it was necessary to discontinue this form of advertising due to the exhaustion of the appropriation available for such purpose. Through the kind co-operation of the executive of the Canadian National Railways, the series of explanatory talks given over the various radio broadcasting stations operated by the railway was continued. The splendid results obtained from these two principal forms of advertising contributed in a large measure to the quite satisfactory increase in business done during the year.

Several further appointments of special representatives for the sale of Canadian Government Annuities were made during the year, offices being opened in the cities of Stratford, London and Kitchener, Ontario. Representatives who devote full time to the sale of Canadian Government Annuities are now located in the following cities: Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Kitchener, Stratford, London, Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, and Victoria.

The department endeavoured during the year to secure increased co-operation from postmasters in charge of Money Order offices not employed on a city office basis and who were consequently entitled to receive commission on all applications secured or payments received for the purchase of Canadian Government Annuities. Considerable progress has been made in this direction, and many postmasters throughout the country are now co-operating fully in the earnest effort being made to increase the sale of annuities.

The number of applications secured, as well as the amount of purchase money received during the fiscal year under review, clearly indicates the splendid progress which has been made in broadening out the Government system of making provision for old age. The number of contracts issued during the year was 1,772, which shows an increase of 40.9 per cent over the number issued during the preceding fiscal year. The sum of \$3,612,233.88 was received for the purchase of annuities, compared with \$3,156,475.24 received during the preceding fiscal period. This shows an increase of 15 per cent.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

From September 1, 1908, the date of the inception of the Annuities Branch, up to and inclusive of March 31, 1931, the total number of annuity contracts issued was 13,293. Of these contracts, 1512 have been cancelled, leaving in force on March 31, 1931, 11,781 contracts. The total amount of purchase money received during the same period was \$28,472,321.83. The following statement gives the details:—

September 1, 1908 to March 31, 1909,	66 contracts.....	\$ 50,391 31
March 31, 1909, " 31, 1910,	566 "	434,490 89
March 31, 1910, " 31, 1911,	1,069 "	393,441 40
March 31, 1911, " 31, 1912,	1,032 "	441,600 60
March 31, 1912, " 31, 1913,	373 "	417,135 50
March 31, 1913, " 31, 1914,	318 "	390,886 72
March 31, 1914, " 31, 1915,	264 "	314,765 29
March 31, 1915, " 31, 1916,	325 "	441,696 09
March 31, 1916, " 31, 1917,	285 "	432,272 40
March 31, 1917, " 31, 1918,	187 "	332,792 01
March 31, 1918, " 31, 1919,	147 "	322,154 23
March 31, 1919, " 31, 1920,	204 "	408,718 78
March 31, 1920, " 31, 1921,	195 "	531,800 45
March 31, 1921, " 31, 1922,	277 "	748,159 73
March 31, 1922, " 31, 1923,	339 "	1,028,353 07
March 31, 1923, " 31, 1924,	409 "	1,458,818 92
March 31, 1924, " 31, 1925,	486 "	1,606,822 03
March 31, 1925, " 31, 1926,	668 "	1,938,921 17
March 31, 1926, " 31, 1927,	503 "	1,894,885 29
March 31, 1927, " 31, 1928,	1,223 "	3,843,087 96
March 31, 1928, " 31, 1929,	1,328 "	4,272,418 87
March 31, 1929, " 31, 1930,	1,257 "	3,156,475 24
March 31, 1930, " 31, 1931,	1,772 "	3,612,233 88
Total.....	13,293	\$28,472,321 83

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931, 577 immediate annuities and 1,195 deferred annuities, a total of 1,772, were purchased, amounting in the aggregate to \$842,439.29, an average of about \$475 per annuitant. During the year 193 annuitants increased their annuities by \$30,087.22.

The amount of purchase money received during the same period was \$3,612,233.88.

The number of annuities in force on March 31, 1931, was as follows: Immediate, 4,561, Deferred, 7,220, a total of 11,781; and the amount of such annuities was \$4,666,506.81. The amount received on account of the purchase of annuities from September 1, 1908, to March 31, 1931, exclusive of amounts returned to purchasers, was \$28,472,321.83.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES FUND STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1931

Fund on March 31, 1930.....	\$ 20,612,250 28
Receipts 1930-31, less payments.....	2,694,704 37
Fund on March 31, 1931.....	\$ 23,306,954 65

*RECEIPTS

Immediate annuities.....	\$ 2,650,505 56
Deferred annuities.....	992,842 59
Refunds, 1930-31.....	888 86
Refunds, 1931-32.....	790 49
Interest on fund at 4 per cent.....	843,374 00
Amount transferred to maintain reserve.....	108,644 72
Total.....	\$ 4,597,046 22

*PAYMENTS

Payments under immediate contracts.....	\$ 1,849,413 11
Return of premiums with interest.....	22,795 33
Return of premiums without interest.....	30,133 41
Balance, March 31, 1931.....	2,694,704 37
Total.....	\$ 4,597,046 22

VALUATION ON MARCH 31, 1931, OF ANNUITY CONTRACTS ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE
GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT

Classification	Number	Amount of Annuities	Total value on Mar. 31, 1931 of Annuities Purchased
		\$ cts.	\$
Immediate annuities.....	2,830	1,282,174 81	10,313,299
Immediate, guaranteed.....	1,101	368,054 07	3,754,671
Immediate, last survivor.....	630	332,931 39	3,705,453
Deferred annuities.....	7,220	2,683,346 54	5,795,471
Totals.....	11,781	4,666,506 81	23,568,894

*During fiscal year ending March 31st, 1931.

VII. EMPLOYMENT OFFICES CO-ORDINATION ACT

The fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, was the thirteenth in which the Employment Service Branch, set up under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, co-operated with the provincial Governments to maintain the Employment Service of Canada.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BRANCH

The primary function of the Employment Service Branch is administrative—that of administering the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (chapter 57, R.S.C. 1927). This Act empowers the Minister of Labour

- (a) to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them;
- (b) to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters;
- (c) to compile and distribute information received from employment offices, and from other sources, regarding prevailing conditions of employment.

The employment offices whose co-ordination and uniformity of methods are sought are the employment offices of the various provincial Governments. The desired co-operation of the provinces, one with the other and all with the Department of Labour, is obtained by the device of federal subventions for employment service work provided for in the Act. In view of the close co-ordination of effort which is attained, the employment offices of the several provinces and the federal clearing houses, though each unit retains its individual identity, are commonly considered as a single organization known as "The Employment Service of Canada."

Emanating from the administration of the Act is the supplementary function recited in (c) above—that of collecting, compiling and publishing information which sheds light on the currently prevailing trend of the volume of employment. To fulfil this mission two classes of statistics are regularly prepared: (1) administrative statistics—those showing the volume of work performed by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada; and (2) trade union statistics—those compiled on the basis of monthly returns forwarded voluntarily by over 1,750 local trade unions, showing the percentages of their memberships unemployed. These statistics are all published monthly in the *Labour Gazette*.

AGREEMENTS WITH THE PROVINCES

The Employment Offices Co-ordination Act provides in section 6 that,—
 "The payments hereinbefore authorized shall, as to each province, be conditional upon agreement between the minister and the Government of the province as to the terms, conditions and purposes within the meaning of this Act upon and for which the payments are to be made and applied, and upon such agreement being approved by the Governor in Council."

Accordingly, during the fiscal year 1930-31, uniform agreements were concluded with all the provincial Governments except that of Prince Edward Island. The sum of money which was specified in the agreement as being available for payment by the Department of Labour to the provinces was \$150,000, the sum provided by statute. The amount of \$150,000, when distributed among the provinces in proportion to their expenditures on employment office administration and operation, enabled a repayment to them of 29.0 per centum

of their gross expenditures. Due to a slight increase in their gross expenditures, the provinces benefited to the extent of 3·8 per cent less than in the preceding fiscal year. Table No. 1 on page 98 shows in detail the amounts paid to the various provinces, dividing the totals under the different items which are considered legitimate expenditures under the Act. Moreover, on its part the Department of Labour undertook to, and did, furnish the provinces with the different forms utilized in the employment offices. The terms and conditions under which the moneys were to be paid to the provincial Governments, as set forth in the agreement, were the same as during the previous fiscal year. That feature of the agreements of previous years providing specifically for special employment work on behalf of veterans of the Great War who were partially disabled as a result of war services, was again preserved.

LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Every office of the Employment Service offers facilities for both men and women who are seeking work in any occupation, and for employers seeking any sort of help. Obviously, it is neither practicable nor advisable to segregate the various functions of the offices at all centres, but when the volume of work warrants it, and where the population to be served is of sufficient magnitude, such division of functions is made, and men's and women's, skilled and unskilled, farm, factory, and domestic, etc., divisions are separately operated. In Western Canada, where seasonal workers, such as farm labourers, are regularly hired in large numbers, it is common custom, particularly in Saskatchewan and British Columbia, to operate temporary offices. These are not included, however, in the list below.

During the year the number of centres at which offices are conducted increased to 68, by the opening up of new offices at Montreal North, P.Q., and Stratford, Ont. This list of centres where offices are located follows:—

Nova Scotia (three centres).—Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney.

New Brunswick (three centres).—Chatham, Moncton, Saint John.

Quebec (eight centres).—Amos, Hull, Montreal, Montreal North, Quebec, Rouyn, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers.

Ontario (twenty-six centres).—Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Cobalt, Fort William, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Oshawa, Ottawa, Pembroke, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Stratford, Sudbury, Timmins, Toronto, Windsor.

Manitoba (three centres).—Brandon, Dauphin, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan (nine centres).—Estevan, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Weyburn, Yorkton.

Alberta (five centres).—Calgary, Drumheller, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat.

British Columbia (eleven centres).—Cranbrook, Kamloops, Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Penticton, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Vancouver, Victoria.

For the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of the various local offices, and to facilitate the transfer of any kind of labour from districts over-supplied to those where a dearth exists, eight clearing houses have been established throughout Canada. Those for provincial clearance, operated by the provincial Governments as part of the Employment Service of Canada, are situated at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, and Vancouver. Those for interprovincial clearance, operated by the Department of Labour in the interests of the Employment Service of Canada, are: Eastern Clearing House, Ottawa; Western Clearing House, Winnipeg.

STAFF

On March 31, 1930, the personnel of the Employment Service totalled 273. This number was distributed among the various component authorities as follows:—

(a) Provincial Governments.—Nova Scotia, 6; New Brunswick, 7; Quebec, 31; Ontario, 102; Manitoba, 22; Saskatchewan, 27; Alberta, 20; and British Columbia, 26.

(b) Federal Government.—Department of Labour, Ottawa, 17; Western Clearing House, Winnipeg, 2; local employment offices at Halifax, 1; at Ottawa, 1; at Toronto, 5; at Winnipeg, 2; at Vancouver, 3; and at Victoria, 1.

At the close of the fiscal year under review, the total number of employees stood at 296, 32 of whom were employed by the Federal Government and 264 of whom were provincial employees. The detailed distribution of staff was as follows:—

(a) Provincial Governments.—Nova Scotia, 6; New Brunswick, 7; Quebec, 32; Ontario, 124; Manitoba, 21; Saskatchewan, 27; Alberta, 21; British Columbia, 26.

(b) Federal Government.—Department of Labour, Ottawa, 17; Western Clearing House, Winnipeg, 2; local employment offices, at Halifax, 1; at Ottawa, 1; at Toronto, 5; at Winnipeg, 2; at Vancouver, 3; and at Victoria, 1.

The explanation of the location of federal employees in local employment offices is that these employees have been placed in the employment offices at the centres mentioned to engage in specialized employment work on behalf of handicapped veterans of the war, in pursuance of the agreements between the federal and provincial Governments.

SPECIALIZED EMPLOYMENT WORK ON BEHALF OF HANDICAPPED EX-SERVICE MEN

One of the more important phases of the administration of the Employment Service Branch is that of specialized employment work on behalf of handicapped veterans of the late war. Until the fiscal year 1923-24 the Department of Pensions and National Health (formerly the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment) endeavoured to place in suitable employment men having physical handicaps due to war service. During the year mentioned the Department of Labour took over from that department this work in respect of all provinces except Quebec, and incorporated it into the Employment Service of Canada.

The annual agreements between the Minister of Labour and the several provinces contain a special clause relating to this matter. The provinces agree to undertake in all their employment offices to register and to endeavour to place in employment employable handicapped ex-service men. On its part, the Department of Labour undertakes to appoint and pay in full any additional employees who may be necessary for the providing of adequate facilities at the more important points. The centres at which federal employees are loaned to the provinces for this specialized employment office work have been selected because of their relative importance as the places of residence of handicapped ex-service men. At the present time such federal employees are maintained in the provincial employment offices as follows: Halifax, 1; Ottawa, 1; Toronto, 5; Winnipeg, 2; Vancouver, 3; and Victoria, 1. On occasions the department has been petitioned to establish further special handicap sections, with federal Government employees in them, but, after careful investigation in co-operation with the provincial authorities, it has been felt that the present requirements are being adequately met by the special staffs at the points enumerated, and by the regular employment office staffs in the other chief centres of the country.

The assistance given by the provincial authorities in connection with the placement of handicapped ex-service men has been most wholehearted and substantial, and demonstrates the degree of success encountered in all directions in

Dominion-provincial co-operation through the Employment Service. The work of seeking to satisfactorily place men suffering from war disabilities is difficult of accomplishment. Certain classes of disabilities drastically limit the employment opportunities of those unfortunate enough to be afflicted with them, with the result that many avenues of employment are not open to these applicants. Further, during the past several months, due to the competition for vacancies offered by workers who are fully physically fit, opportunities for placing handicapped men have diminished to a certain extent. Due to the physical handicaps and the psychological objections to engaging disabled persons, in many instances it is not possible to place these applicants in regular employment, and only casual work can be found for them. In the course of the years during which the Employment Service has been devoting particular attention to this task, it has been found that the percentage of all handicapped applicants who are placed in casual work has been gradually increasing. Thus, in the fiscal year 1929-30 there were 8,251 such placements, with slightly over 72 per cent in casual employment. During the year 1930-31 a total of 7,073 placements were made, 5,240 of which were casual and 1,833 regular; that is to say, slightly more than 74 per cent of all placements made were in work where the duration was seven days or less. It might be remarked, however, that of the regular placements many effected a permanent rehabilitation of the applicant placed. Employers generally have shown a commendable spirit in accepting handicapped ex-service men for employment, and in many instances they have been willing to concede that in selected occupations one hundred per cent efficiency does not demand one hundred per cent physical fitness. Judged by the number of applications made at the employment offices by handicapped ex-service men, though it is now twelve and a half years since the Armistice, the obligation of endeavouring to assist these men in securing work shows no considerable diminution, but seems to remain at about the same level.

THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND IMMIGRATION

For some years the Employment Service has provided a regular channel of information for the Department of Immigration and Colonization relative to the availability of labour in Canada as a condition affecting the admission of workers from outside of Canada. Since the passing of Order in Council P.C. 1413 in August, 1929, under which workers entering Canada under contract of employment must secure special authority from the Minister of Immigration, the Employment Service Branch of the Department of Labour has been consulted by the Immigration Department on numerous occasions in this connection. The procedure of the Employment Service is to endeavour to locate suitable workers in Canada willing to accept the employment offered, and after the lapse of a reasonable time the Immigration Department is notified of the success or otherwise of the Employment Service's efforts. Some hundreds of these cases are dealt with each year. Of course, the final decision as to admission rests with the Department of Immigration, and in this respect the Employment Service is primarily a fact-finding agency.

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

As previously stated, certain statistical information covering the field of employment is regularly collected and compiled by the Employment Service Branch and published in the *Labour Gazette*. These statistics are of two classes: (a) administrative statistics, showing the work performed by the employment offices, based on daily reports received from them; and (b) statistics based on monthly reports on unemployment, received from local trade unions. In addition, the *Labour Gazette* publishes each month index numbers of employment in industry and reports on building permits issued, which are

collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics Act. These statistics are all closely followed by large numbers of persons throughout Canada, and the numerous inquiries concerning them received in the department testify to the value set on them by the public.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

The tables on page 99 show (table No. 2) applications, (table No. 3) vacancies, and (table No. 4) placements in regular and casual employment as reported by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces during the fiscal year; an analysis of the vacancies and placements by industrial groups for the same period is also given (table No. 5) on pages 100 and 101.

As may be seen in the tables, during the year 1930-31 there were registered at the public employment offices a total of 721,609 applications for employment, 573,034 being from men and 148,575 from women. The total for the previous fiscal year was 562,061.

Opportunities for employment of which the offices were notified numbered 464,136, of which 357,952 were for men and 106,184 for women. The corresponding total for the fiscal year 1929-30 was 428,755. Placements effected by the service show a total of 447,239, 353,840 having been men and 93,399 women. Considered on the basis of the duration of the prospective work, the figures are further subdivided into "casual", *i.e.*, where the duration of employment does not exceed seven days, and "regular", *i.e.*, where the duration of employment is in excess of seven days. From this angle the placements of men show 211,166 to have been casual and 142,674 to have been regular. Of the placements of women, 49,334 were casual and 44,065 were regular. It might be added that the statistics for the preceding fiscal year recorded placements of 293,375 men and 108,134 women, or a total of 401,509.

STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG TRADE UNION MEMBERS

From reports received from local trade unions, a figure is compiled monthly showing the percentage of the membership covered which is unemployed on the last day of the month. These statistics are worked out in considerable detail, being published in such form that each province as a whole, each industry as a whole, and each main division of each industry, for the whole of Canada, are shown separately. When referring to trade union members as unemployed, the term "unemployment" has reference only to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Members who are engaged at work in other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness are not considered for statistical purposes as unemployed. Workers who are involved in strikes or lockouts are excluded from the tabulation. About sixty per cent of all organized workers in Canada are regularly covered in this tabulation. Table No. 7 on page 102 gives the percentages of unemployment among the membership of reporting trade unions from January, 1920, to April, 1931, the figure in each case being that for all Canada, for all industries. Figures are also given showing gross trade union memberships covered, as well as gross numbers reported unemployed.

LABOUR MOBILITY

While the offices of the service are located at the points of chief industrial activity, the facilities afforded are not only utilized locally, but each office supplies a considerable number of workers to the contiguous districts. Out of the total of 447,239 placements effected, 90,559 were made outside of the centres in which the offices are situated.

Since 1919 the railways have accorded to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service, who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally, a concession involving a reduced fare. This privilege is effective on the following railroads: Canadian National, Canadian Pacific, Dominion Atlantic, Kettle Valley, Michigan Central, Northern Alberta, Pacific Great Eastern, Quebec Central, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, and the Wabash. The reduced rate is for a second-class fare at 2·70 cents per mile, obtainable on the surrender of a certificate secured at the employment office. A minimum fare of four dollars is stipulated, so that a person travelling to employment at a distance where the reduced rate does not amount to the minimum is not able to derive the benefit therefrom. In table No. 6 on page 102, which gives details regarding the use of this certificate, it will be seen that 11,730 persons were by this means aided in securing employment.

Workers wishing to proceed from British Columbia to the Prairie Provinces to engage in harvest work were also accorded a substantially reduced fare by the railway companies. This excursion rate, which obtained from August 15 to September 7, was only available to persons whose services were necessary for harvesting operations at their proposed destination. It was good as far east as Regina and Saskatoon in Saskatchewan, being granted on the surrender of special certificates secured at the employment offices. Of these certificates the Employment Service in British Columbia issued 13 in the year under review, the exceptional harvesting conditions almost eliminating the use of this rate.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE COUNCIL OF CANADA

Under Orders in Council P.C. 3111 and P.C. 2262, passed in pursuance of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, there has been established an advisory body for the purpose of advising the Minister of Labour specifically in connection with the functioning of public employment offices throughout Canada, and more generally on ways and means of preventing unemployment and of relieving an existent unemployment situation. This council is composed of representatives of the various parties to the agreements, as well as representatives of the railways, organized labour, employers, returned soldiers, and the agricultural community. With one exception the council has met every year since its inception in 1919, the 1930 meeting being held in Ottawa on August 21 and 22.

There were present at the 1930 meeting the following members of the council:

Representing the Province of British Columbia, the Hon. F. S. Tolmie, Prime Minister of British Columbia, Victoria;

Representing the Province of Alberta, Walter Smitten, Commissioner of Labour, Edmonton;

Representing the Province of Saskatchewan, T. M. Molloy, Deputy Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries, Regina;

Representing the Province of Manitoba, J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Winnipeg;

Representing the Province of Ontario, J. H. H. Ballantyne, Deputy Minister of Labour, Toronto;

Representing the Province of Quebec, Louis Guyon, Deputy Minister of Labour, Montreal;

Representing the Province of New Brunswick, George R. Melvin, Saint John, N.B.

Representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, James Simpson, Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.; J. T. Foster, Vice-President, Montreal, Que.

Representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, H. W. Macdonnell, Toronto; E. Blake Robertson (Vice-Chairman of the Council), Ottawa;

Representing the Railway Association of Canada, C. P. Riddell, Montreal, Que.;

Representing the Canadian membership of the Railway Brotherhoods, S. N. Berry, Senior Vice-president of the Order of Railway Conductors, Cedar Rapids, Iowa;

Representing the Canadian Council of Agriculture, A. E. Darby, Winnipeg, Man.; Bruce McNevin, Omemee, Ont.;

Representing the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, R. L. Sargent, Ottawa;

Representing the Returned Soldiers, George Herwig, Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, Ottawa;

Representing the Canadian Construction Association, J. Clark Reilly, Ottawa (Chairman of the Council);

Representing the Department of Pensions and National Health, E. H. Scammell, Secretary, Ottawa;

Representing the Department of Labour, Miss Charlotte Whitton, Executive Secretary, Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare, Ottawa; Miss L. Chamberland, Department of Public Assistance, Montreal; and R. A. Rigg, Director of Employment Service, Ottawa (Secretary of the Council).

The province of Nova Scotia did not find it possible to be represented.

In convening the 1930 meeting of the council the Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, suggested that the chief business of the sessions be a consideration of the presently existing unemployment situation throughout the country, with a view to recommending such policies and procedures with reference to relief measures as the council might think proper.

In view of the nature of the question to which the attention of the council was chiefly directed, certain procedures had to be adopted in order to assist in the transaction of the business before the conference. In addition to the members of the council, permission was granted to all parties with a reasonable interest in the unemployment situation to be represented throughout the sessions, and these observers were given opportunity to discuss the unemployment question during the debates. Representatives of the press were present, and reports of the proceedings were carried at some length by the daily newspapers throughout Canada.

The Minister of Labour, prior to the meeting, had stressed its importance to those represented on the council, more particularly to the various provincial Governments, and in the latter case invitations had been extended to have present at the conference a representation not restricted to the membership of that body. Invitations had been issued to the provincial ministers in charge of highway construction to either be present or to be represented, or to supply information respecting highway construction throughout Canada, it being felt that work on highways is of considerable importance in connection with any program to relieve unemployment through the provision of relief works. In response to this invitation there were present the Hon. A. C. Stewart, Minister of Highways, Regina; the Hon. D. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works, Campbellton, N.B.; the Hon. J. N. Francœur, Minister of Public Works and Labour, Quebec; J. L. Boulanger, Deputy Minister, Department of Roads, Quebec; and R. M. Smith, Deputy Minister, Department of Public Highways, Toronto. The attendance at the meetings was further increased by additional

representatives of the provincial Employment Services, of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and by representatives of several labour and employers' associations availing themselves of the general invitation to be present.

At the suggestion of the chairman, Mr. J. Clark Reilly, the regular order of business was suspended at the first session, and the sole attention of the council was directed to the extent and scope of the present unemployment situation and to devising ways and means for its relief. The position of the Government with reference to the present unemployment situation and likewise with reference to the present sessions of the Employment Service Council were outlined by the Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, in welcoming those in attendance at the initial meeting.

The Minister of Labour informed the council of the results of a survey of unemployment then recently made. From figures submitted by municipalities he would estimate the number out of work at 200,000, he said.

Each provincial representative reported on conditions in his own province, indicating the effects and incidence of unemployment there. Causes of the present trade depression and consequent unemployment, cited during the course of the discussions which ensued, were world trade conditions; the introduction of machinery into Canadian industry; the competition of goods produced in foreign countries in the Canadian market; the adverse situation for Canada in connection with the world wheat market; and so forth. The reports and the discussions, together with addresses delivered to the council by representatives of bodies other than those regularly provided with delegates to the council meetings, occupied the morning and afternoon sessions of August 21 and the morning session of August 22.

At the afternoon session of August 22 the council unanimously adopted resolutions which embodied its views on emergency steps that might be taken with respect to existing unemployment looking to some relief of the situation. These resolutions are as follows:—

(1) That as a means of immediate relief of unemployment federal, provincial, and municipal authorities in their respective spheres should commence or continue works of a permanent nature, such as building and construction, including highways, bridges, wharves, railway terminals, subways, railway crossings, needed public buildings, and other public improvements as well as repairs to and maintenance of public highways and properties.

(2) That in view of the situation now existing there is a joint responsibility on the part of the municipal, federal, and provincial authorities to contribute to the cost of relief work measures to alleviate the unemployment situation.

(3) That the federal, provincial, and municipal authorities should use their influence with private corporations and individuals to carry on contemplated construction and maintenance works forthwith to alleviate unemployment.

(4) That all governing bodies, so far as practicable, should anticipate their requirements and place advance orders for all lines of supply and equipment, such as wearing apparel, tents, blankets, etc., same to be of Canadian production.

(5) That in so far as possible, in such works as may be developed to meet the present situation, preference in placement should be given to men with family responsibilities, in close proximity to the communities wherein their families are located.

(6) That when employers of labour are compelled to resort to part-time operations the available work should be distributed equitably among the whole number of workers normally employed, either by shortening hours or rotating working shifts.

(7) That in cases where direct relief must be given it is recommended that the following principles be observed:—

- (a) Costs should be evenly divided between the municipality, province, and Dominion.
- (b) In cases of unorganized districts and municipalities, which satisfy the province that they are unable to meet their share, then the cost shall be borne equally by the provincial and the Dominion Governments.
- (c) Where, due to special conditions prevailing, responsibility for a large volume of actual relief funds must be undertaken by a private charitable agency, these same public authorities shall take recognition of the fact in the distribution of any or such moneys as may be assigned for actual expenditure on emergency relief.

(8) That this council recommends the passage by Parliament at the forthcoming Special Session of adequate appropriations to provide for the relief of unemployment by the methods recommended and for such other contingencies as may arise in connection with providing work or relief.

(9) That an immediate survey of imports should be made, followed by such legislative changes as will result in the production by Canadian labour of such commodities heretofore imported as the survey discloses can be efficiently and economically produced within the Dominion and that coincident therewith the Government take steps to safeguard the interests of the consumers.

(10) That the federal Government give all possible encouragement to the efficient marketing of Canadian grain, farm produce and other primary products.

(11) The council take recognition of the decision of the government to restrict the entry of immigrants into the country at the present time and would urge that this policy should be continued until it is shown to the satisfaction of the Government that such immigrants can be absorbed and given employment without detriment to the Canadian people.

(12) That this council urge upon the federal authorities that provision be made for an adequate census of the unemployed in Canada in connection with the 1931 census.

The council then adjourned, to meet again at the call of the Minister of Labour. On August 29 the executive officers duly presented to the Hon. Senator Robertson as Minister of Labour the recommendations enumerated above, for consideration by himself and his Cabinet colleagues.

Subsequently, when speaking on unemployment during the emergency session of the House of Commons called to deal particularly with that subject in September of the same year, the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, stated that the recommendations of the Employment Service Council of Canada had been definitely accepted by the Government in connection with the proposed measures for the relief of unemployment.

CONFERENCE

The eighteenth annual meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services was held in Toronto, Ont., on September 9-12, 1930. This association is composed of a great many of the officials of the various Governments of the United States and Canada, who are actively engaged in the operation of free public employment offices, conventions being held in either country. The Department of Labour, since it is vitally interested in the proper functioning of public employment offices in Canada, was duly represented at the association's meeting. Many matters of common interest to employment services in the two countries were discussed at length, so that the experiences of each member were made available to all. It was decided to hold the 1931 meeting at Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

TABLE No. 1.—FEDERAL SUBVENTIONS TO EACH PROVINCE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1930-31, GIVING DISTRIBUTION OF PAYMENTS AMONG THE DIFFERENT ITEMS OF EXPENSE ACCEPTED AS PROPER MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES UNDER THE AGREEMENTS

	Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Canada	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salaries.....	2,420	66	2,627	07	14,814	09	46,072	25	8,389	80	10,473	45	8,714	43	13,723	02	107,234	77
Travelling expenses.....	66	09	39	45	271	85	1,640	96	75	41	167	26	135	03	99	35	2,495	40
Rentals and janitors.....	682	88	568	08	1,761	53	13,262	40	2,706	04	3,100	31	1,820	78	3,301	01	27,203	03
Heat.....			14	34	129	18	249	22	245	54	53	05	66	03	30	35	787	71
Light.....	14	64	18	09	55	81	188	39	74	01	80	03	29	50	43	36	503	83
Water.....			1	74	9	21	11	52	9	66	7	48	16	26	12	33	68	20
Office supplies and expenses.....	63	23	44	14	481	36	1,988	97	468	03	397	97	196	21	229	70	3,869	61
Telephones.....	143	12	89	50	274	77	2,050	18	564	75	504	25	410	90	729	82	4,767	29
Telegrams.....	6	06	4	88	19	38	225	14	43	58	46	86	63	08	68	62	477	60
Freight, cartage, postage, express.....	14	06	14	96	71	27	440	17	89	66	209	47	75	25	104	66	1,019	50
Repairs and alterations.....	1	16	1	41			579	50			97	20	89	45			768	72
Advertising.....	21	45	21	88	47	35	581	27			99	15	6	90	26	34	804	34
Totals.....	3,433	35	3,445	54	17,935	80	67,289	97	12,666	48	15,236	48	11,623	82	18,368	56	150,000	00

TABLE No. 2.—APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY THE OFFICES OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR APRIL, 1930-MARCH, 1931 (INCLUSIVE).

Provinces	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	4,724	5,438	10,162
New Brunswick.....	5,506	5,431	10,937
Quebec.....	33,165	12,598	45,763
Ontario.....	279,645	69,151	348,796
Manitoba.....	52,386	21,069	73,455
Saskatchewan.....	42,611	11,414	54,025
Alberta.....	73,642	10,725	84,367
British Columbia.....	81,355	12,749	94,104
Canada.....	573,034	148,575	721,609

TABLE No. 3.—VACANCIES IN REGULAR AND CASUAL EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY THE OFFICES OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR APRIL, 1930-MARCH, 1931, (INCLUSIVE).

Provinces	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	4,321	4,977	9,298
New Brunswick.....	4,909	5,535	10,444
Quebec.....	12,118	8,447	20,565
Ontario.....	194,361	44,073	238,434
Manitoba.....	33,838	18,815	52,653
Saskatchewan.....	36,091	8,338	44,429
Alberta.....	43,651	7,876	51,527
British Columbia.....	28,663	8,123	36,786
Canada.....	357,952	106,184	464,136

TABLE No. 4.—PLACEMENTS IN REGULAR AND CASUAL EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY THE OFFICES OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR APRIL, 1930-MARCH, 1931 (INCLUSIVE).

Provinces	Regular Placements			Casual Placements			Total Placements		
	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	983	854	1,837	3,294	3,561	6,855	4,277	4,415	8,692
New Brunswick.....	1,690	774	2,464	3,147	4,558	7,705	4,837	5,332	10,169
Quebec.....	10,376	5,325	15,701	899	1,264	2,163	11,275	6,589	17,864
Ontario.....	60,049	17,751	77,800	132,950	17,686	150,636	192,999	35,437	228,436
Manitoba.....	13,530	6,305	19,835	21,093	11,925	33,018	34,623	18,230	52,853
Saskatchewan.....	18,835	4,863	23,698	14,753	3,103	17,856	33,588	7,966	41,554
Alberta.....	27,126	4,081	31,207	16,690	3,537	20,227	43,816	7,618	51,434
British Columbia.....	10,085	4,112	14,197	18,340	3,700	22,040	28,425	7,812	36,237
Canada.....	142,674	44,065	186,739	211,166	49,334	260,500	353,840	93,399	447,239

TABLE No. 5—POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED, THROUGH OFFICES TO MARCH

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<i>Manufacturing</i>	473	102	364	378	62	306	1,411	1,099	44	12,041	7,117	4,540
Animal products, edible.....	93	8	88	19	5	14	28	25	.....	243	91	150
Fur and its products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	12	2	10
Leather and its products.....	1	1	.....	4	1	3	17	14	2	167	83	78
Lumber and its products.....	63	48	16	62	22	39	167	139	2	1,342	897	393
Musical instruments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	49	3	46
Pulp and paper products.....	9	2	6	45	.....	46	211	181	24	912	453	423
Rubber products.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	4	79	53	1	236	190	32
Textile products.....	2	.....	2	9	4	5	269	193	6	810	513	251
Plant products, edible.....	24	4	19	61	2	59	102	51	6	1,950	1,175	742
Plant products, n.e.s.....	8	8	.....	8	.....	8	92	82	.....	370	155	210
Wood distillate s.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	205
Chemical and allied products.....	1	1	.....	3	1	2	12	1	.....	582	356	182
Clay, glass and stone.....	4	1	2	5	2	3	86	76	1	271	198	60
Electric current.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	17	16	.....	381	320	61
Electric apparatus.....	31	6	25	18	1	17	35	30	.....	675	409	246
Iron and steel products.....	182	16	166	100	9	81	195	166	.....	2,501	1,591	846
Non-ferrous metal products.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	14	5	2	399	297	60
Mineral products.....	33	6	27	25	10	15	17	18	.....	717	225	494
Miscellaneous.....	21	.....	13	8	.....	9	64	47	.....	143	89	51
<i>Logging</i>	322	248	60	270	243	4	3,863	4,111	5	8,412	7,407	124
<i>Fishing and Hunting</i>	8	8	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	5	13
<i>Farming</i>	141	124	8	96	86	9	610	578	10	8,725	6,870	1,754
<i>Mining</i>	22	10	5	3	.....	.....	129	75	15	451	480	45
Coal.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	13	.....
Metallic ores.....	14	6	3	.....	.....	.....	83	45	.....	254	309	15
Non-metallic ores.....	6	2	2	3	.....	.....	46	30	15	183	158	30
<i>Communication</i>	26	6	20	1	.....	1	4	3	.....	171	116	50
<i>Transportation</i>	631	49	576	172	84	81	459	148	17	2,758	808	1,938
Forwarding and storage.....	111	.....	111	15	1	15	49	28	17	1,689	374	1,316
Railway.....	4	3	1	7	3	4	293	5	.....	224	96	126
Shipping and stevedoring.....	516	46	464	117	80	30	98	96	.....	815	326	478
Air.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	32	19	19	.....	30	12	18
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i>	1,019	371	647	1,976	1,078	866	3,865	3,439	134	137,668	32,767	104,857
Railway.....	209	89	116	592	283	307	347	319	10	3,414	3,214	218
Highway.....	450	205	245	832	359	463	332	240	92	115,969	20,630	95,336
Building and other.....	360	77	286	552	437	96	3,186	2,880	32	18,315	8,923	9,303
<i>Services</i>	5,689	851	4,277	7,320	857	6,264	9,555	5,797	1,881	62,561	20,360	33,637
Governmental.....	36	1	35	100	9	91	8	5	2	3,362	1,961	1,433
Hotel and restaurant.....	223	72	89	153	105	42	1,020	760	42	4,025	2,560	553
Professional.....	565	65	456	48	20	28	569	134	407	2,666	1,088	1,227
Recreational.....	78	11	57	42	7	34	85	53	24	2,983	769	1,989
Personal.....	495	16	477	1,595	50	1,548	729	447	216	13,837	1,074	12,693
Household.....	4,292	686	3,163	5,381	665	4,521	7,138	4,395	1,190	35,430	12,808	15,741
Farm household.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	3	.....	258	100	1
<i>Trade</i>	813	67	746	189	47	141	639	431	54	5,234	1,657	3,457
Retail.....	528	59	469	173	42	130	287	202	38	4,595	1,398	3,073
Wholesale.....	285	8	277	16	5	11	352	229	16	639	259	384
<i>Finance</i>	154	1	152	35	.....	33	30	20	5	364	123	221
<i>All Industries</i>	9,298	1,837	6,855	10,444	2,461	7,706	20,565	15,701	2,163	238,434	77,800	150,636
Men.....	4,321	983	3,294	4,909	1,690	3,147	12,118	10,376	899	194,361	60,049	132,950
Women.....	4,977	854	3,561	5,535	774	4,558	8,447	5,325	1,264	44,073	17,751	17,686

OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, IN EACH INDUSTRY DURING THE YEAR APRIL 1, 1930,
31, 1931

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
764	240	526	1,163	179	884	1,351	652	692	2,489	1,248	1,197	20,010	10,699	8,553
28	5	23	250	37	234	34	29	5	284	112	174	979	312	688
25	9	15	11	.....	11	23	3	20	1	1	.....	77	16	56
42	5	34	23	3	19	60	4	56	4	1	3	318	112	195
59	77	28	132	17	77	393	318	77	548	407	119	2,766	1,925	751
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	56	4	52
98	27	68	39	5	34	25	13	12	148	44	108	1,487	725	721
3	3	3	3	1	2	5	1	4	7	5	2	341	253	48
72	22	41	7	4	2	8	5	2	22	8	17	1,199	749	326
108	22	85	152	31	120	128	55	73	370	306	68	2,901	1,646	1,172
2	2	15	43	11	32	20	12	8	52	4	41	615	274	314
1	.....	.....	10	5	5	38	30	8	28	26	.....	352	131	218
10	1	8	7	7	.....	45	27	18	76	22	53	736	416	263
18	4	9	39	6	31	20	16	5	92	47	40	535	350	151
11	10	1	39	2	39	42	17	25	87	39	44	579	405	171
24	2	21	33	.....	32	27	11	16	32	8	22	875	467	379
166	42	114	268	39	210	282	75	199	522	119	389	4,216	2,057	2,005
8	1	7	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	111	79	32	535	386	101
15	1	11	39	6	33	195	31	163	96	17	79	1,137	314	822
54	10	43	7	5	2	5	3	1	4	3	1	306	157	120
912	1,092	3	2,442	2,423	7	2,607	2,606	.....	2,427	1,529	917	21,255	19,749	1,120
26	22	.....	1	1	.....	4	4	.....	9	8	.....	73	54	13
9,954	9,879	617	13,844	11,520	385	12,880	12,494	583	2,777	2,501	186	49,027	44,052	3,552
164	94	18	81	62	16	1,269	1,216	49	257	229	25	2,376	2,166	173
.....	.....	.....	40	35	.....	758	756	.....	17	15	3	831	821	3
146	91	5	7	9	.....	6	7	.....	198	191	4	708	658	27
18	3	13	34	18	16	505	453	49	42	23	18	837	687	143
1	.....	1	3	2	1	37	36	1	15	8	7	258	171	81
220	5	152	653	95	559	335	66	268	1,435	190	1,216	6,663	1,496	4,807
187	45	128	524	40	485	325	66	258	744	71	672	3,644	625	3,002
4	1	3	109	51	58	.....	.....	.....	57	38	14	698	197	206
6	6	2	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	632	79	530	2,200	633	1,520
23	4	19	4	4	.....	10	.....	10	2	2	.....	121	41	79
20,147	2,074	18,243	14,066	4,265	9,327	22,626	9,684	12,940	14,478	3,920	10,505	215,875	57,599	157,519
55	295	2	2,752	2,090	265	1,963	1,946	19	1,448	1,236	28	10,780	9,472	965
17,685	582	17,123	9,428	1,492	7,944	16,672	5,542	11,141	9,935	621	9,301	171,303	29,671	141,645
2,407	1,197	1,118	1,886	683	1,118	3,991	2,196	1,780	3,095	2,063	1,176	33,792	18,456	14,909
19,046	6,191	12,262	11,146	5,063	5,693	9,629	4,281	5,074	11,912	4,293	7,283	136,858	47,693	76,361
93	37	55	268	33	233	378	162	215	843	393	447	5,088	2,601	2,511
1,349	1,072	303	530	390	83	429	384	33	894	557	300	8,623	5,900	1,447
406	168	233	792	559	187	198	69	127	373	197	159	5,617	2,300	2,824
288	76	215	314	35	277	191	71	127	247	86	159	4,228	1,108	2,882
1,591	47	1,516	2,323	80	2,245	1,329	268	1,213	3,119	226	2,879	25,018	2,208	22,787
14,431	3,974	9,928	5,367	2,581	2,662	5,619	2,070	3,356	6,394	2,795	3,339	84,052	29,974	43,900
888	817	.....	1,552	1,385	6	1,485	1,257	3	42	39	.....	4,232	3,602	10
1,341	172	1,148	1,068	83	967	754	163	590	932	260	663	10,970	2,880	7,766
721	133	576	740	64	664	430	119	319	684	189	489	8,158	2,206	5,758
620	39	572	328	19	303	324	44	271	248	71	174	2,812	674	2,008
78	15	68	22	5	17	35	5	30	55	11	41	771	180	555
52,653	19,835	33,018	44,429	23,698	17,856	51,527	31,207	20,227	36,786	14,197	22,040	464,136	186,739	360,500
33,838	13,530	21,093	36,091	18,835	14,753	43,651	27,126	16,690	28,663	10,085	18,340	357,952	142,674	211,166
18,815	6,305	11,925	8,338	4,863	3,103	7,876	4,081	3,537	8,123	4,112	3,700	106,184	44,065	49,334

TABLE No. 6—CERTIFICATES FOR SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION RATE ISSUED IN EACH PROVINCE BY THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA DURING THE YEAR APRIL, 1930-MARCH, 1931 (INCLUSIVE)

Issuing Province	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Nova Scotia.....									
New Brunswick.....									
Quebec.....			416	394					810
Ontario.....	1		60	2,451	108	3			2,623
Manitoba.....				409	2,126	875	3		3,413
Saskatchewan.....			1	2	15	1,785	3		1,806
Alberta.....					1	286	1,773	21	2,081
British Columbia.....					1	11	18	967	997
Total.....	1		477	3,256	2,251	2,960	1,797	988	*11,730

*In addition, there were 13 certificates issued in British Columbia for special harvest rate to Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

TABLE No. 7—TRADE UNION STATISTICS ON UNEMPLOYMENT

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Average membership reported.....	186,389	187,083	154,303	152,675	154,935	153,647	148,336	166,632	182,511	200,257	206,217	
Average number unemployed.....	9,067	23,683	10,998	7,470	11,154	10,796	7,632	8,132	8,124	11,485	22,867	
Percentage of membership unemployed during year, on average.....	4.9	12.7	7.1	4.9	7.2	7.0	5.1	4.9	4.5	5.7	11.1	
Percentage of membership unemployed, by months:												
January 31.....	4.0	13.1	13.9	7.8	7.5	10.2	8.1	6.4	6.8	6.3	10.8	16.0
February 28 (29).....	4.0	16.1	10.6	6.4	7.8	9.5	8.1	6.5	7.0	6.8	11.5	15.6
March 31.....	3.1	16.5	9.6	6.8	6.7	8.5	7.3	5.7	6.5	6.0	10.8	15.5
April 30.....	2.5	16.3	10.4	4.6	5.1	8.7	7.3	6.0	5.2	5.5	9.0	
May 31.....	2.4	15.5	8.7	4.5	7.3	7.0	4.9	5.2	3.7	4.0	10.3	
June 30.....	2.1	13.2	5.3	3.4	5.8	6.1	4.1	3.2	3.2	2.9	10.6	
July 31.....	2.3	9.1	4.1	2.9	5.4	5.2	2.3	3.3	2.5	3.0	9.2	
August 31.....	3.3	8.7	3.6	2.2	6.5	4.4	2.5	3.7	2.4	3.5	9.3	
September 30.....	3.3	8.5	2.8	2.0	5.9	5.7	3.3	3.1	2.2	3.7	9.4	
October 31.....	6.1	7.4	3.9	4.8	6.8	5.1	2.6	3.9	3.1	6.0	10.8	
November 30.....	10.2	11.1	6.2	6.2	9.7	5.7	4.7	5.2	4.2	9.3	13.8	
December 31.....	13.0	15.1	6.4	7.2	11.6	7.9	5.9	6.6	6.6	11.4	17.0	

VIII. TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT

The Technical Education Act which was enacted in 1919 provided for the distribution of ten million dollars to the provinces over a period of ten years. Eight of the provinces were unable to earn their entire appropriations during this period, and, in order to give those provinces a further opportunity to earn the balance of their allotments under the provisions of the statute, the Act was extended at the 1929 session of Parliament for a term of five years.

The province of Ontario had already earned its entire allotment when the ten-year period terminated. During the fiscal year 1929-30 three other provinces, namely, British Columbia, Alberta and Quebec, earned and received the entire balance of the amount of money voted them under the provisions of the Act. No further payments, therefore, on account of this work may be made to these provinces.

As the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec had received their total grants prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year, they would not be required, under the provisions of the governing statute, to submit to the Department of Labour a report covering their vocational education activities for the year under review. However, as a new Vocational Education Act was passed at the 1931 session of Parliament providing for the further promotion of vocational education throughout Canada, it was thought that it might be advisable to include in the present report, in addition to the usual statements from the provinces which are still receiving grants under the terms of the Act of 1919, a statement from all of the provinces which are not now participating in grants, describing the work being done in those provinces in connection with the development of vocational education during the year 1930-31, so that the department might have a continuous record of the vocational education work which has been promoted throughout Canada since the enactment of the Technical Education Act in 1919. The Technical Education Branch, therefore, communicated with the provincial Governments of British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec, inquiring if they would be willing to submit a statement covering the work accomplished in their respective provinces since Dominion grants ceased, which statement would be included in the present report, and all four provinces have complied with the request in so far as their records would permit. The present report will, therefore, cover the vocational education activities of each province for the year 1930-31, with the exception of the province of Ontario, in which case the report reviews developments since March 31, 1929, the date of the expiry of the ten-year period, but does not include statistics for the past school year, which, it is stated, are not yet available.

STATISTICS

The money available and the amounts earned by the five provinces entitled to federal grants under the provisions of the Technical Education Act of 1919 for work done during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, are shown in table I. The nature and extent of the work being carried on in those provinces are indicated in table II.

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS

The extent of the work in each province—whether or not the province received grants from the federal Government—and the trend of developments during the past year are indicated by the following brief summaries for each province and by the more detailed reports and statistical tables prepared and submitted by the several provinces.

As stated above, the review from the province of Ontario includes developments since March 31, 1929.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Edward Island reports a slight gain in day classes, the total enrolment being 1,140, an increase of 79. Evening classes, however, have been discontinued. The promotion of Women's Institutes and the course in home economics are doing much to improve conditions in the schools and homes of rural communities.

NOVA SCOTIA

While no new developments of importance were undertaken in Nova Scotia, there was no inclination to discontinue any service which had been provided in previous years. The enrolments in some departments were not as high as those of the preceding year. In evening technical and evening coal mining classes the enrolment was 2,603 as compared with 2,769 in 1929-30.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The province of New Brunswick reports substantial gains in both day and evening classes. The total enrolment in day classes was 1,483 as compared with 1,259 for the preceding year, and the enrolment in evening classes increased from 1,899 to 2,004. The short courses previously maintained by the Provincial Board have been taken over by the Saint John Vocational Committee, and courses in automotive electricity, motor mechanics and oxy-acetylene welding were offered to men in these trades during January, February and March, with an enrolment of 40.

QUEBEC

Interest in vocational education in the province of Quebec continues to grow in an encouraging manner. One of the most important developments of the past year was the organization and opening up of three new industrial courses in the high schools at Chicoutimi, Port Alfred and Lachine.

ONTARIO

There has been a decided expansion in enrolments in all technical classes throughout Ontario during the last few years. Incomplete figures indicate that the coming year will exceed all records previously achieved.

The problem of providing technical education in the smaller cities and towns has been receiving the attention of the provincial officials, and at the 1931 session of the Legislature the Ontario Vocational Education Act was amended to provide for the organization of joint vocational school boards by means of which it is hoped to overcome the difficulty heretofore experienced in small communities. Two or more municipalities may now join to form one vocational school district.

A reference to the above-mentioned amendment appeared in the "Canadian School Journal" of April, 1931, as follows:—

"Vocational schools, it was felt in many quarters, were for the cities. Economic reasons alone had prevented them from being established in rural points. To make it easier for the latter to have them, an amendment has been made to the Vocational Schools Act, whereby two or more municipalities might join to form one vocational school district."

MANITOBA

The statistical tables submitted by the Director of Technical Education for the province show an increase in day school enrolments from 3,058 to 3,555, but a decrease in evening schools from 3,333 to 2,732. The registration for correspondence instruction was 800.

In his annual report, the provincial director states that the "extension of the Technical Education Act for a period of five years resulted in fresh interest being aroused in the subject and as soon as the Vocational Education Act was passed during the past session of the federal House the Winnipeg School Board appointed a strong committee to deal with the question of building a central vocational school." He also states that prospects appear very bright for the future development of vocational education throughout the province.

SASKATCHEWAN

The work throughout the province of Saskatchewan continues to grow in a steady and encouraging manner. During the year under review technical school buildings were completed at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw.

The increase in day class enrolment over that of the previous year was 235 and in evening classes 207. The total enrolment in all vocational classes was 3,287.

ALBERTA

Progress in Alberta during the past year was very satisfactory. The Provincial Institute of Technology and Art has had a good year although the attendance did not equal that of the preceding year. At the commencement of the year it was feared economic conditions might materially affect the enrolment, as the majority of students come from outside Calgary and therefore are obliged to pay for their maintenance while in attendance at school, but there was only a slight decrease as compared with the enrolment for the previous year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

There has been a decided expansion in enrolment in all technical classes in British Columbia. The total number of students attending day, evening and correspondence classes for the year 1929-30 was 11,526, while for the year under review the number was 13,324, an increase of 1,798.

The courses of study given in the different schools vary from short intensive ones of a few months' duration to one extending to four years.

TABLE I.—MONEY AVAILABLE AND MONEY PAID TO THE PROVINCES UNDER THE TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1931

Province	Amount available	Amount paid to provinces
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Saskatchewan.....	634,549 10	198,289 95
Manitoba.....	486,798 56	38,621 44
New Brunswick.....	54,817 39	50,025 71
Nova Scotia.....	341,542 81	73,669 61
Prince Edward Island.....	104,404 77	30,790 34
Totals.....	1,622,112 63	391,397 05

TABLE II.—VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS IN CANADA—SCHOOL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1931

Provinces	Number of Municipalities Conducting Classes		Number of Teachers					Number of Pupils					Teacher-Training			
	Day	Evening	Day	Evening	Corres- pondence Depart- ment	Total	Day	Evening	Corres- pondence Depart- ment	Total	Schools	Teachers	Pupils (teachers in training)			
Saskatchewan.....	3	3	73	64	.....	137	1,379	1,908	.....	3,287	.....	.....	.....	5
Manitoba.....	5	2	166	134	.....	300	3,555	2,732	.....	6,287	.....	.....	.....	12
New Brunswick.....	8	9	71	103	.....	174	1,483	2,004	.....	3,487	1	.....	.....	38
Nova Scotia.....	1	24	15	146	27	188	3,635	2,603	2,207	8,445	1	2	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	1	.....	23	.....	.....	23	1,140	.....	.....	1,140	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	18	38	348	447	27	822	11,192	9,247	2,207	22,646	.....	.....	.....	55

Above table includes figures only for provinces which are still receiving grants under the Technical Education Act of 1919.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

J. W. Boulter

During the year ending June 30, 1931, the following courses were offered in connection with the Technical Education Act:—

1. Short term courses in home economics, including cooking, millinery, dress-making, home nursing, household administration, accounts and English reading.
2. Special courses in wood-working and drawing.
3. Special courses for cheese and butter makers, visits of instructor to factories for inspection, supervision and demonstration.
4. Commercial course of two years to students having completed two years of high school work.
5. Special courses through schools relating to agricultural conditions.

ENROLMENT

The total enrolment for the school year was 1,140 and the numbers registered by courses were as follows:—

Course 1, 52; Course 2, 112; Course 3, 56; Course 4, 48; Course 5, 872.

The promotion of Women's Institutes and the course in home economics are doing much to improve conditions in the schools and homes of rural communities. The co-operation of the institutes and the supervisors of the schools who are endeavouring to relate as far as possible the program of studies with the interests and activities of the community is having a most beneficial effect. In addition to their work in the schools, the supervisors conduct study groups with the teachers and others in regular classes in the evenings or on Saturdays, and every assistance possible is given to the solution of rural problems. Supervisors and teachers are encouraged to take advantage of summer courses offered by different universities in this line of work.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1930, TO JUNE 30, 1931

Municipality and School	Department	Full-time Classes		Part-time Classes		Short term and Special Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers				
		Total enrolment	Average attendance	Total enrolment	Student hours	Total enrolment	Student hours	Male	Female	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	Total
Charlottetown.....	Commercial.....	24	24	24	1,538	112	5,577	112	112	48	1	4	3	2	5
	Industrial.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	1,980	.....	52	112	.....	1	1	.....	1
	Home Economics.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	872	.....	238	634	52	.....	6	.....	6	6
	Agricultural.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	56	.....	872	9	1	.....	1	10
	Dairy Course.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	56	1	.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	.....	24	24	24	1,538	1,092	7,557	.....	.....	1,140	11	12	14	9	23

NOVA SCOTIA

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Dr. F. H. Sexton

This year has been marked only by the determined effort made to maintain unimpaired all the services in technical education which had been established. Municipal authorities were in no mood to enter new enterprises even though the need for them was admitted. There was no tendency, however, to curtail any opportunities for vocational education which had been provided in previous years.

The registration in some departments was not as high as had been reached in the preceding year. In evening technical and evening coal-mining classes the enrolment was only 2,624, as against 2,769 in 1929-30. This can be explained only on a psychological basis. Lack of money owing to the continued depression did not prevent very many from joining these continuation classes because the fees are only nominal. The continued lack of employment, however, has reacted on a good many young men and women to such an extent that they feel they cannot secure positions even if they sacrifice a good deal of time in vocational training. In this depression many people have been retained on the payroll simply because they were married or had dependents and for other reasons than skill and efficiency, so that young people have gained the impression that technical training is not as important as it used to be. This is not a sound conclusion nor a praiseworthy attitude but it is a fact. When business expands these same people will flock back to the continuation classes in increasing numbers.

The extension work in technical training conducted by the Women's Institute Division under the Department of Agriculture registered a distinct advance. This instruction in household arts is steadily producing gratifying results throughout the rural districts in Nova Scotia. Satisfactory progress was also made in the Correspondence Study Division of the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Education.

Vocational training instituted last year among the boys of the Halifax Industrial School has met with marked success. The older youths have been given a great variety of building repairs on the school plant and in the wood-working shop. Some boys who have shown marked ability in this line of work have secured definite places as carpenters' apprentices and are doing well. The experiment has proved worthy and plans are being laid to extend the facilities for instruction in a wider range of occupations.

Buildings have been completed and equipment has been installed in the institution recently established for mentally defective youths at Brookside near Truro. Definite instruction has begun here in trade training in a group of occupations suited to the capacities of those segregated in this centre. It is too early yet to report definite results, but the progress already made is satisfactory.

NOVA SCOTIA COLLEGE OF ART

This institution continued to render its varied services as the provincial centre of commercial and applied art. A few gifted students took the full-time courses. Many were enrolled in the part-time instruction and trained themselves in art while taking some other form of instruction simultaneously. A group of school teachers from Halifax and Dartmouth pursued two special normal courses in art for the public schools. Adults who were working during the day attended evening classes. All this variety of work proved to be a great strain on the staff of the college, but was given in a fine spirit because it was recognized that there is only one institution of this kind in the province to render instruction in all branches of art.

A number of the senior students prepared work which was hung in exhibitions, both in the province and in other parts of the Dominion. During the past year some of the recent graduates have established themselves in the advertising, designing or art departments of commercial firms in Montreal, Toronto and New York, or have maintained successful studios of their own. Distinction continues to be won by some of the older graduates in many different lines of endeavour.

As has been pointed out in previous reports, it is doubtful if this little college could continue to live and thrive without the aid that comes from the Dominion subsidy for vocational education.

CORRESPONDENCE STUDY DIVISION

The student enrolment for the year ending June 30, 1931, was slightly less than that of last year when there was a large increase owing to school teachers being granted free courses, the number being 712 as against 803 for 1930, but, on the other hand, there was a satisfactory increase of over 100 in the enrolments of students who were actively engaged in industrial work.

Parents of children living in remote country districts are taking advantage of the home study courses for their children. The increasing interest in this activity of the division is probably due to the efforts of the school inspectors in making these courses known throughout their respective districts.

Classes in English, mathematics and geography for non-commissioned officers and men of Military District No. 6 were organized during the year. An examination was set by the War Office, London, England, for those men who wished to obtain their First Class Certificate and nine men passed the examination, five of them with distinction in one or more subjects; in addition, eleven qualified in one or more of the subjects. An examination for the Second Class Certificate was held in Halifax under the direction of a military board appointed by the officer commanding the district; ten men obtained the certificate and twenty-two others qualified in one or more of the subjects in which they were examined.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

The past year has not been one in which there have been many significant developments. One experiment of small magnitude in itself should be mentioned because its wide application would mean a great change in the skill and mental attitude of people in villages and rural districts.

Although much improvement in extending some of the advantages of urban life to the country has been brought about on this continent during the last decade, there still remains a great deal to be desired. Owing to the very fact that the rural districts are so thinly populated, organized education has to modify its policy away from what is most desirable. The ungraded school is absolutely necessary when the number of pupils in a district falls below a certain number. The facilities for adult technical education in the villages are woefully meagre and there is danger that skill and ability of poor girls and boys will not be developed, and even that they will stagnate or deteriorate mentally for lack of study, reading, and inspiration. All these conditions are well recognized, but the way to ameliorate them is not so evident.

In the little village of West Gore, Hants county, the clergyman became convinced that the young people should have some opportunity for vocational training in order that they could be more efficient in their work on the farms and also to develop other occupational skills should they possess these in any marked degree. His principal motive was to get them into a habit of study and mental improvement through their interest in what they were doing or might do to earn a satisfactory living. He knew that he would have to carry the main burden of organization, promotion, and instruction, because there was no one else deeply enough interested in the problem to make the effort. Consequently, at his own expense, he attended classes at the Central Technical School in Toronto throughout one winter. He had a good background of mechanical ability and skill and knew how to teach. Thus prepared, he went back to West Gore and last autumn by dint of great zeal organized classes in household art, book-keeping,

and farm wood-working. Fortunately, there happened to be thoroughly trained teachers in the community for the first two subjects and he acted as instructor in the third class himself. There were two classes in wood-working, one in the afternoons for the older boys in the public school and one in the evenings for men who were working in the daytime. Some of the pupils drove in a distance of three or four miles every session. Since the classes closed in the spring there have been many gratifying evidences of changed attitudes on the part of the people who received this simple instruction. Those who had followed the lessons in art, applied the principles in decorating their homes in some simple way and in selecting new garments. Those who had taken wood-work were keen to make new things or carry out repairs that were needed on the farm. The book-keeping students felt a new confidence in analyzing their earning efforts and handling their simple expenditures, besides the desire for further instruction next winter. Nearly all the learners had a new zest for learning and an awakened ambition in life. The results seemed out of all proportion to the small amount of education given and the expense. There is no doubt but that greater success will be attained in the classes that will be organized this coming winter.

Such extension work could be widely applied in the rural districts and immense benefits secured if there were available throughout the countryside men of such competency, interest, and organizing ability as the clergyman just described, who carried out this successful experiment in the little village of West Gore. The attempt will be made next year to install similar educational work in other rural communities in the province.

NOVA SCOTIA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1930, TO JUNE 30, 1931

Municipality and School	Department	Full-time Classes		Part-time Classes		Short Term and Special Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers				
		Total enrolment	Average attendance	Total enrolment	Student hours	Total enrolment	Student hours	Male	Female	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	Total
Nova Scotia Technical College.....	Short Courses.....					31	14,824	31	....	31	2	3	5	....	5
Halifax Industrial School.....	Industrial.....			5	2,500	....	....	5	....	5	....	1	1	....	1
Nova Scotia College of Art.....	Art.....	21	17.3	133	7,152	....	....	22	132	154	3	2	1	4	5
Nova Scotia Agricultural College.....	Home Economics.....					3,445	....	3445	3,445		2	2	....	4	4
Totals.....		21	17.3	138	9,652	3,476	....	58	3577	3,635	7	8	7	8	15

Teacher Training Classes—Enrolment (Art), 38; Teachers, 2.

Correspondence Department—Enrolment, students in Technical and Industrial classes:—

July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931.....

Active students June 30, 1931.....

Enrolment, students in Rural Household Arts classes, 862; Teachers, 2.

NOVA SCOTIA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1930, TO JUNE 30, 1931

Municipality or School	Total Number of Subjects	Total Number of Classes	Total Enrol- ment all Classes	Total Student Hours (by Clock)	Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers		
					Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
TECHNICAL										
Glace Bay.....	6	9	198	11,000	36	162	198	1	8	9
Halifax.....	14	43	761	40,605	444	317	761	24	10	34
New Glasgow.....	9	10	149	8,046	94	55	149	6	3	9
New Waterford.....	2	3	49	3,706	12	37	49	.....	2	2
North Sydney.....	1	1	12	1,078	.....	12	12	.....	1	1
Springhill.....	1	1	12	577	.....	12	12	.....	1	1
Stellarton.....	3	3	54	3,264	5	49	54	.....	3	3
Sydney.....	11	16	325	22,179	172	153	325	8	10	18
Sydney Mines.....	2	3	60	3,510	.....	69	69	.....	3	3
Westville.....	2	3	65	4,686	5	60	65	.....	3	3
Windsor.....	4	4	63	4,142	31	32	63	3	1	4
West Gore.....	2	3	43	1,662	33	10	43	1	1	2
Yarmouth.....	6	7	145	7,292	45	100	145	3	4	7
COAL MINING										
Birch Grove.....	1	1	9	522	9	.....	9	1	.....	1
Dominion.....	2	2	24	1,088	24	.....	24	2	.....	2
Dominion No. 6.....	1	1	16	1,586	16	.....	16	1	.....	1
Florence.....	3	3	33	2,798	33	.....	33	3	.....	3
Glace Bay.....	5	8	128	8,184	118	9	128	7	.....	7
Inverness.....	2	2	17	1,250	17	.....	17	1	1	2
Joggins.....	3	3	46	1,506	46	.....	46	3	.....	3
Little Bras d'Or.....	2	2	19	1,634	19	.....	19	2	.....	2
New Waterford.....	2	2	33	2,423	33	.....	33	2	.....	2
Port Morien.....	3	3	48	2,858	48	.....	48	3	.....	3
Reserve.....	2	2	21	1,972	21	.....	21	2	.....	2
River Hebert.....	3	3	28	1,458	24	4	28	3	.....	3
Springhill.....	4	4	76	4,700	76	.....	76	4	.....	4
Sydney Mines.....	5	5	90	5,119	44	.....	44	3	.....	3
Thorburn.....	2	2	19	5,726	90	.....	90	5	.....	5
Westville.....	3	3	38	2,208	38	.....	38	3	.....	3
Nova Scotia College of Art.....	3	3	34	1,560	12	22	34	1	1	2
Totals.....		158	2,624	159,337	1,564	1,103	2,603	94	52	146

NEW BRUNSWICK

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

W. K. Tibert

There is nothing outstanding to report for the year 1930-31. All services were maintained and a steady growth can be reported. Day enrolments increased by 15 per cent and evening classes also show a slight growth. The evening school program has become more varied to meet the needs of the different centres.

Since the introduction of vocational training as a part of the educational program of this province there have been organized two vocational and six composite high schools offering programs differing with the needs of the localities served.

The Saint John Vocational School is the largest school operating under the Provincial Board and offers the following junior and senior high school courses:—

Junior for boys and girls
Industrial for boys
Practical Arts for girls

Commercial for boys and girls
 Technical (College Preparatory) for boys and girls
 Applied Art for boys and girls

In addition there are twelve one-year and four two-year special courses offered as follows:—

ONE-YEAR

Motor Mechanics,
 Machine Shop Practice,
 Drafting,
 Electricity,
 Printing,
 Wood-working,
 Practical Arts (Home Economics)
 Dressmaking,
 Hairdressing (five months)
 Stenography,
 General Business Course,
 Full Commercial.

TWO-YEAR

Electricity,
 Commercial Art,
 Secretarial Studies,
 Business Administration.

The Carleton County Vocational School, situated at Woodstock, in one of the richest agricultural counties in the province, offers courses in agriculture, home economics and commercial subjects.

The Edmunston composite high school, situated in Edmunston, the centre of the pulp and paper industry, gives courses in pulp and paper manufacture, industrial, home economics and commercial subjects.

The composite high schools situated at Campbellton, Newcastle, Fredericton, McAdam and Milltown offer courses in commercial, home economics, industrial and technical subjects.

In addition to these courses each school, with the exception of Carleton County and Milltown, maintains an organized junior high school, which includes grades VII and VIII. In addition to the regular academic work of these grades try-out courses are given in the various high school courses offered.

Each of these centres, together with Moncton and Marysville, maintain evening classes in which the program of subjects is more varied. In all these evening schools provision is made for those who failed to secure an education in their youth to receive instruction in common school subjects.

SHORT COURSES

The Saint John Vocational Committee has taken over the short courses, previously maintained by the Provincial Board, and offered courses in automotive electricity, motor mechanics, and oxy-acetylene welding to men in these trades during January, February and March, with a registration of forty.

TEACHER TRAINING

The summer school for teachers was not in session during the summer of 1930, but a number of teachers were sent to institutions outside the province for training. It is the intention of the board to resume their summer school work in 1931.

NEW BRUNSWICK—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1930, TO JUNE 30, 1931

Municipality and School	Department	Full-time Classes		Part-time Classes		Short Term and Special Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers					
		Total enrollment	Average attendance	Total enrollment	Student hours	Total enrollment	Student hours	Male	Female	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	Total	
Campbellton Composite High.....	Prevocational.....	63	45.2													
	Industrial.....	6	5.5													
	Home Economics.....	5	3.0													
	Commercial.....	75	64.3					57	92	149	7		3	4	7	
	Home Economics.....	10	9													
Carleton County Vocational.....	Commercial.....	33	31.5													
	Agriculture.....	28	25					37	34	71	5		2	3	5	
	Prevocational.....	42	35.4													
	Industrial.....	21	19.72													
	Home Economics.....	49	44.6	28	2,010											
Edmundston Composite High.....	Commercial.....	20	16					100	60	160	9		6	3	9	
	Pulp and Paper.....	48	43.2													
	Prevocational.....	18	16.2													
	Industrial.....	14	12.6													
	Home Economics.....	76	68.4					67	89	156	8		2	6	8	
Fredericton Composite High.....	Commercial.....	100	84.9													
	Prevocational.....	15	13.7													
	Industrial.....	5	4.6													
	Home Economics.....	16	14.3					71	65	136	5		3	2	5	
	Commercial.....	13	11.33					4	9	13	1			1	1	
McAdam Composite High.....	Commercial.....	25	20.2													
	Prevocational.....	2	1.8													
	Industrial.....	9	8.4													
	Home Economics.....	37	31.3					41	32	73	5		2	3	5	
	Commercial.....	228	164.7													
Milltown Composite High.....	Prevocational.....	110	90.4													
	Industrial.....	62	51.1													
	Technical.....	72	43.3													
	Home Economics.....	22	12.7													
	Art.....	191	154.8													
Newcastle Composite High.....	Commercial.....															
	Automotive.....															
	Electricity.....															
	Motor Mechanics.....															
	Welding.....															
Saint John Vocational.....																
Totals.....		1,415	1,147.15	28	2,010	40,19,776	40,19,776	743	740	1,483	68	3	36	35	71	

Teacher Training Classes—Enrollment, 12.

NEW BRUNSWICK—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF
TEACHERS IN EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1930,
TO JUNE 30, 1931

Municipality or School	Number of Subjects	Number of Classes	Enrol- ment all Classes	Student Hours	Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers		
					Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Campbellton.....	10	29	216	6,028	49	112	161	4	6	10
Edmundston.....	9	16	205	5,403	67	89	156	3	7	10
Fredericton.....	12	21	282	8,330	71	168	239	2	10	12
Marysville.....	3	3	26	1,006	9	17	26	1	2	3
Milltown.....	4	8	96	3,074	18	53	71	.....	4	4
Moncton.....	10	16	185	5,620	75	70	145	2	7	9
McAdam.....	6	11	101	3,356	32	47	79	3	2	5
Newcastle.....	4	5	54	1,684	15	33	48	.....	4	4
Saint John.....	22	83	1,391	45,046	608	471	1,079	27	19	46
Totals.....		192	2,556	79,547	944	1,060	2,004	42	61	103

QUEBEC

REPORT OF THE GENERAL DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Dr. A. Frigon

A rather important forward move was made this year in Quebec province by the organization and opening up of three new industrial courses in the high schools at Chicoutimi, Port-Alfred and Lachine.

These three schools have adopted the same system, first introduced at Grand'Mere, which consists of allowing the pupils, after completing their sixth year, to choose between a three-year commercial course or a technical course of the same duration. In addition to the usual physics and chemical laboratories, these schools are equipped with a machine shop, wood-working shop and a room for mechanical drafting. The shop equipment is very complete and includes all types of machines from lathes to milling machines, wood-working machinery and all the usual hand tools for both shops.

It is especially interesting to note the ever increasing number of students attending our technical schools, particularly those at Montreal and Quebec city. Additional subjects were added to the evening courses, including a series of lectures on hygiene for barbers in Montreal and a radio service course at Quebec city.

At the Hull Technical School special emphasis has been placed on the chemistry course given during the evening classes. Owing to the importance of this course and to the high type of student taking the same, a new certificate in chemistry has been created, to be awarded to those who succeed in this course.

The Shawinigan Technical Institute is now in full possession of its new wing, which was erected through the generosity of Mr. J. E. Aldred, President of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, and the company of which he is the head. The Shawinigan school now possesses spacious quarters where a large number of boys from the surrounding districts receive instruction in the differ-

ent courses. The results obtained are very good indeed owing to the close co-operation between the school authorities and the representatives of the local industries. It might be interesting to note that practically none of the graduates of the insititute have lost their positions during the present economic crisis.

A new addition to the Quebec Technical School, completed last year, has increased its floor space materially. This increased capacity has permitted the reorganization of the foundry, smithy and the machine and wood-working shops. This improvement will increase the efficiency of the shops, particularly the foundry and smithy.

The province of Quebec has been affected by the depression, which exists everywhere, although possibly less than other parts of the Dominion. As a result it was difficult to find positions for the students who graduated from the technical schools last spring. However, the graduates already placed have held their positions much better than one would expect considering the extent of the present depression. Nevertheless a certain number of graduates, particularly those who were employed by large organizations, are looking for work. The school authorities are doing their best to help and have been successful in placing a few.

As already mentioned in previous annual reports, it is very difficult to give here an adequate picture of what is going on in the province of Quebec along the lines of technical education. This is due to the fact that technical education proper, as it is understood in Quebec, covers only industrial schools and evening classes for boys and men. The large number of courses in domestic science and for girls generally, as well as the various courses in fine arts, commerce, etc., come under the direction of different directors from those who control the technical schools. These courses are either independent of the Government or come under separate Government departments. The popularity, however, of technical and vocational education in all branches is rapidly increasing in this province. Yearly increases of 20, 25 and even 30 per cent in the registration in some courses is quite a common feature and augurs well for the future. The Quebec Government has generously supplied whatever funds were necessary, not only to cover those expenses which were previously cared for through the revenues obtained from the Federal grants, but also those additional expenditures caused by the normal increase in our various activities.

During the past year we published a new syllabus on the teaching of mechanical drawing, which in future will be used by all such instructors as a guide in their work. At present this syllabus is not in a form which can be used by the students, but it is quite possible that it may be converted into a textbook at some future date.

Technique, the official organ of our technical schools, has appeared as usual during the past year with a circulation now exceeding the 2,000 mark. This industrial review, which is strictly bilingual, seems to be very much appreciated by the graduates of our technical schools and indeed by all those who have any connection with technical education in this province.

The news that the Dominion Government intends to continue its financial aid to the province for technical education was well received by everyone concerned, and when this materializes it will no doubt greatly facilitate the voting of new credits by the provincial Government for future developments in this field.

ONTARIO

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, 1929, 1930, 1931

F. S. Rutherford

Since the expiry of the Dominion Technical Education Act of 1919, under which the province of Ontario received substantial contributions from the Dominion treasury in aid of vocational education, the province itself has continued to foster this important work by increased appropriations from provincial funds. Although figures are not available for the past school year, 1930-31, a glance at the following comparative tables will be sufficient to show the marked expansion which has taken place during the last few years:—

DAY VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

	1926-27	1928-29	1929-30
Number of full-time teachers.....	607	795	893
Number of part-time teachers.....	148	204	194
Number of full-time pupils on roll.....	17,359	23,033	25,558
Average attendance of full-time pupils.....	13,400	18,228	20,362
Number of part-time pupils on roll.....	2,729	2,411	2,100
Aggregate student hours of part-time pupils.....	354,089	370,701	248,935
Number of special pupils on roll.....	1,626	1,142	1,437
Aggregate student hours of special pupils.....	166,928	129,738	168,366

EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

	1926-27	1928-29	1929-30
Number of teachers.....	1,225	1,398	1,486
Total number of pupils.....	37,977	41,593	44,431
Aggregate student hours.....	1,569,940	1,731,553	2,382,929

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES BY MUNICIPALITIES

	1928	1929
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Expenditures.....	6,090,938 00	6,173,009 03
Legislative grants.....	933,733 78	1,036,441 57

Incomplete figures received at the department give evidence of further increased enrolment and consequent enlargement of school facilities for the academic year just passed, and there is every indication that the demand for vocational instruction in the year now approaching will surpass all records previously achieved.

Reverting to the published figures for 1929-30, the full-time daily enrolment increased from 23,063 pupils to 25,558, an increase of 10·8 per cent over the previous year. There was a resultant enlargement in the teaching staff of 98 persons. The enrolment of part-time students decreased from 2,411 to 2,100, a drop of 311, which is accounted for by the progressive enforcement of the Adolescent School Attendance Act which requires, with certain exceptions, the full-time attendance at school of pupils up to 16 years of age.

EVENING CLASSES

The constantly increasing interest in the evening classes is a cause for congratulations. The enrolment advanced from 41,593 in 1928-29 to 44,431 in 1929-30, an increase of 6.8 per centum. The value of this work to the province at large can scarcely be over-estimated. An ever-widening range of subjects is being offered. Classes in English for New Canadians were conducted at 23 centres, with an enrolment of 3,587. In these classes the attendance is remarkably regular and the pupils appreciative of the benefits received. Oxy-acetylene welding classes, wherever established, have proved helpful in increasing the earning capacity of the students. Such classes as shorthand speed, typewriting speed and retail selling have given that additional efficiency which leads to success. Undoubtedly the increased available supply of trained teachers for the night schools has contributed materially to the effectiveness of the evening classes.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN SMALL CENTRES

A new problem has arisen in connection with technical education. Several communities, with populations varying from 3,000 to 8,000, have requested that some form of technical education be included in their secondary school courses. Financially, such schools with several fully equipped shops are out of the question. These municipalities could afford neither to equip nor to maintain such schools, and the number of students available would not justify the expenditure.

By an amendment to the Ontario Vocational Education Act in the session of 1931, provision was made for the organization of joint Vocational School Boards by means of which two or more municipalities may unite to establish one vocational school. It is hoped thus to overcome the difficulty hitherto experienced in such small communities. Under this legislation school boards may now apply to their municipal councils for approval of the establishment of a vocational school district. This approval having been obtained and also that of the Minister of Education, a Board of Trustees must be appointed, to be known as "..... Vocational School Board." This board is to be composed of three trustees from each municipality in the vocational school district, and representatives of the manufacturing, agricultural, commercial and other industries of the municipality are to be represented on the Board of Trustees. It is the hope of the department that, by means of this legislation, avenues will be opened to the young people of our smaller centres which, up to the present, have been the prerogative of the more fortunate dweller in the cities and larger towns.

TRAINING FOR APPRENTICES

One of the problems which the vocational schools of the province are trying to solve is that of providing adequate opportunity for supplementary training for apprentices in the various trades. The problem resolves itself into two phases (a) training for apprentices in the building trades, as required by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act, (b) training for industrial apprentices.

During the first three months of the year 1930 special provision was made to furnish instruction for apprentices to the building trades in the Hamilton Technical Institute and in the Central Technical School, Toronto. In the former city, classes were opened for apprentices in bricklaying, plastering, plumbing and heating, electrical wiring, carpentry and sheet metal work. Approximately fifty (50) were enrolled in these classes. In selecting teachers, trade knowledge was made an essential qualification. Both the apprentices and the employers expressed themselves as pleased with the courses. In Toronto, instruction was provided for eight (8) bricklaying apprentices and fifteen (15) carpenter apprentices.

During the present year classes were held at Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Ottawa, with a combined enrolment of 314. Instruction was given in steam-fitting, sheet metal work, carpentry, plumbing, bricklaying, electrical work, painting and paper hanging and plastering. As the work advances, centres will probably be opened in other technical schools. The boys were instructed in trade practice and related science and mathematics. This is an essential part of their training, which it is not possible to obtain while working on the job.

With regard to the second phase of the question, excellent work has been done in the Hamilton Technical Institute. Apprentices from printing, electrical work, and agricultural implement factories are required to spend two evenings and one-half day each week taking up draughting, machine design, and certain academic work, including mathematics and English. The printing apprentices devote considerable time to trade practice. Several of the technical schools offer training for apprentices in the evening classes. An extension of all types of apprenticeship training in the technical schools is desirable.

As the time approaches for the apprentice to go to school, he is notified and instructed to arrange with his employer for his attendance. Sufficient time is allowed to enable the employer to make any arrangements the boy's absence may necessitate. An apprentice, while attending school, is given a living allowance of \$10 per week, and during this time may be removed from his employer's pay-roll. Money from an assessment fund, contributed to by all employers in the designated (building) trades, is used to pay the allowance and for transportation to and from the school.

COMMERCIAL WORK

The Commercial High Schools and the Commercial Department in connection with the vocational schools are providing vocational training for an increasing number. The total enrolment in the day classes for 1928-29 was 12,301, and for 1929-30, 13,011, an increase of over five per centum. In addition, there was an enrolment of 15,493 in the commercial evening classes. The suggested Commercial Courses issued by the Department in 1927 have been quite generally adopted, and have aided in making the commercial training effective.

REGULATIONS

Based on the Vocational Education Act of 1930, which came into force on the first day of July, 1930, revised regulations have been issued regarding the establishment, organization and management of all vocational schools. The new regulations provide for certain changes respecting part-time courses for apprentices, the use of assembly halls, ministerial approval of expenditures, the qualification of staffs, certification of teachers, payment of fees, division of time-table and the payment of grants. Generally speaking, due to the greater facility with which qualified teachers may now be obtained, the requirements for vocational teachers have been made considerably more severe.

LEGISLATIVE GRANTS

The generous attitude of the provincial Government towards vocational education is exemplified by the regulations laid down for the payment of legislative grants. Schools or departments that comply with the regulations are entitled to annual grants when the building, furniture, equipment, text-books, qualification of staff, courses of study, provision for part-time classes, and the efficiency of instruction and training are satisfactory to the minister.

A sliding grant on expenditure for teachers' salaries is payable, graduating from 75 per cent for the first \$2,000 outlay to 25 per cent of expenditure over \$15,000. All equipment approved by the Minister before purchase is subject to

a 50 per cent grant in the organized municipalities and 75 per cent in the districts. There is a similar grant on furniture specially provided for the exclusive use of vocational classes and installed in a building towards the cost of which the minister has agreed to contribute. When such equipment and furniture is used in common by vocational and academic students, a grant of 25 per cent only is made from vocational funds. The financing of buildings erected for vocational purposes is aided, as in the case of equipment, to the extent of 50 per cent in the organized municipalities and 75 per cent in the districts. Where composite schools are built, 50 per cent is paid on the vocational portion only and 25 per cent on accommodation used in common, such as an assembly hall, gymnasium or library. Since the introduction of the revised regulations on July 1, 1931, no grant has been payable upon any building erected for the purpose of a commercial school or department in a municipality with a population of 50,000 or over.

An important modification of the regulations regarding grants is that the necessary equipment and furniture should be provided before the end of the second year after the school or department has been organized. This provision was made because of the fact that grants are intended to assist School Boards in their initial expenditures, and also to secure the full benefit of the equipment for those students who enter at the beginning of a course.

BUILDING PROGRAM

Extensive building operations have been carried on for the past several years throughout the province. Outstanding, perhaps, are the Westdale Secondary School at Hamilton, and the Northern Vocational School at Toronto, both of which include provision for commercial training. The attractive building at Westdale was erected at a cost of approximately \$1,500,000, towards which the provincial Government is contributing slightly more than 25 per cent. This grant represents a contribution of 50 per cent of the cost of the vocational wing, modified by a grant of 25 per cent on certain accommodation used in common by vocational, collegiate and commercial students. The Northern Vocational School in Toronto involved an expenditure of approximately \$1,300,000, towards which the province of Ontario will contribute some 29 per cent. In neither case do these figures include expenditure on equipment, which is also subject to grant in the manner described in a previous paragraph.

Besides these magnificent and commodious schools provided by the cities of Hamilton and Toronto, the smaller centres of population have been making a determined effort to establish up-to-date accommodation and to provide courses suited to their local needs. In some cases entirely new wings have been added to the local high schools for the exclusive purpose of vocational instruction, while in others the existing vocational accommodation has been extended to cope with the insistent demand for the very best the municipality might afford. Welland, North Bay, Kingston, Sudbury, Haileybury, Sault Ste. Marie and Windsor are among the centres taking advantage of the Government assistance offered to equip themselves with modern school facilities. Fort William has erected an entirely new vocational school building, relinquishing its former accommodation to the high school pupils, and Timmins is opening an additional vocational wing with a similar object in view. The need for extending a two-year course to three years, and eventually to four, has necessitated the commencement of an addition to the Danforth Technical School, Toronto, and St. Catharines is contemplating fuller accommodation in the near future.

SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

Regulations have been drafted governing the organization and management of special industrial schools for pupils from auxiliary classes. The courses are divided between academic and practical work on a 50 per cent basis. The practical education for boys includes elementary projects and manual operations

selected from such occupations as wood-working, shoe-repairing, tailoring, barbering, etc.; while for girls, sewing, power-operating, laundering and similar occupations furnish the basis of the practical side of the curriculum.

Up to the present the two cities of Toronto and Hamilton are the only places experimenting with this class of education. The former has converted the old Jarvis Street Collegiate into an institution particularly well adapted to the needs of this class of pupil. In the west end of Toronto a building has been acquired, known as "The Edith L. Groves" school, which functions equally acceptably for the girls; and recently another school has been opened in the east end on Bolton avenue, for the convenience of pupils in that end of the city. Hamilton has supplied two schools of this nature, one for girls and one for boys, which have been designated as "Handicraft Schools." These schools receive grants on the same basis as vocational schools when the special regulations are found to have been complied with.

FEDERAL AID

In view of the renewed interest of the Dominion Government in the development of vocational education throughout the Dominion, the province of Ontario looks forward to an era of great expansion in this particular field of education.

MANITOBA

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

S. T. Newton

During the past year vocational work in Manitoba was carried on along the same lines as in previous years.

Extension of the Technical Education Act for a period of five years resulted in fresh interest being aroused in the subject and as soon as the Vocational Education Act was passed during the past session of the Federal House the Winnipeg School Board appointed a strong committee to deal with the question of building a Central Vocational School.

Conditions appear to be very favourable for the development of a vocational program. Many pupils having graduated from the high schools with the regular high school diploma have found difficulty in finding employment. Again many principals have come to the conclusion that a number of the bright boys and girls in their schools have special aptitudes for work of an industrial nature and would stand a better chance of securing employment if they had received trade training. The claim is made that our educational system, while it serves well a large part of the community, has been diverting the best brains of the country into the professions. It has been pointed out that industry is languishing because it does not get a fair share of the men with initiative, skill, vision and broad general experience, who are needed to guide and plan the whole scheme of production. The need for a group of skilled men to manage the details of production is constantly increasing. College trained men are reluctant to enter this field and work up from the bottom and in this way master the details through actual work that would fit them for competent leadership.

The co-operative part-time vocational school ensures a program of training that will provide the opportunity of acquiring broader information, technique and skill. Employers, journeymen and other craftsmen are anxious to see an adequate training system provided and are willing to co-operate in establishing a suitable program of vocational work.

During the year a good start was made in developing vocational education in Winnipeg. Two classes were organized, one at the St. John's Technical High School with machine shop practice as the major objective, the other at Kelvin Technical High School with drafting as the core subject.

The St. John's class had been given a definite tryout during the previous year and each member had shown that he had the necessary ability and aptitude for machine shop work to attain a reasonable measure of success.

It was assumed that the product of the shop would be a machinist rather than a machine operator; therefore a thorough knowledge of the construction of machines and machine tools was made an essential part of the course.

The shop is equipped with all the standard machines and machine tools to be found in a modern machine shop, such as engine, turret, tool makers and polishing lathes, planers and shapers, plain and universal milling machines, radial and sensitive drills, drill presses, power saw, lamination press, heat treating furnaces, etc.

The work done is of a very practical nature and covers the production of such machines as engine lathes, combination wood and metal lathes, drill presses, band saws, jig saws, grinders, vises, $\frac{1}{8}$ -, $\frac{1}{4}$ - and $\frac{1}{2}$ -horsepower motors and a wide variety of machinists' tools.

On all jobs going through the shop, drawings or blueprints, mostly made in the school, are used to give the necessary details as to dimensions, finish and the shape of each part. Until the learner has acquired a reasonable degree of skill and experience in the different processes of the trade and in handling machines and tools, use is made of carefully prepared instruction sheets which give in order the steps to be followed in the completion of the job. Information sheets are also supplied. These sheets enable the student to get a maximum of work done during the shop periods.

As the students gain experience and develop judgment they are divided into shop groups and encouraged to make a careful study of the drawing and themselves make out an operation sheet showing the steps which they consider necessary. This requires thinking rather than merely following direction.

The students also receive training in the related drafting, pattern-making and tool smithing departments. The academic part of their work, English, mathematics, and science, is closely related to the shop work.

The drafting class at the Kelvin Technical School was similarly organized, except that the major objective was the preparation of the student, in so far as it is possible in the school drafting room, to enter a concern as an apprentice draftsman and to have a clear conception of the draftsman's place in an up-to-date plant. He was given a thorough grounding in the fundamentals of drafting. As he developed ability he was allowed to proceed as fast as it was possible for him to work and still understand what he was doing. A great deal of attention was paid to correct technique, so that when it was mastered the mind was left free to think on constructive problems. Opportunity was given each pupil to make some of the patterns for which he had made drawings; to see how the castings were made and later on to machine them. Those interested in electricity performed many of the operations represented in their drawings.

During the coming year, if industrial conditions permit, a number of the boys who measure up to the exacting standards set will be placed in commercial shops on the co-operative apprentice plan; that is, they will work in pairs, one boy spending two weeks in school and the other two weeks in the shop or factory. At the end of this period they will change places.

The co-operative system has many advantages:—

1. It gives the basic related information needed for efficient work on the job.
2. It gives the student the industrial knowledge that will be an aid to him as he advances in his work.
3. It develops a background which will aid him to see the worthwhile content of his job and spur him on to greater effort.

4. It gives him an opportunity to get shop practice under actual factory conditions and to get in the school the related English, mathematics and science.
5. It enables him to earn while learning and this permits him to remain in school longer.
6. It gives him a chance to see how the instruction given in the school applies in the shop.

A number of business firms have agreed to co-operate with the school as soon as the boys are ready and business conditions will warrant.

The Winnipeg and Norwood School Boards provide strong industrial arts courses to the end of grade IX. Bench work in wood is given in the senior or grade VI class in the elementary high schools, and the junior high schools are being equipped as rapidly as conditions will permit to provide training in a variety of practical lines, such as sheet metal, ornamental iron work, electricity, mechanical drawing, home mechanics and wood-working. Blueprint reading and considerable information directly related to the work being done is emphasized.

In the high schools the grade X and XI pupils are permitted to specialize in such subjects as machine shop practice, electricity, pattern-making, cabinet making, oxy-acetylene welding, mechanical and architectural drafting. The work becomes more vocational in character, but as the time allotted for this work is limited to 180 minutes per week it cannot be classed as vocational work under the provisions of the Technical Education Act. It is taught by men who have had many years practical experience in the commercial shops as well as from six to fifteen years' experience in teaching. Several teachers have taken special courses at some of the best technical teachers' training schools. These men have made very careful analyses of their courses and have carefully selected from these analyses the best teaching units for presentation to their classes.

The number of boys who received instruction in shop work or drafting for 180 minutes per week was as follows for the year ending June 1930 and 1931 respectively:—

	1931	1930
Vocational	45	41
Grade VI	2,536	2,150
Grade VII	1,683	2,057
Grade VIII	601	758
Grade VIII High School shops	1,175	1,210
Grade VIII Junior High shops	1,039	888
Grade IX High School shops	676	310
Grade IX Junior High shops	852	702
Grade X High School shops	351	141
Grade XI High School shops	30	....
Grade XII High School shops		

Grade XII corresponds with the first year in the University of Manitoba.

Approximately an equal number of girls received instruction in home economics for one-half day per week. The grade VI girls were given hand sewing by the regular classroom teacher. For the grade VII, IX, X and XI classes specialists were employed. All the grade VIII girls received instruction in cookery in specially equipped kitchens. Many of the pupils in grades X and XI also received similar instruction.

Good progress was made in the Brandon Automobile Trade School. Seventeen of the twenty-one students in the first or 1930 class returned for their second year and eighteen new students enrolled for the first year. As there was a large number of enquiries for the coming term, the Brandon School Board doubled the floor space and the Department of Education provided the necessary equipment for the advanced work. The school closes on June 1 in order that the students may secure jobs in garages for the summer. During the month of June special classes were arranged for the men in attendance at the Normal School and for owner drivers.

EVENING SCHOOLS

The attendance at evening schools was lower than usual as many former students were out of employment and a number who formerly lived in the country had returned to their homes for the time being.

The distribution of students was as follows:—

Auto mechanics	72	Miscellaneous	60
Architectural drafting	39	Oxy-acetylene welding	53
Book-keeping	92	Painting	24
Bricklaying	20	Plan reading	23
Cabinet-making	71	Printing	39
Commercial art	13	Radio	49
Cookery	51	Sign painting	21
Dressmaking and millinery	96	Shop mathematics	42
Electricity	261	Show card writing	26
Electric welding	50	Shorthand and typewriting	291
Lip Reading	36	Steam engineering	22
Forging	20	Upholstering	22
Machine drafting	162	Woodturning	12
Machine shop	151	Physical training	88

Canadianization classes were held in five centres only, since the demand for instruction is gradually growing less as immigration is discouraged. The total enrolment was 703 as compared with 1,105 during the previous year, a decrease of 402.

HOME STUDY COURSES

There is a steady demand for correspondence courses, but, strange as it may seem, the students who were temporarily out of work sent in considerably fewer papers than those who were permanently employed.

Hundreds of letters have been received from the Home Study students, and, with scarcely an exception, they expressed entire satisfaction both with the instruction material sent out and the correction service rendered. The enrolment of adults was about equally divided between the city of Winnipeg and the rest of the province. In the high school classes most of the students enrolled were in attendance at high schools outside of Winnipeg.

Manitoba has for two years permitted high school students in certain courses to take a correspondence subject in place of a science subject or a language for grades IX, X and XI and so far the work done has been very satisfactory. It gives the student with a special liking for some subject, like commercial art, radio, automobile work or electricity, a chance to specialize on a vocational subject at the same time that he is getting a good all round general education.

The plan has in it considerable "try out" value. Many boys, for instance, have a feeling that they are born electricians. A year's home study in the subject either confirms their suspicions or proves to them that the subject is not just what they expected.

Correspondence students are enrolled in more than a score of special courses. Those having the largest enrolment are as follows:—

Electricity	203	Mining	48
Steam engineering	68	Commercial Art	57
Commerce	59	Civil Engineering	25
Motor Mechanics	70	Pulp and Paper	19
Drafting	40	Radio	17
Printing	8	Home Economics	32
Miscellaneous	130		

TEACHER TRAINING

Eighteen industrial arts teachers attended a special 80-hour short course in upholstery. Five teachers took a nine weeks' summer course at Menominie, Wisconsin, and two others a six weeks' course at the Manitoba University Summer School. Three teachers completed the year of special training required by the Department of Education for an Industrial Arts Certificate.

DAY SCHOOL CLASSES

The number of students in commercial courses is about the same as last year. There were 150 more taking shop work in the high school, but the work was taken from a general education standpoint rather than vocational and so is not included this year.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The figures given below show along what lines there was the greatest increase as compared with the past three years.

	1928	1929	1930	1931
Number of day schools in which vocational instruction was given.....	12	12	18	19
Number of full-time teachers giving vocational instruction.....	43	67	40	40
Number of pupils in day vocational classes (including School of Arts).....	2,078	2,516	3,058	3,555
Number of evening school teachers (Technical).....	49	77	107	98
Number of evening school students (Technical).....	1,496	1,475	2,066	1,906
Number of teachers in schools, English for Non-English.....	7	7	8	5
Number of students in schools, English for Non-English.....	1,046	1,182	1,105	703
Correspondence enrolment.....	110	282	593	800
Teacher training classes (enrolment).....	16	14	4	5

THE WINNIPEG SCHOOL OF ART

The attendance at the Winnipeg School of Art was almost equal to that of its best year.

The course has been extended to three years and now compares very favourably with that offered in the larger schools of art. A new course in anatomy has been added and the services, on a part-time basis, of one of the professors of the Manitoba University has been secured.

The students of the school as a group most successfully handled the decoration of the properties used in the carnival of the Winnipeg Winter Club.

A complete list of the subjects now included in the curriculum of the Winnipeg School of Art is as follows: antique, still life, design, perspective, illustration, printing on fabrics, etching, linoleum block printing, modelling and anatomy.

MANITOBA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1930, TO JUNE 30, 1931

Municipality or School	Number of Subjects	Number of Classes	Enrolment all Classes	Total Students Hours (by Clock)	Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers		
					Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<i>Winnipeg—</i>										
Daniel McIntyre....	6	10	167	7,917	100	67	167	7	3	10
Kelvin.....	29	47	829	22,796	686	143	829	45	1	46
St. John's.....	15	27	910	26,731	619	291	910	33	9	42
School of Art.....	5		112		59	53	112	3	1	4
<i>Canadianization Class-</i>										
<i>es, Winnipeg—</i>										
Gordon Bell.....	1		104	5,472	35	69	104	1	4	5
Hugh J. McDonald	1		149	6,294	89	60	149	5	1	6
Norquay.....	1		213	9,296	109	104	213	4	3	7
Isaac Newton.....	1		217	12,592	102	115	217	7	3	10
Mining, The Pas.....	1		4	46	4		4	1		1
<i>Canadianization Class-</i>										
<i>es, The Pas.....</i>	1		27	20	17	10	27	1	2	3
Totals.....		84	2,732	91,164	1,820	912	2,732	107	27	134

SASKATCHEWAN

REPORT ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Dr. J. H. McKechnie, Chief Inspector

During the year the new technical school buildings in Saskatoon and in Moose Jaw were practically completed and ready for occupation, and some of the equipment for these buildings provided. The equipment for the Balfour Technical School, Regina, was completed also during the year.

As in former years both day and evening classes were held, the work being confined to Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Regina.

In Regina, day classes included:—

(1) Commercial Education. This continues to be the most prominent phase of this work, the enrolment at the time of the visit of the departmental inspector being 574.

(2) Home Economics.

(3) Industrial Subjects. These included large classes in motor engineering, in electricity, metal working, sheet metal working, wood-working, commercial art and draughting.

Evening classes included the following: telegraphy, electricity, electricity for telephone employees, radio engineering, motor engineering, machine shop, welding, janitor engineering, draughting, English for the non-English, lip reading, first aid for industrial employees, foods and cooking, dressmaking, chemistry for nurses, typewriting, stenography, accountancy and commercial law and book-keeping.

In Saskatoon, day classes consisted of a heavy enrolment in the Commercial School and classes for carpenters' apprentices.

There were twenty-six evening classes, including draughting, English and mathematics for carpenters' apprentices, mathematics for machinists, aero-engineering, practical electricity, radio signalling, carpentry, foods and cookery, dress-making, show card writing and commercial art, stenography, book-keeping, typewriting and English for the non-English.

In Moose Jaw, day classes were confined to commercial work. The commercial enrolment showed considerable increase over the previous year and at the time of inspection stood at 139.

There was only one evening class in operation, namely, machine shop mathematics.

While in all three centres the commercial schools have grown steadily and up to the present have constituted the most prominent part of the enrolment, with the building and equipping of the three new technical school buildings the classes in industrial work have received a very strong stimulus and, judging from the enrolment in all three of these schools at the beginning of the fall term, the industrial classes may soon rival the commercial classes for leadership. It is gratifying to see the foresight and enthusiasm of those interested in promoting the cause of vocational education in Saskatchewan rewarded so liberally, the need for a variation from the traditional academic secondary school courses being amply evidenced by the unexpectedly large numbers seeking enrolment the moment the schools were ready for operation.

The schools have been successful in securing a staff of competent teachers whose guidance should give to the work those characteristics which will make for steady growth and permanent results. The principalships are held by the following: G. R. Dolan, M.A., Balfour Technical School, Regina; A. Hodgkins, M.A., B.Com., Commercial High School, Regina; R. MacGreggor, B.A., Technical School, Saskatoon; J. W. Sifton, B.A., Technical School, Moose Jaw.

SASKATCHEWAN—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES
FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1930, TO JUNE 30, 1931

School	Department	Full-time Classes		Part-time Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers				
		Total enrollment	Average attendance	Total enrollment	Student hours	Male	Female	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	Total
Regina.....	Commercial.....	728	628.28	.....	.....	228	500	728	24	.....	16	8	24
	Household Science.....	.....	.....	11	2,189	.....	11	11	1	.....	.....	1	1
	Motor Mechanics and Industrial	146	131.00	.....	.....	134	12	146	7	5	12	.....	12
Moose Jaw.....	Commercial.....	153	112.97	.....	.....	72	81	153	3	8	7	4	11
Saskatoon.....	Commercial.....	330	285.70	.....	.....	108	222	330	7	10	14	3	17
	Industrial.....	.....	.....	11	3,332	11	.....	11	.....	8	8	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	1,357	1,157.95	22	5,521	553	826	1,379	42	31	57	16	.....

SASKATCHEWAN—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF
TEACHERS IN EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1930, TO
JUNE 30, 1931

School	Number of Subjects	Number of Classes	Total Students Hours (by Clock)	Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers		
				Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Regina.....	28	41	44,856	560	340	900	29	12	41
Moose Jaw.....	1	1	334	12	.....	12	1	.....	1
Saskatoon.....	15	47	20,280	329	667	996	15	7	22
Total.....	.....	89	65,470	901	1,007	1,908	45	19	64

ALBERTA

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Dr. W. G. Carpenter

While there may be little statistically to indicate that technical education has made much progress in the province of Alberta, still it can be definitely shown that the year has been very interesting. Raw materials being low in price and demand and manufactured goods maintaining a relatively high level have made difficulties among Western producers that have been of great moment. The producers of the materials of trade have found jobs insecure, intermittent and in many cases non-supporting to such a degree that expansion in any field is very difficult to attain. Very little additional provision had been made for technical education, although on the other hand the demands have been greater than ever. The fact of non-employment and the observation that the non-trained man is the first to lose his job has made youth turn to the school in numbers that are unprecedented. A young man might better attend school than loaf about without a job. This demand has made a challenge upon the practical schools and has roused adverse criticisms of the courses offered in the purely academic schools.

In Edmonton an interesting situation arose. The Public School Board appointed a representative committee of citizens under the chairmanship of Dr. R. C. Wallace, President of the University of Alberta, and set them the task of studying the high school situation in the city with a view to advising the board as to an adequate solution. The committee gave several meetings to their study and invited contributions from many sources. In the report submitted to the board a large central high school unit was recommended in which was to be made provision for manual subjects in addition to a strong technical unit. A close co-operation between the technical school and labour market was advised that the school might be sensitive to the needs of its constituency. The recommendation as to the centralized plant was submitted to the rate-payers in the form of a by-law and voted upon. The vote was adverse. Much thought was given to the problem, however, which no doubt will result in provision being made for providing technical education along the most approved lines in the near future. The economic situation must clear before there can be much hope for action.

Commercial school education in Edmonton turns stronger than ever.

In Calgary a very fine piece of work was done in the year, both in the new Technical High School and in the Commercial High. The Provincial Institute continued to render a service of real magnitude to a wide range in constituency.

Lethbridge and Medicine Hat have been interested and the School Boards are desirous of instituting a program. The Crownsnest Pass towns, especially Coleman, continued their interest, which was particularly stimulated by the Ministerial Association of Coleman which pressed the School Board for action that a better service be rendered the youth in the town than they were receiving in the mere academic school. The Consolidated School at Coaldale also gave serious thought to the problem. In all cases the economic situation was too grave to face, and action is postponed to a more propitious period.

The year has been one of education and consolidation rather than of expansion. The new Technical High School course was in action in the two Technical Schools and given the test of actual classroom use. As a result, it has been amended and enlarged and polished to work more smoothly. For the first time in this province a clearly defined yardstick with which to measure efficiency was available and the work of the school under the new curriculum was very closely inspected and the students subjected to critical, practical examinations. The year's work was carefully surveyed for each student, his notebook submitted for examination, a practical shop examination was conducted, and in addition a written theoretical test was given. The results of all these surveys contributed to the credit he received for his year's work. There is a determination in the province to maintain a standard of attainment among those selecting technical courses that will remove the validity of any critics who may cast reflections on the training or the standards of attainments of those securing credit. It is the intention of the Department of Education to continue this critical examination until both the instructors and pupils are established in a plane of real attainment. To secure standing in a technical subject a candidate must show application and results.

During the year the curriculum of the Commercial High School was completely revised. One year was added to the course which now extends over a four year period. The Commercial High Schools have become popular and have experienced a period of remarkable growth. The demand is not altogether vocational, because many students are taking commercial courses because of their general utilitarian value. The courses offer to girls a release from the necessity of following a rigid course in algebra, geometry, physics and chemistry as required in the academic school, while it gives the same training in English, history and geography.

In the course of events the employers of stenographers and office help have come to give preference to those who have a high school education. They are more mature than the young graduate of a business college. The training in English is of longer duration and the ability to express thoughts in better form is desired. This attitude has made it difficult for the commercial school graduate with two or three years' training to compete. Many are without jobs and while willing to continue in a training course no provision has been made for them. The adding of the extra year affords a longer period for a young person to grow and to mature. It makes possible the giving of a thorough course in English about which the curriculum is built. It gives a longer period in which to introduce new subjects of study, such as advertising, sales, the use of special machines, etc. It gives a four year course of study which parallels the corresponding years in a regular high school. A youth taking such a course finds himself at the conclusion with a useful equipment for job purposes, while at the same time he has a good general education. It is anticipated that the new course will become popular. Already Vegreville and Edson, both small constituencies, are planning to offer it, the dominating motive being educational. It is more economical to introduce a commercial course than a technical course, which to a degree accounts for the introduction of the former rather than the

latter. The manual arts courses in the public school have been revised and it is planned to give this work a larger attention with higher demands in anticipation of making it more of an introduction to technical courses.

Evening classes were carried on in various centres throughout the province. The mild winter made conditions such in the coal towns and mining camps that several districts found themselves unable to carry a class. This was conspicuously true of Drumheller, which for the first time in years did not carry an evening class. The Mountain Park Branch Camps had a fairly prosperous winter as a result of which more classes were organized and carried to a successful issue than for years. There was nothing outstanding about the work in Calgary or Edmonton, which went along normal lines.

The Provincial Institute of Technology and Art had a successful year. It was feared at the outset that the economic situation might materially affect enrolment, inasmuch as the majority of the students came from outside Calgary and are under the necessity of paying money for their maintenance while at school. The greatest drop was in the Tractor Class attendance, which fell from 217 to 91. The electrical class increased from 124 to 145, while the total enrolment for the year dropped from 679 to 625. Notwithstanding this drop in personnel, the total student hours service was 315,132 student hours, a decrease of only 296 below that of the previous year and only 3,449 student hours less than the banner year 1928-29, when the enrolment in the day classes numbered 861. The actual enrolment in all services offered at the institute was 1,245, against 1,419 in the previous year and 2,023 in the year 1928-29.

An interesting growth in the institute has taken place in the Art Department under the leadership of Mr. A. C. Leighton, R.B.A. The attendance during the year increased from 77 the previous year to 130. Exhibitions were held and enthusiasm aroused. The outlook for the coming year is very promising. During the year, as from the institute, centering around the personality of Mr. Leighton, an Alberta Society of Artists was organized with a provincial charter and with a major object of developing art talent by encouraging achievement of a high standard as a prerequisite for membership. Under the auspices of the society it is planned to organize art clubs throughout the province that may appeal to the institute for aid in criticism and encouragement. Considerable expansion is planned for the coming year.

The restoration of the Technical Education Act was welcomed in Alberta. The grants earned under this Act will stimulate interest and growth in technical education. Interest was maintained among teachers in technical schools in securing higher professional qualifications. Several teachers returned both to Ontario and to Fort Collins, Colorado, to pursue courses to increase their efficiency. The Technical Institute is planning upon offering professional training courses for teachers with Normal School training and wishing to secure qualifications as manual arts instructors. These classes will open September 28, 1931.

ALBERTA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1930, TO JUNE 30, 1931

Municipality and School	Department	Full-time Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers					
		Total enrol- ment	Average attend- ance	Male	Female	Total	Full- time	Part- time	Male	Female	Total	
Calgary S. D. No. 19—												
Prevocational.....	Prevocational.....	243	225.01	124	119	243	8	4	5	7	12	
Technical High.....	Technical Courses.....	222	202.6	195	27	222	10	3	8	5	13	
Commercial High.....	Commercial.....	401	366.1	70	331	401	11	.....	6	5	11
Edmonton S.D. No. 7—												
King Edward Commercial.....	Commercial.....	215	197.8	47	168	215	5	.....	1	4	5
McDougall Commercial.....	Commercial.....	417	383.6	88	329	417	11	.....	4	7	11
Technical High.....	Technical Subjects.....	340	309.4	269	71	340	16	1	14	3	17	
Edmonton Separate School.....	Commercial.....	63	56.75	12	51	63	2	.....	.....	2	2
Lethbridge S.D. No. 51.....	Commercial.....	123	111.4	43	80	123	3	3	1	5	6	
Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary	Industrial.....	625	565.0	560	65	625	25	8	30	3	33	
Totals.....	.....	2,649	2,417.66	1,408	1,241	2,649	91	19	69	41	110

ALBERTA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1930, TO JUNE 30, 1931

Municipality or School	Number of Subjects	Number of Classes	Enrolment all Classes	Total Student Hours (by Clock)	Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers		
					Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Edmonton S.D. No. 7	31	31	621	18,776	459	162	621	15	7	22
Calgary S.D. No. 19.	35	34	523	23,216	284	239	523	18	4	22
Medicine Hat S.D. No. 76.....	1	1	21	1,112	11	10	21	0	1	1
Canmore S.D. No. 168.....	1	1	14	480	14	0	14	1	0	1
Rosedale S.D. No. 3751.....	1	1	46	3,408	42	4	46	0	1	1
Mercoal S.D. No. 4226.....	1	1	11	662	11	0	11	1		1
East Coulee No. 4396	1	1	13	408	13	0	13	1		1
Mountain Park S.D. No. 3334.....	2	2	31	1,024	31	0	31	2		2
Luscar S.D. No. 4184	3	3	59	2,248	58	1	59	3		3
Cadomin S.D. No. 3896.....	3	3	36	1,560	35	1	36	3		3
Blairmore S.D. No. 628.....	2	2	28	2,660	28	0	28	1		1
Bellevue S.D. No. 1336.....	2	2	36	2,150	36	0	36	2		2
Provincial Institute of Technology and Art.....	21	23	435	19,603	327	45	372	20		20
Totals.....		105	1,874	77,307	1,349	462	1,811	67	13	80

BRITISH COLUMBIA

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ORGANIZER OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

John Kyle

DAY SCHOOLS

The Technical School in Vancouver city is the one large school in the province where specific trade courses may be obtained. Great care has been exercised in drawing up the courses to preserve educational values; at the same time the tendency has been avoided to load up practical courses with theoretical textbook material which might almost be called irrelevant matter.

At present every workshop instructor is compelled to take a course in pedagogy and teaching methods, and, while this should be strictly adhered to, it would be well for complete co-operation to see that all academic teachers in the technical school take a shop course.

The courses of study vary from short intensive ones of a few months' duration to one extending to four years. When the longest technical course was of three years' duration and students wished to try the matriculation examination to university, neglect of shopwork was resorted to, even to dispensing with it altogether. Now that a four-year course is in operation there can be little objection to preparing selected and clever students for university. While at first such students may have had no intention of attending university, they come to realize that training of university standard, especially in the science course, is helpful in obtaining and holding the higher professional positions, and when there is no class in the school for the purpose of preparing for university entrance, they feel as if they had been guided off the track. Moreover, boys who have taken the technical course are in a finer position to work their own way through

university than those who have taken the academic course. They can commercialize their school training to better advantage; therefore the matriculation course should have its rightful place in the technical school.

Last year attention was drawn to the great field of technical work not yet touched and for which credentials were demanded by the statutes of the provincial Government. The following examples may be enumerated:—

- (a) Qualifications for provincial and Dominion papers as engineers of the first, second, third, or fourth classes.
- (b) Qualifications for provincial papers as miners, plumbers, and moving-picture operators.
- (c) Qualifications in navigation for masters, mates, and seafaring men.
- (d) Qualifications in aeronautics.

It is along these lines that the technical school should mainly develop in order to successfully carry on industrial education.

Industry calls for the finest minds and intellect in the country; intelligent men of foresight and ambition who will take their places as leaders in the community.

Day students in the technical school number 1,010. Night students number 824. Day students in Vancouver taking technical subjects number 1,393.

The T. J. Trapp Technical School, New Westminster, has a wonderfully varied program. This includes junior high, technical high, technical (to a limited degree), commercial, home economics and agriculture. The work in the shops is of a high standard, and a few special vocational students are admitted for workshop courses. The organization of this difficult problem is splendidly carried out and speaks well for all concerned. The total enrolment numbers 508.

AGRICULTURE

This subject is alluded to because it is included among those recognized by the Dominion Government for future technical education grants.

Agriculture as a school subject is taught in the following High Schools: Chilliwack, Courtenay, Kelowna, Maple Ridge, New Westminster, Penticton, Richmond, Salmon Arm, Summerland and Victoria.

The character of the course is of a very general nature, as may be judged from the manuals on the subject published for high schools. The grave danger is that the teacher will work from text-books instead of from practical experience on the home farm, home garden, or even school garden.

Judging from the requirements for grants previously insisted upon by the Dominion Government, the practical work will require to be definitely stressed, even to spending on it fifty per cent of the time.

The fundamental importance of the subject cannot be questioned, but the educational approach from a pre-vocational, vocational or purely academic standpoint, has long been a moot point. From any standpoint the subject is one of a scientific and educational nature, but the guiding motto should be: "Learn to know by doing."

SCHOOL OF DECORATIVE AND APPLIED ART

This school is doing excellent work in decorative and applied art. The standard of accomplishment is extremely high in applique and embroidery, illumination and lettering, pottery, modelling, show card and poster work, figure drawing and composition. It will bear comparison with that in larger centres which have been established for many years.

The training for the school diploma, which requires attendance for four years, is all that could be desired. The school is worthy of having more desirable and commodious quarters in which students could take greater pride,

but they may console themselves with the fact that all great schools began in a similar humble way, and that it is not the building which is responsible for the standard of work accomplished.

Arrangements have wisely been made by which students may qualify for a provincial certificate to teach art in the schools of the province.

Students attending the day classes number 86, and those attending night classes number 358.

A full list of cities participating in the work of technical education is appended, and this shows an enrolment of 5,856 students.

The amount paid by the Department of Education as grants in aid of teachers' salaries for the day school work mentioned during the year July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931, amounted to \$114,342.09, and the grants in aid of buildings and equipment amounted to \$7,895.79.

APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL

No report on technical work should be completed without reference to the work of the Apprenticeship Council in Vancouver City.

Employers and unions of most building trades have agreed to place their apprentices under the council on a proper system of indenture, which provides a definite scale of wages to be paid and sets out clearly the obligations of both parties.

The council seeks to extend its plan of bringing to an end the loose form of apprenticeship so general in Vancouver, and in this the larger contracting firms are lending generous support.

The group of public-spirited men on the Vancouver Apprenticeship Council has been brought together from a small beginning chiefly by the persistent and unselfish efforts of one or two prominent contractors.

The council assists in finding the most suitable type of boy, keeps him under observation and provides special evening trade classes, with periodical examinations. This boy is encouraged to improve his technical knowledge and is advised and guided during his most impressionable years.

Once a month the council receives reports of boys' progress in work and school studies, passes upon applications for indentures, confers with technical school authorities, and arbitrates on any disagreements that may arise between the apprentice and his employer.

Keeping in touch with apprentices who are under the wing of the Vancouver Apprenticeship Council is the particular duty of the Superintendent of Apprentices. He assists and guides them from the first, stimulating their desire to become skilled workmen, and from his own experience arriving at an understanding of their mental attitude and of their work in all its phases.

The superintendent sees that the boys attend their technical school classes regularly. He obtains reports from the instructors and receives applications from boys desiring to be apprenticed in a trade, interviewing employers on their behalf. It is recommended that the age for a beginner should be between 16 and 18. He should preferably have high school or technical school education and have a natural interest and ability towards construction work.

When placed with a contractor, the apprentice is on trial for a time, and, if satisfactory, is then indentured for four years. In this indenture he binds himself to give faithful attention to his duties, to make all possible efforts towards learning his trade, and to make regular attendance each winter at the evening trade classes in the technical school.

At the end of his four years the apprentice's record is considered by the council. If his employer's report and those of others vouch for his fitness, he is qualified as a competent tradesman. If it is considered that further training is necessary, the boy is given an extension of six months or one year.

Under the guidance of the Vancouver Apprenticeship Council the apprentice benefits by a more contented mind, knowing he will receive equitable treatment. He also develops a sense of responsibility and takes a greater interest in his work.

NIGHT SCHOOLS

No educational money is better expended than that on adult education. The extent of the training may be judged from the subjects enumerated below, and the type of training may be termed twofold, for it includes both education for working hours and education for hours of leisure. As things have been in the past, leisure has represented the short hours of life—work, the long hours; but machinery is fast altering the situation, until leisure will soon occupy the larger proportion of the hours of life. Then the important question will be, and indeed is now: "What is the best way to spend one's leisure hours?"

Dr. L. P. Jacks, one of the world's finest philosophers, is convinced that the right direction is towards a form of education in which the chief object is skill rather than mere knowledge. In the words of this well known philosopher: "The need is for a form of education in which creative skill is the chief objective. It is a thing that may take ten thousand forms, but the form with which we should begin, I think, is in the direction of the arts and crafts. Man, as I understand him, is essentially a skill-hungry animal, and until that desire is satisfied in one way or another, he will never be satisfied."

That British Columbia is, in a small way, doing her part in this respect may be judged from the following:—

Night schools, with a total enrolment of 7,179 students, were conducted in the following cities, municipalities, and rural districts in the province: Anyox and Granby Bay, Armstrong, Blakeburn, Britannia Beach, Britannia Mines, Burnaby, Champion Creek, Chilliwack Municipality, Comox, Courtenay, Denman Island, Fernie, Fraser Mills, Glade, Kaslo, Kelowna, Kimberley, Ladysmith, Maple Ridge, Michel and Natal, Mission, Mitchell Bay, New Westminster, North Vancouver Municipality, Ocean Falls, Okanagan Centre, Peachland, Pioneer Mines, Port Coquitlam, Powell River, Rutland, Saanich, Shoreacres, Silvertown, Summerland, Surrey, Vancouver, Vernon, Victoria, West Vancouver, and Winfield.

The undermentioned subjects were included in the night-school courses: Academic courses for junior and senior matriculation, physics, chemistry, general science, mathematics, history, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, French, Latin, singing and choral, English for new Canadians, commercial English, commercial French, commercial Spanish, public speaking, psychology, shorthand, typewriting, secretarial practice, business correspondence, book-keeping and accounting, cost accounting, salesmanship, commercial arithmetic, technical drafting, machine construction and drawing, machine shop practice, motor mechanics, automotive electricity, electrical engineering, stationary engineering, diesel engineering, mining engineering, acetylene welding and cutting, heating and welding for steamfitting trade, building construction for carpenters and millworkers, sheet-metal work, general and decorative concrete work, plumbing, painting and decorating, sign and pictorial painting, plain and ornamental plastering, radio course, wireless telegraphy and telephony, printing and presswork, show card writing, cabinet-making, carpentry and joinery, art metal-work, cookery, dress-making, millinery, china painting.

TEACHER-TRAINING CLASSES

Technical Teachers.—The technical work of the province has been greatly facilitated by the determination of the Department of Education to see that all instructors are trained to teach. Classes for this purpose were organized about twelve years ago.

These classes meet in Vancouver Technical School, and are well attended, both on Saturdays during the year and at summer school. All applicants must have served an apprenticeship at a trade and show proof that they have reached 100 per cent of the requirements included in the analysis of the trade.

It is possible to obtain a technical certificate which is considered by the Department of Education as equal in every respect to a certificate of academic standing.

There are 116 students enrolled in the teacher-training courses in technical subjects, and 50 students enrolled in the teacher-training course in commercial subjects. The total amount expended in teacher-training from July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931, amounted to \$7,514.17.

CORRESPONDENCE INSTRUCTION

Correspondence Lessons in Coal-Mining and Surveying

This work is conducted to prepare men for the examinations demanded by the Department of Mines in the interest of public safety. The course embraces the following:—

- No. 1. Preparatory mining course for boys over fifteen years of age, who have left school.
- No. 2. Course in arithmetic and mathematics.
- No. 3. Course for fire-boss, shift-boss or shot-lighter's papers (third class).
- No. 4. Course for overman's papers (second class).
- No. 5. Course for mine manager's papers.
- No. 6. Course in mine survey work.

The depressed condition of the coal trade has been responsible for a great drop in numbers from our classes. The enrolment of active members numbers only eighteen.

The enrolment of students taking commercial subjects, however, numbers 254, which, together with 29 students taking home economics, make a total enrolment of 301.

A great field of expansion lies in teaching technical subjects by correspondence. There is no logical reason why such practical work should be taught as physics, commercial subjects, and those included in home economics, and that the high school technical course should be neglected.

There are courses prepared in machine-shop work, sheetmetal work, carpentry and joinery, cabinet-making, industrial design, electricity and auto mechanics.

The total amount expended in correspondence instruction from July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931, amounted to \$3,564.

ADMINISTRATION

The total amount spent on administration of technical work from July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931, amounted to \$7,829.39, making a grand total of \$173,470.72 for the year.

Day-schools	\$114,342 09
Night-schools	32,325 28
Teacher-training	7,514 17
Teaching by correspondence	3,564 00
Technical equipment	7,895 79
Administration	7,829 39
	<hr/>
	\$173,470 72

BRITISH COLUMBIA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES
FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1930, TO JUNE 30, 1931

Municipality and School	Department	Full-time Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers				
		Total Enrol- ment	Average Attend- ance	Male	Female	Total	Full- time	Part- time	Male	Female	Total
Burnaby.....	Commercial.....	166	149.00	.....	.....	166	13	.....	8	5	13
Delta.....	Commercial.....	17	15.46	.....	.....	17	1	.....	.....	1	1
Kamloops.....	Commercial.....	43	43.00	.....	.....	43	2	.....	1	1	2
	Technical.....	152	152.00	.....	.....	152	1	.....	.....	.....	1
	Home Economics.....	183	183.00	.....	.....	183	1	4	2	3	5
Nelson.....	Commercial.....	23	23.00	.....	.....	23	1	.....	.....	1	1
New Westminster.....	Commercial.....	149	138.84	.....	.....	149	2	.....	1	1	2
	Home Economics.....	78	71.66	.....	.....	78	1	.....	.....	4	4
	Technical.....	281	261.64	.....	.....	281	15	1	12	1	16
North Vancouver.....	Commercial.....	74	66.76	.....	.....	74	3	.....	.....	2	2
Oak Bay.....	Commercial.....	44	41.00	.....	.....	44	2	2	2	2	4
	Technical.....	31	31.00	.....	.....	31	7	3	6	4	10
	Home Economics.....	30	30.00	.....	.....	30	1	1	1	1	1
	Art.....	15	15.00	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Commercial.....	41	38.11	.....	.....	41	2	.....	.....	2	2
Prince Rupert.....	Home Economics.....	107	104.04	.....	.....	107	2	.....	.....	2	2
	Technical.....	50	48.00	.....	.....	50	1	.....	1	.....	1
	Commercial.....	20	18.40	.....	.....	20	1	.....	.....	1	1
Revelstoke.....	Commercial.....	15	14.22	.....	.....	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surrey.....	Technical.....	1,775	1,624.10	.....	.....	1,775	37	24	38	23	61
Vancouver.....	Commercial.....	1,393	1,344.34	.....	.....	1,393	43	39	73	9	82
	Technical.....	467	450.50	.....	.....	467	2	56	33	25	58
	Home Economics.....	86	78.76	.....	.....	86	4	5	7	2	9
Victoria.....	Art.....	343	309.84	.....	.....	343	6	14	10	10	20
	Commercial.....	176	167.30	.....	.....	176	4	24	17	11	28
West Vancouver.....	Technical.....	97	87.00	.....	.....	97	2	.....	1	1	2
	Commercial.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....		5,856	5,505.97	.....	.....	5,856	154	174	216	112	328

Teacher-Training Classes—Enrolment, 166; Teachers, 14.
Correspondence Department—Enrolment, 301; Staff, 11.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER
OF TEACHERS IN EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1930,
TO JUNE 30, 1931

Municipality or School	Total Number of Subjects	Total Number of Classes	Total Enrol- ment all Classes	Total Student Hours (by Clock)	Number of Indi- viduals Enrolled			Teachers		
					Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Anyox and Granby Bay.....	10	23	392	24,566	362	30	392	13	2	15
Armstrong.....	1	1	19	734	7	12	19	1		1
Blakeburn.....	1	1	15	2,156	15		15	1		1
Britannia Beach.....	3	3	38	310	15	23	38	2	1	3
Britannia Mines.....	2	2	20	856	18	2	20	2		2
Burnaby.....	11	20	327	17,677	163	164	327	10	7	17
Champion Creek.....	1	1	12	444	12		12		1	1
Chilliwack Municipal- ity.....	2	4	131	4,039	117	14	131	3		3
Comox.....	1	1	12	72		12	12		1	1
Courtenay.....	7	5	89	7,657	58	31	89	2	3	5
Denman Island.....	1	1	11	275		11	11		1	1
Fernie.....	5	5	54	3,743	33	21	54	3	2	5
Fraser Mills.....	1	3	53	4,822	39	14	53	1		1
Glade.....	1	1	9	149	8	1	9		1	1
Kaslo.....	2	2	29	1,752	26	3	29	2		2
Kelowna.....	1	1	30	692		30	30		1	1
Kimberley.....	1	1	36	3,732	36		36		1	1
Ladysmith.....	2	1	15	1,199	12	3	15	1		1
Maple Ridge.....	2	2	56	1,977	28	28	56	2		2
Michel and Natal.....	4	3	39	2,532	39		39	3		3
Mission.....	3	1	14	1,502	6	8	14		1	1
Mitchell Bay.....	1	1	16	368	11	5	16		1	1
New Westminster.....	22	24	366	17,420	232	134	366	15	6	21
N. Vancouver Muni- cipality.....	1	1	12	90	3	9	12		1	1
Ocean Falls.....	12	13	185	8,094	165	12	177	9	2	11
Okanagan Centre.....	1	1	16	126		16	16		1	1
Peachland.....	1	1	16	36		16	16		1	1
Pioneer Mines.....	1	1	17	420	16	1	17		1	1
Port Coquitlam.....	1	1	12	225		12	12		1	1
Powell River.....	6	4	89	9,336	63	22	85	3		3
Rutland.....	1	1	11	88		11	11		1	1
Saanich.....	1	1	17	246		17	17		1	1
Shoreacres.....	2	1	28	524	24	4	28	1		1
Silverton.....	1	1	39	522	19	20	39		1	1
Summerland.....	1	1	57	1,412	19	38	57	1		1
Surrey.....	3	3	50	554		47	47		3	3
Vancouver.....	69	137	3,896	204,931	2,446	1,453	3,899	72	27	99
Vernon.....	1	1	40	60		40	40		1	1
Victoria.....	34	37	863	48,214	471	392	863	24	13	37
West Vancouver.....	3	2	24	2,188	5	19	24		2	2
Winfield.....	2	2	24	264		24	24	1	1	2
Totals.....		316	7,179	376,004	4,468	2,699	7,167	172	86	258

IX. COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

The proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act for the year ending March 31, 1931, are summarized in the following report. It constitutes the eighth annual report of proceedings under this statute.

The Combines Investigation Act, chapter 26 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, enacted in 1923, provides "for the investigation of combines, monopolies, trusts and mergers." "Combines" as defined in the statute include only such combinations as have operated or are likely to operate against the interest of the public.

CONSTITUTIONAL VALIDITY OF THE ACT

A unanimous judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, delivered on April 30, 1929, declared the Combines Investigation Act and section 498 of the Criminal Code to be *intra vires* the Parliament of Canada, and reasons for judgment were given by Acting Chief Justice Duff and Mr. Justice Newcombe. Reference to this decision was made in the annual report for 1929-30.

An appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court was taken to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the case was argued, in June, 1930, before Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Merrivale, Lord Atkin, Lord Russell of Killowen and Lord Macmillan. Judgment was delivered on January 29, 1931, upholding the decision of the Supreme Court.

The judgment, which was delivered by Lord Atkin, contains a review of the legislative history of the Act and of section 498 of the Criminal Code, and concludes with a finding that the present legislation is valid as dealing with three classes of subjects named in section 91 of the British North America Act: the criminal law (clause 27), the raising of money by any mode or system of taxation (clause 3), and patents of invention and discovery (clause 22). Clause 2, relating to "the regulation of trade and commerce" is referred to, but their Lordships felt it unnecessary to discuss this further ground. "They desire, however," this section concludes, "to guard themselves from being supposed to lay down that the present legislation could not be supported on that ground."

The greater part of the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act is upheld by the judgment as criminal legislation. Lord Atkin says:—

"The substance of the Act is by section 2 to define, and by section 32 to make criminal, combines which the legislature in the public interest intends to prohibit. The definition is wide, and may cover activities which have not hitherto been considered to be criminal. But only those combines are affected 'which have operated or are likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public, whether consumers, producers, or others'; and if Parliament genuinely determines that commercial activities which can be so described are to be suppressed in the public interest, their Lordships see no reason why Parliament should not make them crimes."

It is the opinion of their Lordships also that the present legislation does not interfere with the administration of justice, which comes within the jurisdiction of the provinces. "Nor is there any ground," the judgment adds, "for suggesting that the Dominion may not employ its own executive officers for the purpose of carrying out legislation which is within its constitutional authority, as it does regularly in the case of revenue officials and other matters which need not be enumerated."

The remedies which the Combines Investigation Act provides in the way of reducing customs duty and revoking patents, having "no necessary connection with the criminal law, must be justified on other grounds":—

"Their Lordships have no doubt that they can both be supported as being reasonably ancillary to the powers given respectively under sec. 91 (3) and affirmed by sec. 122, the raising of Money by any Mode or System of Taxation, and under sec. 91 (22), Patents of Invention and Discovery. It is unfortunately beyond dispute that in a country where a general protective tariff exists persons may be found to take advantage of the protection and within its walls form combinations that may work to the public disadvantage. It is an elementary point of self-preservation that the legislature which creates the protection should arm the executive with powers of withdrawing or relaxing the protection if abused. The same reasoning applies to grants of monopolies under any system of patents."

In the argument before the Judicial Committee, the Dominion Government was represented by Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., and F. P. Varcoe of the Department of Justice. The province of Ontario, as well as the Proprietary Articles Trades Association, was represented by W. N. Tilley, K.C.; the province of Quebec by Hon. Geoffrey Lawrence, Frank Gahan and Maurice Alexander. The interests of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association were further represented by Hildreth Glyn-Jones, son of Sir William Glyn-Jones, who directed the operations of the P.A.T.A. in Canada up to the time of his death in 1927.

The constitutional question which is now disposed of by the judgment of the Privy Council has been before the courts since March, 1929, when the Supreme Court of Canada heard the argument on a reference submitted by the Dominion Government. Such a reference had been urged by the Proprietary Articles Trade Association following Commissioner L. V. O'Connor's finding against that body in October, 1927. The Dominion Government considered it essential for the enforcement of combines legislation in Canada that the questions which had been raised concerning its validity, by counsel and by certain judges of the provincial courts, should be set at rest.

AMALGAMATED BUILDERS' COUNCIL

The results of the investigation into the Amalgamated Builders' Council and other related organizations were reported in the last annual report, and reference was made to the appointment by the Minister of Justice, in February, 1930, of Messrs. A. G. Slaght, K.C., and J. C. McRuer, K.C., as counsel to institute proceedings against the members of the alleged combine. Preliminary hearings on charges under the Combines Investigation Act and under section 498 of the Criminal Code were commenced early in 1930 before Magistrate Brodie at Windsor and Magistrate Scandrett at London, Ontario. A further charge under section 444 of the Criminal Code, dealing with conspiracy to defraud the public, was laid against those charged at London. Pleas of guilty were entered by the thirteen London contractors at the hearing before the London magistrate in May, 1930, and also by George R. Baker, vice-president of the A.B.C., at the hearing in Windsor in June. Fines totalling \$26,500 were imposed. The preliminary hearings of the cases against the remaining defendants at Windsor were completed in July, and committal for trial was postponed until February, 1931, pending the judgment of the Privy Council on the validity of the Combines Investigation Act and of section 498 of the Criminal Code. At the completion of the London preliminary hearings in February, 1931, the prosecutions were taken over from the Dominion by the Ontario Government and were conducted at Sandwich by D. L. McCarthy, K.C., A. G. Slaght, K.C., and J. C. McRuer, K.C. Seven charges were laid against each of the accused, four of them under the Combines Investigation Act and three under the Criminal Code, section 498. The charges related to combining with the result of lessening competition, enhancing prices, fixing common or resale prices, limiting facilities for supplying and dealing, and otherwise restraining or injuring trade in relation

to plumbers', steam-fitters', sheet metal workers' and other builders' supplies or services. On March 2 an Essex County Grand Jury returned a true bill against all persons charged at Sandwich with the exception of three sheet metal contractors. Of the seventeen defendants six, including the chief officers of the combine, were tried by Mr. Justice Wright without a jury, and eleven were tried by a jury before Mr. Justice Sedgewick.

The non-jury case, *Rex v. Singer et al*, was heard at the assizes of the Supreme Court of Ontario at Sandwich by Mr. Justice Wright, March 3 to March 7. Judgment was delivered on March 23, when Louis M. Singer, K.C., of Toronto, and Charles E. Paddon and Herbert Ward, Windsor plumbing contractors, were found guilty under all seven charges. The three other defendants, R. E. Belyea, H. A. Weinraub and W. F. O'Connor, all residents of Toronto, were found not guilty. A fine of \$8,000 was imposed on Louis M. Singer, with an alternative of eight months' imprisonment, and a fine of \$800 on each of the other two defendants, with alternatives of two months' imprisonment. The convictions were appealed, and the Crown appealed against the acquittal of Belyea and Weinraub.

On March 23 the trial of the remaining eleven Windsor members was commenced at the continuation of the Sandwich assizes under Mr. Justice Sedgewick, in the case of *Rex v. White et al*. The trial lasted eight days, concluding on April 1, when the eleven accused were convicted by the jury under all seven charges. Mr. Justice Sedgewick postponed sentences in this case until later in the month of April.

Mr. Justice Wright, in his judgment, refers to the A.B.C. case as the first prosecution under the Combines Investigation Act. He reviews the history of the various organizations leading up to the offences charged in the indictment and says:—

"From the foregoing it is manifest that these three organizations (Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, Dominion Chamber of Credits, Limited, and Amalgamated Builders' Council) were formed and operated for the express purpose of controlling the plumbing and heating industry in its various branches, including manufacturing and jobbing, and to further that end absolute control and direction of these organizations were vested in one individual, styled 'Commissioner,' which in itself was a vicious and indefensible system.

"The inquiry will now be directed to the various acts and matters alleged by the Crown to constitute a contravention or violation of the statutes referred to in the indictment.

"In the first instance there is the act of bringing into one organization the manufacturers, jobbers and master plumbers so as to create or control a monopoly of the sale of plumbers' supplies and the plumbing industry generally. This was in the first instance effected by the organization of the Canadian Heating and Plumbing Guild, and the other two organizations were merely to further that object.

"That there was a fixing of a common price was shown by the action of the members of the Guild in Windsor, at their meeting on September 12, 1927."

At this meeting, and at other meetings to which reference is made, certain resolutions were carried which set forth the intention of fixing a common price for supplies and services.

"Another branch of the case concerns or includes the operations of these organizations as creating a monopoly or limiting competition in the plumbing and heating industry at Windsor. At a meeting of Local Sec. 112, held on October 4, 1928, at Windsor, a resolution was adopted in the following terms:—

Resolved that the members of this local ought not to purchase and after communication of this resolution will not purchase from any supplier who directly or indirectly sells plumbing, heating or radiation fixtures, goods, materials or systems, in or about or for installation or use in or about the border cities to persons, firms or corporations other than members of this local."

"The evidence established that this resolution was acted upon in many instances and non-members of the Amalgamated Builders' Council at Windsor found great difficulty in procuring supplies and were greatly embarrassed in their business operations. From time to time manufacturers and wholesalers of plumbing and heating supplies were furnished with lists of members of the local Section 112 of the Amalgamated Builders' Council, and there was a tacit, if not an express, agreement that the dealers would refuse to sell to non-members. and this was actually done in many instances. . . .

"The next step is to determine if this combine has operated or is likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public, whether consumers, producers or others. The deductions I have already drawn from the evidence clearly establish that the combine in this case falls within the class indicated in this subsection.

"However, the statute requires other conditions to bring a combine within the Act. To come within the statute, the combine must also be a merger, trust, or monopoly so-called, or (a) result from any actual or tacit contract, agreement, arrangement or combination which has or is designed to have the effect of any of the results set forth in clauses i, ii, iii, iv, v or vi of section 2, subsection 1(c).

"The indictment does not charge that the combine under review was a merger, trust or monopoly, and while the evidence appears to establish that there was a virtual monopoly created by the workings of this combine, it is not necessary for me to decide this point.

"The indictment does, however, allege that the combine resulted from an actual or tacit contract, agreement, arrangement or combination which has or is designed to have the effects set forth in clauses i, iii, iv and v of section 2, subsection 1 (c). The evidence, in my view, as already indicated, clearly establishes that there was an actual or tacit agreement, arrangement or combination, but it is still open for decision as to the actual or designed effect of such combine.

"In my opinion the evidence establishes, and I so find, that the combine did have or was designed to have the following effects:—

- (a) Limiting facilities for supplying or dealing in plumbing and heating supplies within the purview of subsec. 1 (c) (i).
- (b) Fixing a common price within the meaning of subsec. 1 (c) (iii).
- (c) Enhancing the price or cost of articles within the meaning of subsec. 1 (c) (iv).
- (d) Preventing or lessening competition or substantially controlling within the city of Windsor and adjoining district the purchase, sale or supply of plumbing and heating materials.

"Summarizing these findings, the result is that I hold the combine disclosed in the evidence falls within the class of combines prohibited by section 2 of this Act. . . .

"Stress was also laid by counsel for the accused on the provisions of section 4 of the Combines Investigation Act, and sections 2, 4 and 29 of the Trade Unions Act, R.S.C. 1927, chapter 202.

"Dealing first with section 4 of the Combines Investigation Act, it clearly applies to combinations of workmen or employees only and the accused are certainly not in that class.

"The sections of the Trade Unions Act present greater difficulty. Section 2 defines a trade union. Section 4 relates to civil actions only. Section 29 declares a member of a trade union shall not be liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise merely because the purposes of the trade union are in restraint of trade. In the present instance it is not the purpose of the so-called trade union (Amalgamated Builders' Council), which is called in question, but the operations of its individual members which greatly exceed the legitimate purposes and objects of a trade union. It would be a travesty on justice if acts and transactions such as those disclosed in the evidence in this case could be justified or excused merely because the offenders were members of a trade union.

"Thus far I have dealt with the evidence mainly from the viewpoint of the Combines Investigation Act, but the indictment in counts 5, 6 and 7 contains charges under the provisions of section 498, subsection 1 (a), 1 (b) and 1 (d) of the Criminal Code. The evidence applies to these charges as well as to those already reviewed, and the findings of fact will also apply to these counts.

"The evidence establishes a conspiracy to unduly limit the facilities for supplying and dealing in plumbing and heating supplies. I need only refer to the evidence as to the arrangement restricting the sale or supply of materials to members of the organization in question, which clearly establishes an offence under this section.

"The evidence also establishes a conspiracy to unduly prevent or lessen competition in the sale or supply of plumbing and heating materials within the meaning of subsection (d) of section 498.

"I find upon the evidence that there was a conspiracy to restrain or injure trade or commerce as defined in subsection (b).

"Section 498 contains a saving clause in subsection 2 similar in its terms to section 4 of the Combines Investigation Act, and as I have already stated my views on the scope and meaning of this provision, it is unnecessary to repeat them here. It is strenuously argued that the provisions of section 497 apply to the situation in this case. It was contended by counsel for the Crown and I think properly that the provisions of section 497 relate only to offences charged under subsection (b) of section 498. It will be noted also that section 497 of the Criminal Code is in practically the same language as section 29 of the Trade Unions Act, which has already been considered. It is quite evident that it was never intended by Parliament that section 497 should operate as a complete defence to all the offences created by section 498 of the Code. As already stated it is not the purposes of the trade union that are attacked in these proceedings, but the acts and operations of some of the members which are entirely outside the ambit of a trade union, and in this view section 497 cannot avail as a defence. . . .

"Having arrived at the conclusion that offences were committed against both the Combines Investigation Act and the Criminal Code, it now becomes necessary to decide as to the complicity or participation of the accused in the offences established.

"I shall deal first with the case of the accused Singer. I have already, in discussing the evidence, pointed out that he was the originator of the three organizations referred to; that he was the Commissioner of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, the Dominion Chamber of Credits, and the Amalgamated Builders' Council; that he directed the operation of all three organizations, not as an ordinary member but as a paid commissioner receiving from these organizations during their existence the sum of approximately \$40,000 by way of salary in addition to his expenses. He had the veto power over all the by-laws and proceedings of these organizations; he drafted the agreements and resolutions for the Windsor Local 112 of the Amalgamated Builders' Council; he frequently addressed meetings not only of the associations in general conference assembled, but also the meetings held at Windsor and was in close touch with the workings of the organizations and the actions of the members. There can be no doubt that he was a party and privy to and knowingly assisted in the formation and operation of all the combines which I have already found to have existed. In view of this he should be found guilty of all the offences charged in the indictment. The methods adopted by him showed a studied and deliberate effort to effect an unlawful result under the pretence of keeping within the letter of the law. . . .

"As to Paddon and Ward, there can be no doubt, and I so find, that these two men played an active part in all the transactions that took place in Windsor. Paddon was particularly active in that respect as his correspondence with Singer and other parties discloses. Ward at times acted as secretary to the Windsor group and had a full knowledge of everything that was going on, and actively participated in the workings of the combines. I find upon the evidence that these two men were parties to the combines, and were also parties to the conspiracies which were entered into. However, Paddon and Ward are laymen and acted generally under the advice and direction of Singer and while they are no less guilty on that account, yet in awarding punishment I propose to take cognizance of these circumstances.

"I find the accused Singer guilty upon the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th counts of the indictment and for such offences I impose a fine of \$4,000, and I direct that in default of payment of such fine he be imprisoned for the period of four months. I also find the accused Singer guilty upon the 5th, 6th and 7th counts of the indictment and in respect thereof I impose a fine of \$4,000 and in default of payment thereof I direct that he be imprisoned for the period of four months.

"I find the accused Paddon and Ward guilty on all the counts of the indictment. For the offences set forth in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th counts, I impose a fine of \$400 on the accused Paddon and a further fine of \$400 in respect of the offences set forth in the 5th, 6th and 7th counts, and in default of payment I direct that he be imprisoned for a term of two months. I impose on the accused Ward a fine of \$400 for the offences set forth in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th counts of the indictment and a further fine of \$400 in respect of the offences set forth in the 5th, 6th and 7th counts, and in default of payment I direct that he be imprisoned for the term of two months.

"I find the accused O'Connor, Belyea and Weinraub not guilty on all counts of the indictment."

The offences set forth in the seven counts of the indictment, under all of which three of the accused were convicted, were stated in the judgment as follows:—

"1. That they were parties or privies to or knowingly assisted in the formation or operation of a combine as defined in section 2, subsection 1 (c) (v) of The Combines Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1927, cap. 26.

"2. That they were parties or privies to or knowingly assisted in the formation or operation of a combine as defined in section 2, subsection 1 (c) (iv) of The Combines Investigation Act.

"3. That they were parties or privies to or knowingly assisted in the formation or operation of a combine as defined in section 2, subsection (1) (c) (iii) of The Combines Investigation Act.

"4. That they were parties or privies to or knowingly assisted in the formation or operation of a combine as defined in section 2, subsection 1 (c) (i) of The Combines Investigation Act.

"5. That they did unlawfully conspire, combine, agree or arrange together and with one another, and with certain persons named in the indictment to unduly prevent or lessen competition in the purchase, barter, sale or supply of articles or commodities which may be the subject of trade or commerce, to wit, plumbers' supplies, etc., contrary to the provisions of the Criminal Code, section 498, subsection 1 (d).

"6. That they did unlawfully conspire, combine, agree or arrange together and with one another, and with certain other persons named in the indictment to restrain or injure

trade or commerce in relation to articles or commodities which may be the subject of trade or commerce, to wit, plumbers' supplies, etc., contrary to the provisions of the Criminal Code, section 498, subsection 1 (b).

"7. That they did unlawfully conspire, combine, agree or arrange together or with one another and with certain persons named in the indictment to unduly limit the facilities for supplying or dealing in plumbers' supplies, etc., contrary to the provisions of the Criminal Code, sec. 498, subsection 1 (a)."

The appeal from the judgment in *O'Connor v. Waldron*, referred to in the last annual report was not heard until after the end of the present fiscal year. This case was an action for slander taken by W. F. O'Connor against Gordon Waldron, K.C., the commissioner in the A.B.C. investigation. Mr. Justice Orde dismissed the case on May 5, 1930, and declared that proceedings before a commissioner appointed under the Combines Investigation Act are absolutely privileged, and that commissioner, counsel, witnesses and parties are entitled to the same protection as in a court of law.

ELECTRICAL ESTIMATORS' ASSOCIATION

A preliminary inquiry into the activities of the Electrical Estimators' Association was completed early in 1930, as recorded in the annual report for the last fiscal year. In May, 1930, a commissioner, T. N. Phelan, K.C., was appointed. The evidence of witnesses was taken in Toronto by Major N. F. Newton, barrister, of Parkhill, Ont., as counsel for the commission. The case was argued before the commissioner in public hearings held in the City Hall at Toronto from July 15 to July 18. The commissioner's report was received on October 7, 1930. The findings of the commissioner were that the members of the Electrical Estimators' Association had acted in contravention of the Combines Investigation Act and of section 498 of the Criminal Code. The report states that the main if not the only activity of the Association was the supervision and control of tenders in electrical installations in the Toronto area. Three systems were used in agreeing on the members to whom contracts would be allotted, first, the averaging of tenders; second, the averaging of costs; and third, the system of protected jobs:—

"In the averaging of tenders this practice was followed: Those members who proposed to tender on a job under consideration met at the association's office, bringing with them the tenders which they proposed to submit to the owner. The different tenders were tabulated and averaged, and the tender nearest to the average was then submitted by the member to the owner. Those whose tenders were above the average submitted them without change; those whose tenders were below increased the amount to bring their tender above that submitted by the member selected by the association.

"After a time the method was changed from the averaging of tenders to the averaging of costs. By this method the members of the association who proposed to tender on a job met. Each of those at the meeting submitted his estimate of the cost of labour and material for the work in contemplation. These estimates were tabulated and averaged. According to the plan, if the highest estimate was more than 10 per cent above the next highest, or the lowest more than 10 per cent below the next lowest, these were eliminated before averaging. The member submitting the estimate nearest the average was entitled to submit a tender for the contemplated work without fear of price competition from the other members of the association. To his estimate of costs the successful member was entitled to add an over-riding charge covering overhead and profit, and in an analysis of the different works done on this method the over-riding per cent varied from 20 per cent to 30 per cent, the average being about 27½ per cent.

"Under the third practice of the association above referred to, 'protected jobs,' a member who could establish to the satisfaction of the association a relationship with the owner of the proposed work which gave him some assurance that the contract would be awarded to him, was given the privilege of submitting a tender free from any price competition whatever on the part of the other members of the association. The 'protected' member advised the others in the Association of his tender price. It was for the others then either to refrain from quoting or to quote a figure higher than that of the 'protected' member.

"When a member was successful in securing a contract after it had been allotted to him by the association by any of the above methods, he then paid to the association 2 per cent of the contract price. This percentage was usually added to the tender and passed on to the owner. The association received approximately \$5,300 from this source."

The commissioner's report states that during the period of the association's operation its members were in substantial control of all the larger contracts for installation in the Toronto area having "virtually a monopoly of the larger jobs in the city." The secrecy with which the association was maintained, and its effects in discouraging efficiency are dealt with in the following paragraphs:—

"The secretary and other members of the association admitted that these methods were carefully concealed from the owners and architects with whom the members were dealing. Prominent architects were called who testified that they had no knowledge or suspicion of these practices. Indeed, it is obvious that the practice could not be successfully maintained unless it was kept absolutely secret.

"It was faintly contended that the association came into existence and was maintained for the purpose of educating its members in preparing accurate cost estimates. The evidence does not warrant the conclusion that any attention was given to the education of the members along these lines. The result of the method was rather to encourage carelessness in the preparation of tenders, because the successful member was the one who could most accurately guess the average figures which might be submitted to the association."

With respect to the alleged violation of section 498 of the Criminal Code, the report reads as follows:—

"Competition was interfered with, both in respect of the article or commodity with which the members of the association dealt, and in respect of the labour for the installation of these articles or commodities. An analysis of the figures of different tenders showed that material was a very much larger part of the tender than labour. I find also that competition was unduly prevented or lessened and that the prices of the articles or commodity which the members of the association dealt with were unreasonably enhanced. There was, therefore, a violation of the provisions of the Criminal Code by the members of the association concerned in these unlawful acts."

After summarizing the representations of counsel for the association, the report of the commissioner concludes with the following statement dealing with the alleged offences against the Combines Investigation Act and listing the firms involved:—

"As to the contention of counsel that the eliminating of a possible lower tender was not against the public interest if it was shown that the owner had received good work at a reasonable price, the evidence discloses that, by reason of the operations of the association, owners were called upon to pay a price which was unduly enhanced and unreasonable.

"It is therefore my conclusion that the activities of the association did operate against the interest of the public and that these activities resulted from an agreement which had, or was designed to have, the effect of lessening competition or enhancing price, and constituted a combine contrary to the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act."

The commissioner then reports as his findings that eighteen companies and individuals "were members of the Electrical Estimators' Association . . . and that these members did enter into a combine which was contrary to the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act; and that by section 32 of the Act they committed indictable offences. I am also of the opinion that the same members have violated section 498 of the Criminal Code."

On March 11, 1931, the Minister of Labour remitted the report and evidence to the Attorney-General of Ontario. At the end of the fiscal year prosecutions had not been commenced by the provincial authorities.

MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY

The last annual report stated that an application had been received for an investigation into an alleged combine of certain exhibitors and distributors of motion pictures in Canada. The applicants alleged that Famous Players Canadian Corporation held a virtual monopoly of moving picture theatres in most Canadian cities and in many smaller centres; that it had taken unfair advantage of this monopoly to enhance prices of admission, to restrict the circulation of the best films to theatres under its control; and that in other ways, by using

unfair methods of competition, it had operated to the disadvantage of rival independent theatres as well as the theatre-going public. It was further alleged that the buying power of this corporation gave it a large measure of control over the ten motion picture exchanges in Canada, distributors of films, and that these exchanges assisted in securing and keeping monopoly control and were parties to the combine.

On September 23, 1930, Peter White, K.C., was appointed as commissioner to investigate the alleged combine. The first hearings were held in Toronto early in October. A. C. Heighington, K.C., and B. H. L. Symmes acted as counsel for the Dominion Government; Strachan Johnston, K.C., and R. H. Parmenter, K.C., appeared for Famous Players Canadian Corporation, Limited, and J. R. L. Starr, K.C., for Motion Picture Distributors and Exhibitors of Canada. G. W. Mason, K.C., M. H. Ludwig, K.C., F. C. Carter, L. Rosenfeld and G. M. Willoughby also appeared as counsel for certain film distributors and exhibitors.

Hearings were held in Toronto and extended at intervals over a period of six months, concluding in March. The methods and results of the extension of control by Famous Players Canadian Corporation, Limited, over Canadian motion picture theatres and the Canadian motion picture business were the chief subjects of the investigation. At the close of the fiscal year the report of the commissioner had not been completed. A summary of his findings and a statement of the action taken following their publication will be recorded in the annual report for 1931-32.

BREAD-BAKING INDUSTRY

As the result of complaints received from Vancouver, Winnipeg, and a number of other cities in the Dominion, an investigation was made by the registrar into an alleged combine in the bread-baking industry in Canada. The investigation was completed in February, 1931.

The report states that four flour milling companies had acquired control over bakeries which produce over a third of the bread sold in the Dominion and that the higher prices charged by this type of bakery had been due to competition in quality, service and salesmanship. Competition in price was appearing, however, from other sources, and with it substantial reductions in price.

"So far as the situation throughout the Dominion of Canada is concerned," the report concludes, "it has not disclosed a combination which has operated or is likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public. Particular attention has been given in the inquiry to the vertical combination effected through the entry of certain flour milling companies into the bread-baking industry. No conclusive evidence has been adduced to show that this combination constitutes a combine within the meaning of the Combines Investigation Act. At the same time, the predominant position of these flour milling companies in the baking business, and the possibilities of monopoly and price enhancement which are theirs, are such as to warrant continued governmental interest in the situation, and, should the need arise, further governmental action on behalf of the consuming public."

"It is often assumed that, in business, combination is the very antithesis of competition; that so long as competition exists, a combination of manufacturers or dealers cannot maintain excessive prices. Competition, regarded as the life of trade, is depended upon also as the public's chief measure of protection. Distinction should be made, however, between two different types of competition: the one, competition in price; the other, competition in quality, service and sales promotion. The one tends to keep costs and prices down to a minimum; the other, where it is not kept within control by price competition or some other means of regulation, has usually the opposite effect of increasing costs and prices.

"Within the bread-baking industry examples of both kinds of competition are clearly seen; competition in quality, service and salesmanship more plainly in recent years, competition in price very markedly in recent months. The latter type seems to have come in part as a reaction from the other.

"What the present inquiry has disclosed is that higher prices have been due not so much to combination as to this costly form of competition in quality, service and salesmanship. The additional costs have quickly become absorbed into normal costs, ultimately appearing to be as necessary as any other items of expense. Such increased costs are all but certain to lead to higher prices, and the baker's explanation of these higher prices is

that they do little more than reimburse him for his actual outlays. This is the situation which has developed in the bakery trade during a period in which the public was less concerned about price than it is at present. The bakers have become engrossed in a competition which has led them into adding more and more of the expensive ingredients in order to attract business, into more elaborate delivery and other services, into selling campaigns which have for their chief object persuading potential customers to 'change bakers,' a service for which consumers of bread in the end have to pay.

"There is no gainsaying that the consumer himself should accept a certain share of the responsibility for present-day high prices, of bread as of many other commodities. He is getting more and he is paying more for it. The acceptance of, or the demand for, extra service, extra quality and wider variety, particularly in periods of prosperity, sometimes without apparent realization that they must eventually be paid for, plays an important part in the maintenance of prices at high levels."

"Since 1925 four flour milling companies have acquired control over 96 bakeries operating from Nova Scotia to British Columbia, which now produce over a third of the bread sold in the Dominion and over ninety per cent of the bread sold in the localities in which they operate. In most instances these bakeries were going concerns. Many of them had been engaged, even before they were acquired, in the highly expensive sales campaigns above referred to. These campaigns have not been introduced, therefore, as a result of the new control, but on the other hand it is not apparent that the new control has thus far been followed by reduced selling costs."

"If it were not for other price competition beyond its control, a combination of this type and size might affect prices to the disadvantage of the public. The chief possibilities of such disadvantage lie in the direction of price agreements among the mill-controlled groups, of continued costly sales competition, and of the dictation of the prices charged by independent bakeries. The power of the mill bakeries over independents is greatly augmented by their ability to suffer heavy losses in one community where it might be considered desirable to eliminate competition by means of a price war. These, however, are only possibilities. It seems likely also that the development of the newer forms of price competition will continue to be effective in preventing undue advantage being taken of the reductions in price which have occurred within recent months. Chain store competition, even though much of it has been below cost, supplemented by the competition of smaller low-cost bakeries all over the country, has made itself felt. The small capital required to operate small bakeries and the short time within which they can be brought into operation is a public safeguard of some importance. . . . There is also the additional possibility of bread being baked at home in the event of bakers' prices going beyond what are considered reasonable limits. Modern living conditions, however, have lessened the importance of this as a competitive factor."

"Apparently the situation has been taking care of itself, and can continue to take care of itself so long as these factors, actual and potential, remain in existence. If they continue to be as effective as they have been (and there seems to be no reason to believe that they will not), the public as well as the industry will be the better off, having such problems solved without the necessity of governmental intervention."

"Within recent months other forms of competition have appeared which make it difficult for the mill-controlled bakeries to sustain prices at unduly high levels. The same tendency toward centralization of industry which is seen in the consolidation of bakeries and their control by flour milling companies is to be observed also in the entrance of the chain store into the bakery business. On the one hand we have the flour mills reaching forward into bread manufacture and distribution; on the other we have the chain store, primarily a retail distributing organization, reaching back into manufacture—the two meeting on the common competitive ground of the bread-baking industry."

The report states that in some cases the chain store has been selling below cost and charging the loss to advertising. "Such a practice," it says, "particularly on the part of a chain which carries many lines of goods and can afford to cut on one for advertising purposes, undoubtedly works an injury to the baking trade whose only or chief product is affected. The impression which is given to many is that 5 cents must be a fair price for the pound-and-a-half loaf, and that anything above that is excessive. On the other hand, where costs of the larger bakeries appear to become unduly high, and where little evidence of price competition is apparent, an extreme form of price-cutting may serve a highly useful public purpose in forcing reductions in costs. Certainly any experiment which shows possibilities of eliminating the admitted wastes of modern distributive methods, in the bread business as in many other lines, is much needed and is certain to be welcomed."

OTHER COMPLAINTS AND INQUIRIES

One application, received during the fiscal year, represented that a combine in the manufacture and sale of certain appliances in common household use was operating throughout Canada, that the combine consisted of practically all the firms engaged in manufacturing this commodity, and that these firms had entered into an arrangement for the pooling of their patents. It was alleged

that this and other arrangements had the effect of preventing competition and enhancing prices to the detriment of the public. The preliminary investigation by the registrar had not been completed at the end of the fiscal year.

During the year an application was received from a group of fruit growers alleging that prices paid to growers were being fixed at low levels by a combine of dealers, and that prices of containers were being enhanced by a combine of manufacturers. Shortly after this application was received, steps were taken by the provincial government to provide machinery for the regulation of the marketing of fruit products. In view of the information secured in a preliminary inquiry, and in view of the measures taken by the provincial government to safeguard the interests of the growers in the marketing of their crops, no further action was taken under the Combines Investigation Act. The case of the manufacturers of containers was held open, pending the completion of other cases involving the same principles of operation.

The question of the right of a manufacturer to refuse to sell his goods to certain dealers has appeared in a number of cases to which attention has been given. No action has been taken where it has been clearly shown that the manufacturer's sales policy in this respect was of his own making and was not determined by pressure or coercion on the part of other manufacturers or dealers. It has been emphasized that the element of combination or monopoly must be present before a case can come within the scope of the statute, and also that neither combination nor monopoly is offensive unless it results or is likely to result in detriment to the public. In one case considered during the year it was apparent that if the monopoly company added a certain distributor to its lists a number of other distributors doing the same class of business would have to be added. In this particular case the resulting increase in the number of distributors would have involved a decrease in the sales of each and ultimately a demand for a higher margin for the dealers, and consequently higher prices to consumers. In dealing with such complaints the necessity has been constantly kept in mind of considering each case in the light of its own special circumstances and of the ultimate effect upon the general public.

Resale price maintenance is still being advocated by dealers in certain lines of business, for the ostensible purpose of preventing "selling below cost" or "predatory price-cutting." Thus far, however, no plan seems to have been developed which will prevent this kind of price-cutting, without preventing at the same time *all* price competition among distributors and thus hindering price reductions which otherwise could be made by the more efficient businesses. In discussions which have been had with representatives of manufacturers and dealers, stress has been laid upon the terms of the Act which provide against any combination or arrangement which operates to the detriment of the public and which has or is designed to have the effect of (a) fixing resale prices; (b) enhancing prices; (c) preventing or lessening competition. It has been pointed out that the element of combination appears when the distributors arrange among themselves to persuade or coerce a manufacturer, by means of boycott or otherwise, into adopting a resale price policy; it appears even when an individual manufacturer enters into a contract or arrangement with his distributors. The fixing of resale prices is specifically named in the Act as one element in an offence. The enhancement of prices, which is also specifically named, is inevitable in every scheme of the kind; not necessarily price enhancement by *all* dealers, but certainly by those who have been selling on a lower price basis. Moreover, while all competition is not eliminated (resale price maintenance does not of itself require that competing *manufacturers* shall sell at uniform prices) *price* competition among *all dealers* is prevented. As for the public interest, the ultimate aim of virtually all the plans considered is the same as that of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, which organization, after extensive investigations under the Combines Investigation Act, was found to be operating to the detriment of the public.

An increase has been observed within the year not only in the number of complaints filed, but also in the number of inquiries concerning the bearing of the statute upon particular arrangements under consideration. Advantage has been taken of opportunities as they have arisen of preventing the formation or operation of "combines," by pointing out the dangerous possibilities of practices which appeared to lead to conflict with the statute. It is obvious, however, that approval in advance can seldom be given to proposals submitted, and that such approval could mean nothing in the way of immunity from future investigation or prosecution. Usually exception cannot be taken to the purposes and methods of trade associations or other organizations as originally expressed in their constitutions. The indefiniteness of the plans frequently gives rise to difficulties, and even where plans are very definitely stated it is all but impossible to determine how they may work out under changed conditions. No facilities are available for passing upon such programs in advance, even if this policy were considered wise. Nor is machinery available to supervise the operations of such organizations, once approved; to determine if they are digressing from their purposes as originally approved, and to determine the good or bad effects of any such digressions. As opposed to such a policy of close supervision of industry, the Combines Investigation Act is being administered in the belief that, in so far as is consistent with public well-being, business should govern itself, and that governmental interference is necessary and justified only when there are indications of public injury or public danger.

X. OLD AGE PENSIONS

The present chapter constitutes the fifth annual report on the Administration of Old Age Pensions in Canada under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, R.S.C., 1927, chapter 156, being for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931.

The statute provides for the establishment of a Dominion-Provincial system of non-contributory old age pensions to be effective in provinces that have enacted and given effect to special legislation for this purpose. The qualifying provisions of the Act are as follows:—

- (a) That applicant is a British subject, or, being a widow, who is not a British subject, was such before her marriage;
- (b) has attained the age of seventy years;
- (c) has resided in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date aforesaid;
- (d) has resided in the province in which the application for pension is made for the five years immediately preceding the said date;
- (e) is not an Indian as defined by the Indian Act;
- (f) is not in receipt of an income of as much as three hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$365) a year, and
- (g) has not made any voluntary assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension.

The maximum amount of pension payable is \$240 per annum, subject to a deduction of the amount of pensioner's income in excess of \$125 yearly. The administration of old age pensions is entrusted to pension authorities established by the various provincial governments.

During the year under review no additional provinces availed themselves of the provisions of the Dominion Act by entering into agreement with the Dominion Government, and old age pensions continued to be paid in the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, and Saskatchewan, and in the Northwest Territories.

The Old Age Pensions regulations were amended as a result of a report received by the Minister of Labour from the Interprovincial Old Age Pensions Board, which met in January, 1930. The board recommended certain changes in the regulations, which were approved and made effective by Order in Council P.C. 311/991 dated May 13, 1930. The text of the regulations as amended appeared in last year's report.

Total disbursements during the year amounted to \$11,560,292.83, there being on March 31, 1931, a total of 57,930 persons in receipt of old age pensions in Canada, compared with 42,553 pensioners on the last day of the preceding fiscal year. Financial and statistical summaries of old age pensions in Canada as at March 31, 1931, are as follows:—

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1931

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	North West Territories	Totals
	Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Act effective Nov. 1, 1928	Order in Council effective Jan. 25, 1929	
Total number of pensioners as at March 31, 1931.....	3,287	5,557	5,834	37,334	5,913	5	57,930
Average monthly pension.....	\$19 53	\$19 03	\$19 25	\$19 15	\$19 37	\$19 83	
Total amount of pensions paid during fiscal year 1930-31, (period April 1, 1930, Mar. 31, 1931).....	683,640 90	1,213,926 60	1,340,551 32	7,068,422 25	1,252,189 02	1,562 74	11,560,292 83
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	341,820 44	606,963 30	670,275 67	3,534,211 11	626,094 51	1,562 74	5,780,927 77
Total amount of pensions paid since inception of Old Age Pensions Act to March 31, 1931.....	951,060 94	3,263,563 64	2,989,846 99	9,324,110 57	2,572,131 85	2,120 48	19,102,834 47
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	475,530 45	1,631,781 81	1,494,923 52	4,662,055 27	1,286,065 91	2,120 48	9,552,477 44

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1931

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Northwest Territories	Totals
Total number of pensioners.....	3,287	5,557	5,834	37,334	5,913	5	57,930
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.50%	0.93%	0.87%	1.13%	0.67%	0.05%	.....
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	1.17%	1.84%	1.68%	3.48%	1.17%	1.17%	.....
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	42.58%	50.53%	51.49%	32.32%	57.56%	4.46%	.....
<i>Conjugal Condition—</i>	Males Females	Males Females	Males Females	Males Females	Males Females	Males Females	Males Females
Married.....	950 425	1,300 652	1,813 1,021	8,723 4,739	1,948 997	3	14,737 7,834
Single.....	249 53	819 175	289 126	2,487 2,659	273 60	.....	4,117 3,073
Widowed.....	648 881	896 1,427	891 1,657	5,948 12,556	1,028 1,554	1 1	9,412 18,076
Living apart.....	62 19	208 80	27 10	124 98	36 17	.....	457 224
	1,909 1,378	3,223 2,334	3,020 2,814	17,222 20,052	3,285 2,622	4 1	28,723 29,207
<i>Classification of British Subjects—</i>	Birth.....	2,359	4,981	4,008	35,872	3,650	50,874
Naturalization.....	877	490	1,772	1,003	2,217	1	6,360
Marriage.....	51	86	54	459	46	.....	696
	3,287	5,557	5,834	37,334	5,913	5	57,930
<i>Number of pensioners with previous residence in other provinces during the 20 years immediately preceding the date of commencement of pension—</i>							
Alberta.....		480	54	89	105	2	730
British Columbia.....	112		78	57	59	.....	306
Manitoba.....	97	312		131	400	.....	940
New Brunswick.....	29	55	9	26	23	.....	142
Nova Scotia.....	34	87	22	40	27	.....	210
Ontario.....	297	367	231		506	.....	1,401
Prince Edward Island.....	10	14	2		12	.....	38
Quebec.....	71	67	41	369	71	.....	619
Saskatchewan.....	166	367	257	134	.....	.....	924
Northwest Territories.....		1	12		.....	.....	13
Yukon.....	3	33		1	.....	.....	37
	819	1,783	706	847	1,203	2	5,360

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, MARCH 31, 1931

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Northwest Territories	Total		Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Northwest Territories	Total
Canada.....	1,532	2,497	2,598	27,412	2,505	4	36,548	Jugo Slavia....						10	10
England.....	525	1,545	838	5,171	685		8,764	Turkey.....		2		6	1		9
Scotland.....	194	596	351	1,350	313		2,804	Syria.....		1	1	4	2		8
Ireland.....	86	248	169	1,545	104		2,152	Greece.....	2	1		2	1		6
United States..	326	242	100	680	307		1,655	British East							
Austria.....	102	15	374	46	595		1,132	Indies.....		1		4			5
Poland.....	104	10	464	81	299		958	Ile of Man..		2		3	2		5
Germany.....	78	59	46	383	132	1	699	Gibraltar....		1		1	2		4
Russia.....	55	2	170	133	276		636	Luxembourg..			1	1	1		3
Iceland.....	8	10	391		54		463	Bulgaria.....	2						3
Sweden.....	75	82	87	54	133		431	Malta.....				2	1		3
Norway.....	89	55	35	24	160		363	New Zealand..		2		1			3
France.....	17	17	59	35	35		163	Bahamas.....		1			1		2
Hungary.....	5	2	12	5	133		154	British Guiana			1	1			2
Italy.....	5	40	4	102	3		138	Ile of							
Roumania.....	15	2	26	21	74		135	St. Helena...			1	1			2
Newfoundland	4	26	2	99	4		135	Japan.....		2					2
Wales.....	10	1	9	51	17		88	Labrador....		1		1			2
Belgium.....	6	13	42	6	14		81	Latvia.....			2				2
Denmark.....	21	19	11	14	16		81	Lithuania....			2				2
Finland.....	5	18	3	16	16		58	Persia.....					2		2
Holland.....	4	11	11	6	4		36	Peru.....		2					2
British West								Algeria.....			1				1
Indies.....	1	5	5	16	1		28	Arabia.....				1			1
Czecho-								Chile.....		1					1
Slovakia....	4	4	5	6	7		26	China.....	1						1
Switzerland...	7	2	5	10	2		26	Madeira.....		1					1
Australia.....	3	8	2	9			22	Samoa Islands			1				1
India.....		6	2	9	1		18	Spain.....			1				1
Channel Islands		1	1	15			17								
South Africa...	1	3	1	7			21		3,287	5,557	5,834	37,334	5,913		57,930

ALBERTA

The provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act have been in force in the province of Alberta since August 1, 1929. On March 31, 1931, a total of 3,287 persons were in receipt of old age pensions, compared with 2,017 on the last day of the previous fiscal year; a net addition during the year of 1,270 pensioners or a percentage increase of 62 per cent. Pension payments during the year amounted to \$683,640.90, making total expenditure of \$951,060.94 since the Act became effective in this province, one-half of the amount expended being refunded to the province by the federal Government. The following comparative table is compiled from returns made to the department by the Alberta pension authority:—

	Quarter ending June 30, 1930	Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1930	Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1930	Quarter ending March 31, 1931
Total number of pensioners.....	2,341	2,672	3,019	3,287
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.36%	0.40%	0.46%	0.50%
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	1.17%	1.17%	1.17%	1.17%
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	30.97%	34.61%	38.96%	42.58%

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Payment of old age pensions commenced in the province of British Columbia on September 1, 1927, and 5,557 persons were being paid old age pensions on March 31, 1931, whereas a total of 4,576 pensioners was indicated on the corresponding day of the preceding fiscal year. This represents a net increase during the year of 981 pensioners, or 21 per cent. Disbursements for pensions

during the year amounted to \$1,213,926.60, making total expenditure of \$3,263,563.64 since the Act came into force in this province, one-half of this sum having been reimbursed the province by the federal Government. The comparative table shown hereunder is made up from returns furnished the department by the British Columbia pension authority.

	Quarter ending June 30, 1930	Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1930	Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1930	Quarter ending March 31, 1931
Total number of pensioners.....	4,792	5,013	5,337	5,557
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.81%	0.84%	0.89%	0.93%
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	1.84%	1.84%	1.84%	1.84%
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	44.02%	45.58%	48.53%	50.53%

MANITOBA

The Old Age Pensions Act has been in effect in the province of Manitoba since September 1, 1928. The Manitoba Old Age Pensions Act, already amended at the 1929 session of the Provincial Legislature, was further amended at the 1930 session and the text of the amendment is appended hereto as schedule "A". On March 31, 1931, the number of old age pensioners in this province was 5,834, as against 5,104 pensioners on March 31, 1930, a net numerical increase during the year of 730, or a percentage increase of 14 per cent. The amount expended by the province during the fiscal period was \$1,340,551.32, bringing total disbursements since the inception of the Act in this province up to \$2,989,846.99, fifty per cent of this sum being refunded by the federal Government. The comparative table shown below has been prepared from returns forwarded to the department by the Manitoba pension authority:—

	Quarter ending June 30, 1930	Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1930	Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1930	Quarter ending March 31, 1931
Total number of pensioners.....	5,283	5,547	5,737	5,834
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.79%	0.83%	0.85%	0.87%
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	1.68%	1.68%	1.68%	1.68%
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	47.21%	48.96%	50.63%	51.49%

NEW BRUNSWICK

The Legislature of New Brunswick at its 1930 session enacted old age pension legislation to come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation, and at the 1931 session an amendment to this legislation was passed. The text of the Act and amendment are reproduced hereafter as schedule "B". At the close of the fiscal year 1930-31 no proclamation had then been issued to make the Act effective in this province.

NOVA SCOTIA

An Act entitled "The Nova Scotia Old Age Pensions Act" was introduced in the Nova Scotia Legislature during the session of 1931, and had received its second reading at the end of 1930-31.

ONTARIO

Old age pensions have been paid in the province of Ontario from November 1, 1929. At the 1930 session of the Provincial Legislature the Ontario Old Age Pensions Act was amended and the text of the amendment appears hereafter as schedule "C". The number of persons receiving old age pensions on March 31, 1931, totalled 37,334, which compared with 26,370 pensioners on March 31 of the preceding fiscal year, revealed a net increase during the year of 10,964, the rate per cent of increase being 41 per cent. Expenditure for pensions during the year was \$7,068,422.25, which sum, together with the amount previously disbursed from the commencement of old age pensions being paid in this province, brought provincial payments up to a total of \$9,324,110.57, of which amount one-half has been repaid the province by the federal Government. From returns submitted to the department by the Ontario pension authority the comparative table shown hereunder has been compiled.

	Quarter ending June 30, 1930	Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1930	Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1930	Quarter ending March 31, 1931
Total number of pensioners.....	30,268	33,099	35,809	37,334
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.92%	1.00%	1.08%	1.13%
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	3.48%	3.48%	3.48%	3.48%
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	26.53%	28.65%	31.00%	32.32%

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

At the opening of the 1931 session of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Prince Edward Island the following excerpt from the speech from the throne indicates a possibility that old age pensions legislation might be enacted at this particular session:—

"In view of the anticipated amendment to the federal's Old Age Pensions Act, whereby its provisions may be taken advantage of in this province, my Government has undertaken a census of those persons eligible for relief under the Act."

QUEBEC

Pursuant to the provisions of an Act assented to on April 4, 1930, respecting the creation of a commission to study a system of social insurance for the province, an Order in Council was adopted on October 30, 1930, appointing a commission of seven members to study among other matters the subject of old age insurance. So far the commission has not reported the result of its findings in this regard.

SASKATCHEWAN

The commencing date on which the Old Age Pensions Act became operative in the province of Saskatchewan was May 1, 1928. On March 31, 1931, the last day of the fiscal period under review, old age pensioners in this province numbered 5,913, or 1,431 more than on March 31, 1930, when 4,482 persons were in receipt of old age pensions, denoting a net increase during the year of 31 per cent. Provincial pension payments amounted to \$1,252,189.02, which sum added to the amount previously expended made a total of \$2,572,131.85 disbursed since the Act came into effect in Saskatchewan. One-half of the latter amount has been reimbursed the province by the federal Government. From returns received by the department from the Saskatchewan pension authority the comparative table hereunder has been prepared:—

	Quarter ending June 30, 1930	Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1930	Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1930	Quarter ending March 31, 1931
Total number of pensioners.....	4,603	4,937	5,508	5,913
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.53%	0.56%	0.62%	0.67%
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	1.17%	1.17%	1.17%	1.17%
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	45.60%	48.06%	53.62%	57.56%

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 114, dated January 25, 1929, old age pensions have been paid to residents of the Northwest Territories since that date. The administration of the Act is vested in the Department of Labour, from the records of which the following table has been compiled:—

	Quarter ending June 30, 1930	Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1930	Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1930	Quarter ending March 31, 1931
Total number of pensioners.....	4	5	6	5
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.04%	0.05%	0.06%	0.05%
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	1.17%	1.17%	1.17%	1.17%
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	3.66%	4.46%	5.37%	4.46%

YUKON TERRITORY

Legislation has already been enacted by the Yukon Territorial Council at its 1927 session whereby the Gold Commissioner of the Yukon Territory is empowered to enter into an agreement with the Governor in Council for the purpose of making the old age pension scheme effective in the territory. However, before any agreement can become effective, the proposed scheme of administration to be adopted in the Yukon Territory must first be approved by the Governor in Council. To date no scheme of administration has been submitted for approval.

SCHEDULE "A"

STATUTES OF MANITOBA, 1930

CHAPTER 31

An Act to amend "The Old Age Pensions Act"

(Assented to April 8th, 1930.)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:—

1. Section 2 of "The Old Age Pensions Act," being chapter 44 of the Statutes of Manitoba, 1928, is amended by adding thereto as paragraph (c) thereof the following:—

(c) "Local authority" means the council of a municipality or in the case of the city of Winnipeg the Social Welfare Commission appointed by the council of the said city, and in

Section 2
amended.

Local
authority.

unorganized territory such person or persons as may be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for any defined territory for the purposes of this Act.

2. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto after section 3 the following section:—

Applications
to be made
to local
authority.

- 3a. An application for a pension under this Act shall be made in the first instance to the local authority having jurisdiction in the locality in which the applicant at the time of making application resides and shall be made in such manner and accompanied by such proofs as the regulations may require and the local authority shall, after consideration thereof, endorse thereon its recommendation by way of approval or otherwise and forward with all convenient dispatch to the board such application together with the proofs required by the regulations. The board shall then consider the application, and the decision of the board shall be final and binding, but the board may reconsider any decision and may rescind, alter or amend any order, direction or ruling previously made by it.

Subsec. (2) of
sec. 5 amended.

3. Subsection (2) of section 5 of the said Act is amended by inserting immediately after the word "territory" in the fifth line thereof the words "one-half."

4. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto, after section 7, the following sections:—

Pensions
exempt from
taxes and
attachment.

- 7a. Every pension granted under this Act shall be exempt from provincial and municipal taxes and shall not be subject to garnishment or attachment or seizure or any legal process and shall not be assignable.

Receipt of
pensions not
to disqualify
from voting.
Board may
recover
pensions
improperly
paid.

- 7b The receipt of a pension shall not by itself disqualify any person from voting at any provincial or municipal election.

- 7c. (1) The board shall be entitled to recover from a pensioner as a debt due by the pensioner to the board any sum improperly paid by way of pension, whether as the result of non-disclosure of facts, innocent or false representations, or any other cause.

Board may
recover from
estate of
pensioner.

- (2) The board shall be entitled to recover out of the estate of any deceased pensioner as a debt due by the pensioner to the board the sum of the pension payment made to the pensioner from time to time, together with interest at the rate of five per centum compounded annually.

Exception
where
beneficiary
has supported
pensioner.

- (3) No claim shall be made by the board for the recovery of such debt, directly or indirectly, out of any part of the pensioner's estate which passes by will or on an intestacy to any other pensioner or to any person who has, since the grant of such pension or for the last three years during which such pension has continued to be paid, regularly contributed to the support of the pensioner by the payment of money or otherwise to the extent which, having regard to the means of the person so having contributed, is considered by the board to be reasonable.

Board to
have lien
for amount

- (4) The board shall have a lien on and against all property, real or personal, in Manitoba of a pensioner for the amount of any debt due by a pensioner to the board, and such lien shall

continue to bind all such property until the debt, together with interest thereon, has been fully paid and satisfied. owing by pensioner.

- (5) Whenever the board claims that land or any estate or interest therein or any money secured by mortgage or encumbrance upon land is or may be subject to a lien for the amount of any debt due by the pensioner to the board, the chairman of the board, when he deems it necessary, may cause to be filed in the land titles office or registry office for the district in which the land is situate or in which the mortgage or encumbrance is registered a caveat or notice of lien, and thereafter such land, estate or interest, mortgage or encumbrance shall be subject to a lien in favour of the board for the amount of the debt due by the pensioner to the board until such debt is paid or the caveat or notice of lien is withdrawn. Registration of lien.
 - (6) Upon the receipt of such caveat or notice of lien the registrar shall enter the same in the day book or abstract book and shall make a memorandum upon the certificate of title or abstract of the land or upon that of the land mortgaged or encumbered, as the case may be, that the land, mortgage or encumbrance is subject to a lien for such debt in favour of the board. Entry on register.
 - (7) So long as any such caveat or notice of lien remains in force the registrar shall not register any instrument purporting to effect the land, mortgage or encumbrance in respect of which such caveat or notice of lien is filed, unless such instrument is expressed to be subject to the lien of the board, but the chairman of the board may, at any time, by letter to the registrar withdraw any such caveat or notice of lien, and a memorandum of such withdrawal shall be made by the registrar upon the certificate of title or abstract upon which the memorandum was made. Discharge of lien.
 - (8) Notwithstanding any such withdrawal by the chairman of the board, he may at any time thereafter file a further caveat or notice of lien if he deems it necessary. Board may file further notice.
 - (9) Whenever the board has knowledge or suspects that any person is or is about to become indebted to a pensioner or to the estate of a deceased pensioner who is indebted to the board, the board may by registered letter demand of such person that the moneys otherwise payable to the pensioner or his estate, be in whole or in part paid over to the board on account of the liability of said pensioner or his estate to the board. Board may attach money owing to pensioner.
 - (10) The receipt of the board therefor shall constitute a good and sufficient discharge of the liability of such person to the pensioner or his estate to the extent of the amount referred to in the receipt. Receipt of Board to be valid discharge.
 - (11) Any person discharging any liability to a pensioner or his estate after receipt of the registered letter herein referred to shall be personally liable to the board to the extent of the liability discharged as between him and the pensioner or his estate or to the extent of the liability of the pensioner or his estate to the board, whichever is the lesser amount. Liability of persons discharging debt to pensioner.
5. This Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor by his proclamation. Coming into force.

SCHEDULE "B"

STATUTES OF NEW BRUNSWICK, 1930

CHAPTER IX

An Act to Provide for Old Age Pensions

Sec.	Sec.
1. Short title.	7. Accounts of board, to be certified by Comptroller-General and laid before Governor in Council and Legislature.
2. Interpretation clause.	8. Governor in Council may make regulations in connection with pension scheme.
3. Agreement may be made by province with Dominion for a general pension scheme.	9. When Act to come into force.
4. Conditions in any Dominion Act may be made to apply.	
5. Fund out of which pensions to be paid.	
6. Duties and powers of Pensions' Board.	

Passed 10th April, 1930.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the "Old Age Pensions Act."

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,

- (a) "Board" means such department or branch of the Government or board or other body of persons as may be appointed or designated by the Governor in Council to administer the "Old Age Pensions Act."
- (b) "Minister" means such member of the Executive Council as may at any time be designated by the Governor in Council as Minister hereunder.

3. (1) The Governor in Council may enter into an agreement with the Governor General in Council as to a general scheme of old age pensions in the province pursuant to the provisions of any Act of the Dominion heretofore or hereafter passed relating to old age pensions, and the regulations made thereunder, and for the payment by the Dominion to the province quarterly of an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the province for old age pensions pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

(2) All moneys received by the province from the Dominion for the purposes of this Act shall be expended by the province in payment of old age pensions and shall not be expended for any other purpose.

4. The Governor in Council may by order authorize and provide for the payment of old age pensions to the persons and under the conditions specified in any Act of the Dominion heretofore or hereafter passed relating to old age pensions, and the regulations made thereunder.

5. All moneys, other than such moneys as are received from the Dominion, necessary to meet the old age pensions payable under this Act and the salaries and expenses necessarily incurred in the administration of this Act in any year shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated by the Legislature for that year for such purpose or which may be borrowed in anticipation of such appropriation.

6. (1) Notwithstanding any law or statute to the contrary, the board in addition to the duties assigned to it under any other Act shall, under the direction of the minister, be charged with the administration of the "Old Age Pensions Act," including the consideration of applications for old age pensions and the payment of old age pensions.

(2) The board may, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, appoint such special officers, clerks, and servants as are required for the proper administration of this Act, and may fix their salaries.

(3) The board shall submit each month to the Minister an estimate of the amount necessary to meet the current disbursements for pensions, salaries and expenses during the succeeding calendar month and when the estimate is approved by the minister, the Provincial Treasurer shall pay the amount thereof to the board. At the end of each calendar month the board shall account to the Comptroller General for all moneys so received.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in any Act the board may, out of the moneys paid to it by the Provincial Treasurer for the purposes of this Act, disburse all moneys necessary to meet the old age pensions payable under this Act and the salaries and expenses necessarily incurred in the administration of this Act.

(5) Notwithstanding any law or statute to the contrary, in case of the death of a pensioner the proportion of the monthly pension in respect of the part of the month up to and including the date of death shall be paid to such person as the board may direct.

(6) Notwithstanding any law or statute to the contrary, where a cheque has issued to or on behalf of a pensioner and such pensioner is unable or refuses to endorse same or where a cheque remains unendorsed at the death of such pensioner, upon return of such cheque to the board, another cheque for the same amount shall be issued to such person as the board may direct.

7. (1) The accounts of the board's administration under this Act shall be made up quarterly, and in every case the board shall prepare a balance sheet and statement of account and submit the same to the Comptroller General for his certification.

(2) The board shall, as soon as possible after the close of each fiscal year and not later than the first day of June following, submit to the Governor in Council a report on the administration of this Act and shall include therein such information as the Governor in Council may prescribe.

(3) The report shall forthwith be laid by the minister before the Legislative Assembly if then in session, and if not then in session, within fifteen days after the opening of the next session.

8. (1) The Governor in Council may make such regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, with regard to the scheme of old age pensions herein provided for, as he considers necessary for the proper administration of this Act, and for regulating expenditures to be made thereunder.

(2) No regulation with respect to which any agreement with the Governor in Council has been made shall be altered, nor shall any change be made in any scheme for the administration of old age pensions approved by the Governor in Council, except with the consent of the Governor General in Council or in accordance with the provisions of the regulations to which he has agreed.

9. This Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

STATUTES OF NEW BRUNSWICK, 1931

CHAPTER XV

An Act in Amendment of An Act to Provide for Old Age Pensions

Sec. 1. Subsection (1) of section 3 amended.

Passed 26th March, 1931.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly as follows:—

1. Subsection (1) of section 3 of the Act 20 George V, chapter 9, is hereby amended by striking out the words "equal to" in the seventh line thereof and inserting the words "not less than" in place thereof.

SCHEDULE "C"

STATUTES OF ONTARIO, 1930

CHAPTER 56

An Act to amend The Old Age Pensions Act, 1929

Assented to 3rd April, 1930.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Old Age Pensions Act, 1930*.

1929, c. 73
s. 2, cl. b,
amended.

2. The clause lettered *b* in section 2 of *The Old Age Pensions Act, 1929*, is amended by striking out the words "or commission" in the third line, so that the clause will now read as follows:—

"Local
authority."

(b) "Local authority" shall mean and include the council of a county, city or town separated from the county for municipal purposes, or a board appointed for the purposes of this Act by the council of such county, city or separated town, and in provisional judicial districts a board or commission appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for any defined territory for the purposes of this Act.

1929, c. 73,
amended.

3. *The Old Age Pensions Act, 1929*, is amended by adding thereto the following sections:—

Local
board.

4a. (1) A board to be known as "The Local Old Age Pensions Board of (insert name of municipality)" may for the purposes of this Act be appointed by the council of a county or city or of a town separated from the county for municipal purposes, and shall be constituted as provided by the regulations.

Member of
council
may be
appointed.

(2) A member of the council may be appointed as a member of the board and shall be entitled to the same remuneration for his services as he would receive when acting as a member of a committee of the council.

Validity
of former
appointments.

(3) To remove doubts it is declared that any member of a council heretofore or hereafter appointed to such board is not disqualified from being a member of the council by reason of such appointment and his appointment to such board is hereby confirmed.

Secretary
may
administer
oath.

4b. The secretary of every local old age pensions board shall for the purpose of the administration of this Act have power to take declarations and affidavits and to receive evidence under oath in the same manner and to the same extent as a commissioner for taking affidavits.

1929, c. 73,
amended.

4. *The Old Age Pensions Act, 1929*, is further amended by adding thereto the following section:—

Burlington
Beach
Commission.

13a. For the purposes of this Act the territory known as "Burlington Beach" shall be a separate municipality and the Burlington Beach Commission shall have the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon the local authority by or under the authority of this Act.

5. (1) Section 15 of *The Old Age Pensions Act, 1929*, is repealed 1929, c. 73,
s. 15, repealed. and the following substituted therefor:—

15. The moneys necessary to meet the old age pensions, payable Provision
for cost. under this Act and the salaries and expenses necessarily incurred in the administration of this Act by the Provincial Board and by the local authority in a provisional judicial district, shall be paid out of such moneys as may be appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose and in the absence of any such appropriation, shall be chargeable upon and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and the salaries and expenses necessarily incurred by the local authority except in a provisional judicial district shall be payable by the municipal corporation.

(2) Subsection 1 shall have effect as from the 1st day of November, 1929.

6. This Act shall come into force on the day upon which it receives Commence-
ment of Act. the Royal Assent.

XI. UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACT, 1930

The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, was passed at the first session of the Seventeenth Parliament which had been specially summoned for the purpose of dealing with problems arising out of "exceptional economic conditions with resultant unemployment". Unemployment had become so general throughout Canada as to constitute a matter of national concern and, while not overlooking the principle that it is primarily a provincial and municipal responsibility, it was deemed desirable that assistance should be rendered by the Government of Canada towards its relief.

Under the provisions of this Act (see Appendix "A"), which received Royal Assent on September 22, 1930, the sum of twenty million dollars was appropriated, to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada for the relief of unemployment under such terms and conditions as might be approved by the Governor General in Council. The Act specified that the \$20,000,000 might be expended "in constructing, extending or improving public works and undertakings, railways, highways, bridges and canals, harbours and wharves; assisting in defraying the cost of distribution of products of the field, farm, forest, sea, lake, river and mine; granting aid to provinces and municipalities in any public work they may undertake for relieving unemployment and reimbursing expenditures made by provinces and municipalities in connection with unemployment, and generally in any way that will assist in providing useful and suitable work for the unemployed." On March 31, 1931, in accordance with the terms of the statute, the moneys unappropriated for its purposes to the amount of \$1,157,038 lapsed.

An Order in Council, P.C. 2246, was issued on September 26, 1930, (see appendix "B") vesting the administration of the Act in the Minister of Labour, and appointing the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Railways and Canals, the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Marine to act as an Advisory Committee. The order also set forth the principles to be followed in the administration of the Act, these being contained in a series of regulations.

Under these regulations, the minister was authorized to enter into agreements with the several provinces for the expenditure of the \$20,000,000 appropriated under the Act, by contributing to municipal and provincial expenditures for public works and undertakings to provide employment, and to supplement the expenditures of the municipal and provincial authorities for direct relief where no employment could be arranged. Out of this fund the sum of \$4,000,000 was set aside to provide for the payment to municipalities of one-third of their expenditures for direct relief where suitable work could not be provided for the unemployed, or for one-half of the relief given by the provincial authorities in unorganized districts.

In regard to public works undertaken for the relief of unemployment, the regulations provided that agreements might be made between the Minister of Labour, on behalf of the Dominion Government, and the provincial Governments, whereby the municipalities would pay one-half the total expenditures on public works undertaken by them, the Dominion and provincial Governments concerned each contributing one-fourth of the total amount. Exception was made where municipalities, by reason of recent abnormal expenditures, were unable to bear one-half the cost of such public works. The regulations stipulated that any agreements involving the expenditure of the Dominion grant should contain a provision for the payment of fair wages to the workers engaged, and for the

observance of the eight-hour day, in accordance with the principles contained in the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, and the Fair Wages Order in Council.

On September 30, 1930, by Order in Council P.C. 2292, the Minister of Labour was authorized to enter into an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways, whereby there would be expended by these railway companies the sum of approximately \$25,000,000 in the performance of certain works, and the purchase of certain material over and above the normal expenditure of the said railways, such works to be commenced immediately and to be completed within the ensuing fifteen months. As compensation to the railway companies for undertaking these works immediately, the Minister of Labour was authorized to pay, out of the amount appropriated by the Unemployment Relief Act, interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, calculated for a period of eighteen months, on the total estimated cost of the works referred to.

Conferences between the Minister of Labour and the Governments of the various provinces were held, and agreements, as provided in the regulations, were executed with regard to expenditures for direct relief and for public works and undertakings for the purpose of providing work for the unemployed. The agreements provided, in accordance with the Regulations, for the payment by the Dominion Government of one-third of the cost of direct relief undertaken by the municipalities, the province agreeing to contribute an amount equal to that paid by the Dominion. The agreements further provided that the Dominion might pay one-half of the amount expended by the provinces for direct relief in unorganized districts. The agreements also provided that there might be paid by the Dominion twenty-five per cent of the cost of public works and undertakings carried on by municipalities to provide work for the unemployed, and that the provinces would contribute, towards such public works and undertakings, a like amount.

The agreements further provided that the Dominion would pay one-half of the cost of provincial public works and undertakings carried on to provide suitable work for the unemployed, including one-half of any amount expended by the provinces on the Trans-Canada Highway.

The amounts allocated for such public works and undertakings in the various provinces, by the agreements referred to, were as follows: Prince Edward Island, \$90,000; Nova Scotia, \$700,000; New Brunswick, \$500,000; Quebec, \$2,850,000; Ontario, \$3,850,000; Manitoba, \$900,000; Saskatchewan, \$1,000,000; Alberta, \$900,000; British Columbia, \$900,000; Yukon, \$20,000.

A subsequent agreement was entered into with the province of Saskatchewan to provide for the payment of a sum not to exceed \$500,000 for the relief of distress in the drought area of that province, this sum to reimburse the province for one-half of the cost of its expenditures for undertakings carried on by the province to provide necessary relief in the drought area.

The original agreement with the Government of the province of British Columbia allotted the province the sum of \$900,000, but following representations made in March by the Government of the province to the effect that, on account of the number of unemployed in that province, they would require a larger sum for expenditure on public works and undertakings than had been originally allotted to them, an additional sum not to exceed \$200,000 was allocated to that province by Order in Council, P.C. 487, March 4, 1931.

By Order in Council P.C. 2582, November 5, 1930, authority was given to transfer \$500,000 from the Unemployment Relief Fund to the Grade Crossing Fund, administered by the Board of Railway Commissioners, to be used to supplement the fund available to the Board of Railway Commissioners for the

elimination of grade crossings, so that unemployment might be relieved by the building of subways. Table 1 shows how this amount was allocated by the Board of Railway Commissioners:—

TABLE 1

Railway	Project	Contribution from Railway Grade Crossing Fund
		\$
Canadian National Railways.....	Subways at—	
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	19th Street, Saskatoon, Sask.....	100,000
Essex Terminal Railway.....	Ellis Avenue, Windsor, Ont.....	100,000
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	Ellis Avenue, Windsor, Ont.....	40,000
Canadian National Railways.....	Lansdowne Avenue, Toronto, Ont.....	100,000
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	Richmond Street, London, Ont.....	100,000
	Crossing, near Kemnay, in the Municipality of Whitehead, Man.....	60,000
		500,000

As a result of conferences between the Minister of Labour, the Dominion Steel and Coal Company and the Canadian National Railways managements, it was agreed that, in order to provide employment for Canadian miners in the Nova Scotia coal mines, and further to create a greater consumption of this Canadian product, an additional 100,000 tons of Nova Scotia bituminous coal would be banked during the winter of 1930-31 for use by the Canadian National Railways in areas west of Montreal, the amount of the additional cost of this work to be borne in equal shares of one-third each by the Canadian National Railways, the coal producers and the Dominion Government, the total cost payable by the federal Government not to exceed \$50,000.

By Order in Council P.C. 74, January 14, 1931, the sum of \$33,000 was allocated to the Department of the Interior, to provide for winter employment in Banff, Jasper and Waterton Lakes areas, this amount to be administered by and through the Department of the Interior. This grant was made on account of the fact that a substantial number of men, including some eighty returned soldiers, residing in the above mentioned park areas, were in need of employment, and it may be said that evidence on record indicates that the Hon. Charles Stewart, the former Minister of the Interior, proposed in January, 1930, the inclusion of special sums amounting to \$33,000 in the supplementary estimates of that year, which, through error, were omitted.

The agreement entered into with the province of Manitoba, by which the province was allocated a sum not to exceed \$900,000 to be expended for public works and undertakings in the province of Manitoba, included a clause as follows:—

“There may be expended by the Department of the Interior out of the said allotment of \$900,000 for the improvement of Riding Mountain National Park a sum not to exceed \$20,000.”

Subsequently representations were made to the effect that the amount of \$20,000 provided from the allotment to Manitoba was insufficient for the work planned, and that as a result the work in question could not be carried to completion without an additional expenditure, and that, furthermore, cessation of the work would prevent the unemployed who would otherwise be provided with work being taken care of. Therefore, by Order in Council P.C. 292, of February 11, 1931, an additional sum of \$4,000 was allocated from the moneys authorized

by the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, to provide for additional work in the Riding Mountain National Park, the whole of the work in the Riding Mountain National Park being administered by and through the Department of the Interior.

A tripartite form of agreement was drafted, to be entered into by any municipality obtaining a grant under the Act, with the province and the Dominion, and a form of two-party agreement was drafted for provincial undertakings.

All the agreements entered into with the provinces contained a provision that on all works towards which the Dominion made a contribution under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, fair wages would be paid and hours of work not exceeded, in accordance with the intent of the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, and the Fair Wages policy of the Government as set forth in Order in Council P.C. 1206, dated June 7, 1922, and amendments thereto; and that all persons employed on such public works should be, as far as practicable, residents of the locality in which the work might be performed, and that there should be no discrimination in the employment of persons by reason of their political affiliation.

The agreements also provided that the provinces submit, for the approval of the Minister of Labour, memoranda setting forth the public works and undertakings to be carried on by the provinces and the municipalities to which the Dominion agreed to contribute.

Table No. 2 shows the amount allocated to each province, the proportion of the allotted amount which the Dominion Government had on March 31, 1931, approved as its proportion of the joint expenditure under the various agreements, the balance allotted to the provinces but not yet taken up by them, and the total cost of the public works to be undertaken as a result of the Dominion, provincial, municipal and railway expenditures.

TABLE 2

Province	Allotment	Dominion Commit- ments Approved	Balance	Total Cost of Public Works
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	90,000	90,000	.....	200,000
Nova Scotia.....	700,000	691,631	8,369	2,319,636
New Brunswick.....	500,000	469,800	30,200	1,362,474
Quebec.....	2,850,000	2,847,210	2,790	10,199,300
Ontario.....	3,850,000	3,850,000	.....	15,565,921
Manitoba.....	900,000	864,509	35,491	2,490,585
Saskatchewan.....	1,000,000	627,766	372,234	1,988,963
Saskatchewan (Drought Area).....	500,000	424,550	75,450	849,100
Alberta.....	900,000	868,300	31,700	2,750,633
British Columbia.....	1,100,000	871,334	228,666	2,718,320
Yukon.....	20,000	20,000	.....	20,000
Direct Relief.....	4,000,000	384,007	3,615,993	.....
Grade Crossing Fund.....	500,000	500,000	.....	2,445,312
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	863,550	863,550	.....	11,514,000
Canadian National Railways.....	882,412	882,412	.....	14,119,403
Dept. of the Interior (Parks).....	37,000	37,000	.....	37,000
Banking Nova Scotia Coal.....	50,000	50,000	.....	150,000
Administration.....	100,000	16,582	83,418	.....
Lapsed March 31, 1931.....	1,157,038	.....	1,157,038	.....
Provided by Act.....	20,000,000	14,358,651	5,641,349	68,730,647

Table No. 3 shows the classes of work which have been undertaken by the provinces, municipalities and railways, etc., with the aid of the contributions made by the Dominion Government from the Unemployment Relief Fund.

TABLE 3—CLASSIFICATION OF WORK

Location	Highways, Roads and Sidewalks, other than Trans- Canada Highway	Sewers, Watermains, Gas mains, Police, Fire, Telephone Systems	Break- waters, Dams, River and Lake Improve- ments, Reclama- tion Work and Wharves	Bridges and Culverts	Bush- ing, Clearing, Tree Trimming and Park Improve- ments	Public Buildings and Repairs to Public Buildings, Excavation for Public Buildings and Civic Improve- ments	Civics Improve- ment and Relief Works not elsewhere included	Provincial High- ways	Trans- Canada High- ways	Subways and Grade Crossing Elimi- nations	Railway Construction, etc.	Freight and Passenger and Live- stock	Totals
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	94,000 00	.....	10,000 00	54,000 00	.....	42,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,000 00
Nova Scotia.....	976,900 00	476,252 00	.....	274,500 00	3,300 00	125,100 00	150,000 00	.....	305,645 00	157,939 00	.....	.....	2,469,636 00
New Brunswick..	137,274 00	4,200 00	10,000 00	.....	.....	350,000 00	146,000 00	667,000 00	48,000 00	.....	.....	.....	1,362,474 00
Quebec.....	1,405,300 00	1,443,300 00	.....	702,200 00	.....	2,900,000 00	2,753,000 00	.....	.....	985,500 00	.....	.....	10,199,300 00
Ontario.....	4,241,281 00	9,665,493 00	882,850 00	53,850 00	374,671 00	.....	62,776 00	285,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,565,921 00
Manitoba.....	881,770 00	83,015 00	5,625 00	1,333,000 00	36,500 00	625 00	6,250 00	.....	.....	133,800 00	.....	10,000 00	2,490,585 00
Saskatchewan....	1,014,160 00	1,130,801 00	12,500 00	257,400 00	169,652 00	253,550 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,838,063 00
Alberta.....	1,466,475 00	1,053,158 00	10,000 00	156,000 00	28,000 00	12,000 00	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,750,633 00
British Columbia	1,445,648 00	768,282 00	33,700 00	10,080 00	220,835 00	156,550 00	25,225 00	58,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,718,320 00
Yukon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00
Grade Crossing Fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,445,312 00	.....	.....	2,445,312 00
C.P.R.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,514,000 00	.....	25,633,403 00
C.N.R.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,119,403 00	.....	.....
Dominion Parks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	11,662,808 00	14,624,501 00	964,675 00	2,841,030 00	869,958 00	3,839,825 00	3,188,251 00	667,000 00	696,645 00	3,732,551 00	25,633,403 00	10,000 00	68,730,647 00

Table No. 4 shows the percentage basis of the allotments made to the Provinces, railways, etc., by the Dominion Government as enumerated in Table No. 2.

TABLE No. 4—DOMINION CONTRIBUTIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCES, RAILWAYS, ETC., BY PERCENTAGES

Contribution to	Percentage	Payable by Dominion	Works carried out by	—
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	25 50	5,000 00 85,000 00	Municipality.. Province.....	90,000 00
Nova Scotia.....	16½ 25 26½ 33½ 40 50	5,000 00 117,550 00 20,000 00 113,366 63 328,995 99 106,718 81	Municipality.. Municipality.. Municipality.. Municipality.. Province..... Province.....	691,631 43
New Brunswick.....	21½ 25 40 50	75,000 00 44,000 00 266,800 00 84,000 00	Municipality.. Municipality.. Province..... Province.....	469,800 00
Quebec.....	25 30 33½ 35 36 40 50	1,938,115 00 49,650 00 100,000 00 243,355 00 900 00 510,640 00 4,550 00	Municipality.. Municipality.. Province..... Municipality.. Municipality.. Prov. and Mu. Province.....	2,847,210 00
Ontario.....	25 37½ 50	2,840,420 17 11,250 00 998,329 83	Municipality.. Municipality.. Province.....	3,850,000 00
Manitoba.....	12 18 25 29 40 50 100	30,000 00 27,000 00 120,000 00 178,000 00 327,134 33 162,375 00 20,000 00	Municipality.. Province..... Municipality.. Municipality.. Municipality.. Province..... Dom. Parks..	864,509 33
Saskatchewan.....	25 40 50 100	421,686 50 2,920 00 557,307 30 70,402 24	Municipality.. Municipality.. Province..... Dom. Parks..	1,052,316 04
Alberta.....	25 40 50	346,000 00 496,000 00 26,300 00	Municipality.. Province..... Province.....	868,300 00
British Columbia.....	25 40 50	471,199 00 6,000 00 394,134 50	Municipality.. Province..... Province.....	871,333 50 20,000 00
Yukon.....	100	20,000 00	Yukon.....	1,745,962 00
Railways.....	5	1,745,962 00	Railways.....	
Grade Crossing Fund.....	According to Board of Rly. Commrs. Order....			
Banking Nova Scotia Coal.....	33½	500,000 00		500,000 00
Dept. of Interior (Parks).....	100	50,000 00		50,000 00
Direct Relief.....	33½ 50	37,000 00 326,068 52 5,809 57		37,000 00
Administration.....	100	16,582 32		331,878 09 16,582 32
				14,306,522 71

The volume of employment created up to March 31, 1931, by carrying out the public works and undertakings enumerated in Table No. 2, is given in Table 5.

TABLE No. 5

	Individuals given employment	Number of man-days work given
Prince Edward Island.....	1,215	8,711
Nova Scotia.....	30,777	408,981
New Brunswick.....	17,200	180,247
Quebec.....	58,937	662,763
Ontario.....	43,000	1,890,000
Manitoba.....	23,309	233,425
Saskatchewan.....	19,569	458,756
Alberta.....	17,351	282,019
British Columbia.....	27,975	483,018
Yukon.....	150	2,096
Canadian National Railways.....	3,654	85,171
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	5,337	152,666
Totals.....	248,474	4,847,853

¹This figure does not include repeaters, i.e.—no one individual is counted more than once although he may have been laid off and re-employed.

The above table takes no account of men engaged in the production and distribution of the materials of all kinds necessarily involved.

Accounts for direct relief are paid as rendered by the municipalities and approved by the provinces. Table 6 shows the disbursements for direct relief to March 31, 1931.

The accounts for direct relief do not present a complete picture of the direct relief given to March 31, owing to the fact that statements for the disbursements made by the municipalities have in many cases not yet been rendered to the Dominion Government for payment at the date of this report.

Table 5a shows the number of families and individuals reported by the provinces as having received direct relief to March 31, 1931.

TABLE 5a

	Families granted direct relief	Individuals granted direct relief
Prince Edward Island.....		275
Nova Scotia.....	2,598	
New Brunswick.....	300	
Quebec ¹	50,664	and 188,986
Ontario.....	219,000	
Manitoba.....		33,342
Saskatchewan.....		15,768
Alberta.....	5,329	and 15,577
British Columbia.....	4,611	and 12,515

¹In addition to above, the City of Montreal reports having given 226,213 nights' lodgings to single men and 1,320,566 meals.

²Figures given for Ontario is number of cases including heads of families and single men.

It may be observed that some time necessarily elapsed between the actual carrying out of the work involved and the submission of the accounts for payment to the Dominion Government. In some instances, the accounts were approved and, in some cases, paid by the municipal authorities. Thereafter they were forwarded to the provincial authorities, where they were audited and

certified and, in some cases, both the provincial and the Dominion contributions were thereupon paid by the province, the province afterwards sending in its account to the Dominion Government for reimbursement. In other cases the province, after checking and approving the municipal account, forwarded it to the Dominion Government for payment of the Dominion proportion. Moreover some work was carried on in outlying districts from which the mails are infrequent.

On receipt of the accounts at Ottawa, with the accompanying certificates from the provincial authorities, they were further audited by the Unemployment Relief Branch of the Department of Labour, and an Order in Council requested to authorize payment; in due course a requisition was made on the Finance Department for a cheque to cover the account. Before the cheque was issued the account was audited by the Auditor General.

Table No. 6 shows the payments made to the provinces and the railway companies, etc. It may be mentioned that works continued to be carried out under the provisions of the Act beyond the fiscal year and therefore the disbursements shown in the following table represent only the actual payments made to March 31, 1931.

TABLE No. 6

	Public works	Direct relief	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	20,435 58	1,094 30	21,529 88
Nova Scotia.....	53,991 80	8,074 25	62,066 05
New Brunswick.....	250,233 67		250,233 67
Quebec.....	274,255 38	45,197 49	319,452 87
Ontario.....	1,022,907 30	196,525 88	1,219,433 18
Manitoba.....	218,632 15	87,006 38	305,638 53
Saskatchewan (including drought area \$500,000.00).....	535,698 95		535,698 95
Alberta.....	174,578 45	12,021 72	186,600 17
British Columbia.....	224,953 44	34,087 38	259,040 82
Yukon.....	20,000 00		20,000 00
Canadian National Railways.....	352,961 82		352,961 82
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	345,420 00		345,420 00
Grade Crossing Fund.....	500,000 00		500,000 00
Department of Interior—Parks Branch.....	36,996 81		36,996 81
	4,031,065 35	384,007 40	4,415,072 75

The regulations provided for the payment out of the moneys provided by the Act of such sums as might be required for administration purposes, including salaries of temporary employees, not more than one-half of one per cent of the amount appropriated under the Act, namely \$100,000. Table 7 shows the expenditures made for administration purposes to March 31, 1931:—

TABLE 7

Salaries.....	\$ 11,500 50
Printing and stationery.....	2,091 86
Petty cash.....	75 10
Telegraphs and telephone.....	932 94
Travelling expenses.....	1,965 88
Miscellaneous.....	16 04
Total.....	\$ 16,582 32

Requests were addressed to all the provinces regarding the use of Canadian made materials, and were acknowledged by the provinces endorsing the Dominion policy in this respect.

Communications were addressed to all provinces requesting that the offices of the Employment Service of Canada be utilized as much as possible, and that the co-operation of the Social Service Agencies in the various municipalities be accepted. The provinces generally endorsed this policy.

APPENDIX A

21 GEORGE V

CHAP. 1.

An Act for the granting of aid for the Relief of Unemployment

[Assented to 22nd September, 1930.]

Preamble.

Whereas unemployment, which is primarily a provincial and municipal responsibility, has become so general throughout Canada as to constitute a matter of national concern, and whereas it is desirable that assistance should be rendered by the Government of Canada towards the relief of such unemployment: Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930*.

Grant of
\$20,000,000.

2. For the relief of unemployment, a sum not exceeding twenty million dollars is hereby appropriated and may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada for such purposes and under such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Governor in Council.

Purposes
to which
grant may
be applied.

3. Without restricting the generality of the terms of the next preceding section hereof, and notwithstanding the provisions of any statute, the said sum of twenty million dollars may be expended in constructing, extending or improving public works and undertakings, railways, highways, bridges and canals, harbours and wharves; assisting in defraying the cost of distribution of products of the field, farm, forest, sea, lake, river and mine; granting aid to provinces and municipalities in any public work they may undertake for relieving unemployment and reimbursing expenditures made by provinces and municipalities in connection with unemployment, and generally in any way that will assist in providing useful and suitable work for the unemployed.

Report to
Parliament.

4. A report shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after the opening of the next session thereof, containing a full and correct statement of the monies expended under this Act and the purposes to which they have been applied.

Unexpended
portion
to lapse.

5. Any portion of the said sum of twenty million dollars, remaining unexpended or unappropriated for the purposes of this Act on the thirty-first day of March, 1931, shall thereupon lapse.

APPENDIX B

P.C. 2246

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 26th day of September, 1930.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

Whereas unemployment, which is primarily a municipal and provincial responsibility, has become so general throughout Canada as to constitute a matter of national concern;

And whereas it is desirable that assistance should be rendered by the Government of Canada towards the relief of such unemployment;

And whereas Parliament has enacted The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, being an Act for the granting of aid for the Relief of Unemployment;

And whereas the Act provides for the appropriation of a sum not exceeding twenty million dollars to be paid for the relief of unemployment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada under such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Governor in Council:

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, is pleased to approve the annexed regulations under which the aforesaid sum may be paid out, and they are hereby approved accordingly.

E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS

1. Except where the context otherwise requires, in these regulations the expression,—

- (a) "Act" means the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930.
- (b) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour.

2. There shall be reserved and set aside out of the moneys appropriated by the Act a sum not to exceed four million dollars to pay one-third of the expenditures of municipalities for direct relief where suitable work cannot be provided for the unemployed, and one-half of direct relief in unorganized districts.

3. The minister may enter into an agreement with the Government of any province for the payment by such provincial Government of one-third of the said municipal expenditures for direct relief.

4. The minister may enter into an agreement with the Government of a province in which any municipality is situate for the payment to such municipality by the Government of Canada of twenty-five per centum of the cost of such public works and undertakings as may be necessary to provide suitable work for the unemployed, and by the Government of the province of **twenty-five** per centum of the said cost, and that fifty per centum of the said cost shall be assumed and borne by the municipality.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding section and where, by reason of recent abnormal municipal expenditures for unemployment relief, a municipality is unable to bear fifty per centum of the cost of such public works and undertakings as may be necessary to provide work for the unemployed in such municipality, the minister may enter into an agreement to vary the proportion of the cost of such public works and undertakings to be borne by the provincial and Dominion Governments.

6. The minister may enter into an agreement with the Government of any province for the carrying on by such provincial Government of public works, improvements and other undertakings that will assist in providing suitable work for the unemployed, the cost of such public works and improvements to be borne by the provincial and Dominion Governments in such proportions as may be agreed upon.

7. All agreements made with provincial or municipal authorities involving the expenditure of any portion of the moneys appropriated by the Act for public works or undertakings shall contain provisions for the payment of fair wages and hours of work in accordance with the intent of the Fair Wages and Eight-

Hour Day Act, 1930, and the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada as set forth in Order in Council (P.C. 1206) dated June 7, 1922, and amendments thereto. Agreements involving the expenditure of any portion of the said moneys for public works or undertakings shall contain a provision to the effect that all persons employed on such public works or undertakings shall be, as far as practicable, residents of the locality in which the work is being performed, and that in no case shall discrimination be made in the employment of any persons by reason of political affiliation.

8. Statements of accounts for expenditures by municipalities for direct relief or for public works and undertakings made under the provisions of the Act and these regulations shall be accompanied by a certificate of the appropriate provincial authority that expenditures have been duly made in accordance with such statements.

9. The minister may at any time require the province to furnish information, detailed or otherwise, in connection with statements of account rendered by the province.

10. There may be paid out of the moneys provided by the Act such sums as may be required for administration purposes, including salaries of temporary employees, all of which sums shall not exceed one-half of the one per centum of the moneys thereby appropriated.

11. The administration of the Act and regulations shall be vested in the Minister of Labour, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, and the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Railways and Canals, the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Marine shall be an advisory committee on expenditures to be made under the Act.

XII. LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The International Labour Organization of the League of Nations was established in 1919 under the authority of Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace with Germany and the corresponding part of the other peace treaties, to promote the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement. It comprises the International Labour Office in Geneva, which is the permanent secretariat, and the International Labour Conference, which meets once a year, or oftener if required, usually at Geneva. The latter is composed of four delegates from each member state, two of whom are Government delegates and two representatives of employers and employed, respectively. Fifty-five countries are members of the International Labour Organization, including all of the industrial countries of the world excepting the United States and Russia.

The International Labour Office is under the control of a Governing Body consisting of twenty-four persons chosen by the International Labour Conference, twelve representing Governments, six representing employers, and six representing workers. The Governing Body is also charged with the preparation of the agenda of the annual conference.

The International Labour Conference, which may be considered the legislative body of the International Labour Organization, in its successive sessions since its inception in 1919, has adopted thirty draft conventions and thirty-nine recommendations which have been communicated to the member states of the organization. These draft conventions and recommendations are not binding on the member states, but the latter are under obligation to bring them before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action. Most of the proposals which have emanated from the conference to date have dealt with subjects which fall within provincial legislative jurisdiction in Canada, and have accordingly been brought to the attention of the respective provincial Governments. The draft conventions and recommendations have also been brought before the federal Parliament.

The Department of Labour is entrusted with important duties arising out of the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization. These have entailed much correspondence, not only with the International Labour Office, but also with other departments of the Dominion Government, with the provinces and with employers' and workers' organizations. Replies have also been prepared in the Department of Labour to various questionnaires which were circulated on behalf of the International Labour Office. The performance of these duties has necessarily entailed a close study on the part of officers of the department of the various technical questions figuring on the different conference agenda and meetings of the Governing Body and of questionnaires received from the International Labour Office.

A bulletin entitled "Canada and the International Labour Conference," was issued by the Department of Labour in February, 1922, for the purpose of furnishing information in reference to the International Labour Organization and to the subjects which have received attention at the hands of this body.

In order to secure closer touch with the work of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Organization, the appointment was made by the Government of Canada in 1924 of an advisory officer resident in Geneva. It was felt that this appointment would ensure greater permanency and continuity of representation at the meetings of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and that such an officer, acting as a substitute for and under the

direction of the Minister of Labour, would improve the present plan of Canada's representation. Dr. W. A. Riddell, former Deputy Minister of Labour of Ontario, who had held an important position on the staff of the International Labour Office since 1920, was entrusted with the duties of Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer, League of Nations, in Geneva.

Continued efforts were made during the year by the International Labour Organization to bring it into close touch with distant countries, such as the appointment at Nankin of a national correspondent of the International Labour Office for China; the holding at Johannesburg of a conference on Silicosis; the visit of the Director of the International Labour Office to the Balkan States; and the journey of Mr. H. B. Butler, the Deputy Director, to this continent. Mr. Butler spent two months in Canada and the United States and was thus able to obtain first-hand information as to our agricultural depression and its international repercussions and to discuss the unemployment problem with the various Government departments, leading representatives of finance and industry and of the labour movement.

FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, 1930

The International Labour Conference held its Fourteenth Session from June 10-28, 1930, at Geneva, Switzerland. Of the fifty-five countries which are members of the International Labour Organization, fifty-one sent delegates to this meeting, this being the highest representation yet recorded. In addition, Norway, although not officially represented, sent an observer, as did also some of the states which are not members of the organization, including, for the first time, Mexico. Of these delegations, thirty-five were "complete" in that they comprised representatives of employers and workers as well as of Governments, while sixteen included only Government delegates. It should be noted, however, that these incomplete delegations were from member states whose industrial importance is still small. The following is a list of the countries represented: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chili, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Esthonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

CANADIAN DELEGATION

The Canadian delegation in attendance at the conference was as follows:—

Government Delegates.—Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour; and Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations, Geneva.

Technical Advisers to the Government Delegates.—Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, Winnipeg, Man.; Mr. Byron Baker, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. Daniel W. Morrison, Glace Bay, N.S.; and Mr. Alfred Martin Boucher, Quebec, P.Q.

Employers' Delegate.—Major J. R. Roaf, Chairman, British Columbia Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Vancouver, B.C.

Technical Adviser to Employers' Delegate.—Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, Secretary, Industrial Relations Department, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, Ont.

Workers' Delegate.—Mr. Tom Moore, President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

Technical Adviser to Workers' Delegate.—Mr. J. T. Foster, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Outremont, P.Q.

OFFICERS OF THE CONFERENCE

The following were elected as officers of the conference:—

President.—Professor Ernest Mahaim, Belgian Government delegate, was unanimously elected.

Vice-Presidents.—Mr. Tchou, Government delegate for China; Mr. Szydlowski, employers' delegate for Poland; and Mr. Suzuki, workers' delegate for Japan.

Secretary-General.—Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office.

Deputy Secretary-General.—Mr. Harold B. Butler, Deputy-Director of the International Labour Office.

AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE

The agenda of the Fourteenth Session of the International Labour Conference comprised three items as follows: (1) Forced Labour (final discussion); (2) Hours of Work of Salaried Employees (final discussion); and (3) Hours of Work in Coal Mines.

In accordance with the double-discussion procedure, the first two of these items were the subjects of a preliminary discussion last year at the Twelfth Session of the conference, which placed them on the agenda of the present session for the second and final discussion. To complete this second stage of the double-discussion procedure, the Fourteenth Session was called upon to consider these items with a view to the adoption of proposals on them in the forms prescribed in Article 405 of the Peace Treaty, *i.e.*, draft conventions or recommendations. The conference accordingly had before it reports on each of these two items which reproduced and analyzed the replies of the Governments to the questionnaires sent to them after the Twelfth Session and which concluded with proposals for draft conventions or recommendations which the conference took as a basis for discussion.

The third item (hours of work in coal mines) was added to the agenda of the conference by the Governing Body in February last on the basis of the results of a Preparatory Technical Conference in January, on conditions of work in coal mines, which the Governing Body had convened in pursuance of a resolution of the Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations, and which was attended by Government, employers' and workers' representatives of the nine principal coal-producing countries of Europe. The steps leading up to this decision and the circumstances in which it was taken were explained in a report on hours of work in coal mines which the conference had before it as a basis of discussion on this item. The report indicated that the Governing Body, when it decided to add the item to the agenda, left two general matters affecting it to be decided by the conference itself: (1) whether it would consider the item as a general problem for the organization as a whole, or as a problem limited to European countries, and (2) whether the conference could arrive at a final decision on the item at the present session without applying the double-discussion procedure. The report was accordingly based on the resolutions and discussions of the Preparatory Technical Conference and concluded with a proposed draft convention intended to enable the conference if it wished to take a final decision at the Fourteenth Session, to proceed immediately to discuss a draft which takes account of the opinions and preferences expressed at the Preparatory Technical Conference.

DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

The decisions of the Fourteenth Conference may be summarized as follows:—

Forced Labour.—By 93 votes to 0, the conference adopted a draft convention embodying an undertaking to suppress the use of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms within the shortest possible period. The imposition of such labour for the benefit of private individuals, companies or associations would be immediately prohibited, as also would the use of such labour for work underground in mines. During a transitional period, recourse might be had to forced labour for public purposes only, as an exceptional measure, and subject to conditions defined in the convention. The question of final abolition would be considered after five years.

By 91 votes to 0, the conference adopted a recommendation embodying principles for the avoidance of indirect compulsion to labour, and by 91 votes to 1 it adopted a recommendation laying down rules to be observed in the regulation of forced labour.

Hours of Work of Salaried Employees.—By 86 votes to 31, the conference adopted a draft convention providing that the hours of work of persons employed in commercial establishments and offices should not exceed forty-eight in the week and eight in the day; provided, however, that the weekly maximum might be so arranged that on one or more days the hours worked might amount to ten. Provision was made for exemptions and exceptions.

By 103 votes to 18, the conference adopted three recommendations in favour of national inquiries into hours of work in (a) hotels, restaurants and similar establishments, (b) theatres and other places of public amusement, and (c) establishments for the care of the sick, infirm, destitute or mentally unfit, such establishments being excluded from the convention. The question of adopting special conventions to cover them would be considered within four years.

Hours of Work in Coal Mines.—A draft convention limiting hours of work of underground workers in coal mines failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority on final vote.

The conference had previously rejected by 79 votes to 33 a proposal made by the employers' delegates that this discussion should be regarded as the first, and that the second and decisive discussion should be held next year. It had examined the proposed convention article by article, and had adopted it as a whole on the preliminary vote by 75 to 33. On the final vote, however, the majority for it was only 70 to 40.

It was next decided unanimously not to transform the proposed convention into a recommendation. Finally, it was decided by 105 votes to 22 that the question should be placed on the agenda of the 1931 session of the conference.

Four resolutions bearing on the proposed convention had been adopted before the final vote. One related to the safeguarding of conditions of work in coal mines where they were better than those prescribed by the convention; another was in favour of the regulation of the hours of work of surface workers, on the lines of the Washington Hours Convention, at the same time as those of underground workers; the third pointed out that a complete solution of the coal problem would require the conclusion of one or more international agreements of an economic character, and drew the attention of the Economic Organization of the League of Nations to the need for and possibilities of reaching an economic agreement between the coal-producing countries. These three resolutions were adopted without opposition. The fourth, which was adopted by 84 votes to 3, was in favour of placing the question of hours of work in lignite mines on the agenda of the 1931 session of the conference.

Resolutions.—At the instance of individual delegates, the conference adopted four resolutions requesting the Governing Body:—

To explore means of hastening ratification of the conventions concerning children and young persons, and to investigate other means of ensuring the protection of their health and their preparation for a fully-developed life (83 votes to 1);

To organize an exchange of views between the Governments of the chief industrial countries as to particular questions affecting labour which should receive the special attention of factory inspectors and be dealt with in their annual reports (80 votes to 3);

To consider the possibility of placing the question of holidays with pay on the agenda of an early session of the conference (84 votes to 21); and

To consider the possibility of placing the question of freedom of association on the agenda of an early session (81 votes to 5).

A further resolution, in favour of consultation with Governments as to the calling of an Advisory Asiatic Conference, failed to obtain the quorum, the vote being 52 for and 11 against.

Application of Conventions.—The conference unanimously adopted the report of a committee which had examined the annual reports furnished under Article 408 on measures for the application of ratified conventions. The report contained a number of observations on cases in which the annual reports were not presented, or were inadequate, or in which the conventions did not appear to be fully applied by national legislative or administrative measures, and called on Governments which ratified conventions to apply them immediately and completely.

Standing Orders.—The conference adopted and applied for the first time a new procedure for dealing with resolutions submitted by delegates on matters not related to the items on the formal agenda. It referred to the Governing Body for consideration the questions of the composition of committees of the conference and the allocation of votes, the use of non-official languages in committees, and the number of substitute delegates and advisers who might be nominated by Governments.

DISCUSSION OF THE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

In conclusion, mention may be made of the general discussion which took place on the annual report of the Director of the International Labour Office, lasting several days, during which 46 speeches were made by spokesmen for the Governments, employers or workers of 26 out of the 51 countries represented at the conference. A number of subjects were touched on and the work of the organization came under critical examination in certain respects.

During the discussion, Mr. Gerald H. Brown (Government delegate, Canada), after announcing that the Parliament of Canada had recently granted the eight-hour day to all federal employees and required its application to federal public works, in accordance with the Hours Convention, recalled the statement made at previous sessions as to the difficulties experienced in Canada in ratifying conventions which dealt with matters within provincial jurisdiction. In this connection, he suggested that an effort should be made to show, in the periodical chart published by the office dealing with ratifications, the extent to which the individual conventions were applied in the different provinces of Canada and in the states of other federal countries. He also suggested that more precise information should be given in the Director's Report as to the countries which had definitely accepted and applied the recommendations adopted by the conference.

Mr. J. R. Roaf (employers' delegate, Canada) spoke of the economic disadvantage at which member states might be placed by the competition of states which were not members of the International Labour Organization and were not bound by its conventions. He referred mainly to the United States, with which country the manufacturers in Canada had to be in competition day by day. From this fact hours of labour, whether for manual workers, salaried employees, or coal miners in particular, were governed to a great extent by the hours of labour prevailing in countries which did not form part of the organization.

Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, in his reply on June 23, confined himself to some of the most salient features of the debate. Among these, he called attention to the many signs of the steady progress of the organization, and the large measure of public confidence which it enjoyed. The real problem now, he said, was whether the organization would have the necessary strength and resources to respond to all the appeals which were being made to it, and so retain the confidence reposed in it. Renewed efforts and possibly fresh methods were necessary to secure the ratification and application of conventions. The present world-wide economic crisis undoubtedly gave rise to anxiety and called for energetic action. The organization must study economic difficulties, and take account of their bearing on social progress, but economic circumstances must not be allowed to constitute an insuperable barrier to social reform, rather, the study of such obstacles must be directed towards overcoming and removing them.

The director accepted the suggestion that had been made by Mr. Brown (Government delegate, Canada) above referred to.

DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED AT SUCCESSIVE SESSIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Following is a list of draft conventions and recommendations which have been adopted at the successive annual sessions of the International Labour Conference, 1919-1930.

The draft conventions and recommendations adopted at the First Session (1919) are as follows:—

Draft conventions (1) limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week; (2) concerning unemployment; (3) concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth; (4) concerning employment of women during the night; (5) fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment; (6) concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry.

Recommendations concerning (1) unemployment; (2) reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers; (3) the prevention of anthrax; (4) the protection of women and children against lead poisoning; (5) the establishment of government health services; (6) the application of the Berne Convention of 1906, on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

The agenda of the Second Session (1920) related exclusively to matters affecting seamen and the draft conventions and recommendations adopted are as follows:—

Draft conventions (1) fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea; (2) concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship; (3) for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen.

Recommendations concerning (1) the limitation of hours of work in the fishing industry; (2) the limitation of hours of work in inland navigation; (3) the establishment of national seamen's codes; (4) unemployment insurance for seamen.

The Third Session (1931) resulted in the adoption of the following draft conventions and recommendations:—

Draft conventions concerning (1) the age of admission of children to employment in agriculture; (2) the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers; (3) workmen's compensation in agriculture; (4) the use of white lead in painting; (5) the application of the

weekly rest in industrial undertakings; (6) fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers; (7) the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea.

Recommendations concerning (1) the prevention of unemployment in agriculture; (2) the protection, before and after childbirth, of women wage-earners in agriculture; (3) night work of women in agriculture; (4) night work of children and young persons in agriculture; (5) the development of technical agricultural education; (6) living-in conditions of agricultural workers; (7) social insurance in agriculture; (8) the application of the weekly rest in commercial establishments.

The Fourth Session (1922) resulted in the adoption of the following recommendation:—

Recommendation regarding the communication to the International Labour Office of statistical or other information regarding emigration, immigration and the repatriation and transit of emigrants.

The Fifth Session (1923) resulted in the adoption of the following recommendation:—

Recommendation concerning the general principles for the organization of systems of inspection to secure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the workers.

The Sixth Session (1924) resulted in the adoption of the following recommendation:—

Recommendation concerning the development of facilities for the utilization of workers' spare time.

The Seventh Session (1925) resulted in the adoption of the following draft conventions and recommendations:—

Draft conventions concerning (1) equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation; (2) workmen's compensation for occupational diseases; (3) workmen's compensation for accidents; (4) night work in bakeries.

Recommendations concerning (1) equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation; (2) jurisdiction in disputes on workmen's compensation; (3) the minimum scale of workmen's compensation; (4) workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.

The Eighth Session (1926) resulted in the adoption of the following draft convention and recommendation:—

Draft convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship.

Recommendation concerning the protection of emigrant women and girls on board ship.

The Ninth Session (1926) resulted in the adoption of the following draft conventions and recommendations:—

Draft conventions concerning (1) seamen's articles of agreement; (2) rights of repatriation of seamen.

Recommendations concerning (1) measures for repatriation of masters and apprentices; (2) general principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen.

The Tenth Session (1927) resulted in the adoption of the following draft conventions and recommendation:

Draft conventions concerning (1) sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants; (2) sickness insurance for agricultural workers.

Recommendation concerning the general principles of social insurance.

The Eleventh Session (1928) resulted in the adoption of the following draft convention and recommendation:—

Draft convention concerning the creation or maintenance of minimum wage-fixing machinery in trades.

Recommendation embodying general guiding principles for the application of such machinery.

The Twelfth Session (1929) resulted in the adoption of the following draft conventions and recommendations:—

Draft conventions concerning (1) the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels; (2) provisions for the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading vessels.

Recommendations concerning (1) principles and rules for the prevention of accidents in industrial establishments and in agriculture; (2) responsibility for the protection of power-driven machinery; (3) reciprocity agreements for the recognition of inspection certificates; and (4) consultation with employers' and workers' organizations in the drafting of regulations under the convention regarding protection of dockers.

The Thirteenth Session (1929) did not result in the adoption of any draft convention or recommendation.

The Fourteenth Session (1930) resulted in the adoption of the following draft conventions and recommendations:—

Draft conventions concerning (1) forced or compulsory labour; and (2) regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices.

Recommendations concerning (1) indirect compulsion to labour; (2) regulation of forced or compulsory labour; (3) regulation of hours of work in hotels, restaurants and similar establishments; (4) regulation of hours of work in theatres and other places of amusement; and (5) regulation of hours of work in establishments for the care of the sick, infirm, destitute or mentally sick.

LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION IN CANADA WITH REGARD TO THE QUESTIONS INVOLVED IN DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations at its successive sessions have been referred to the law officers of the Crown in Canada with a view to determining whether, and to what extent, the subject-matters involved were within the competence of the Parliament of Canada or of the provincial legislatures, in order that these draft conventions and recommendations might be brought before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matters in each case lay, for the enactment of legislation or other action, in conformity with the requirements of Article 405 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany and the corresponding article of the other peace treaties. The law officers' reports on the subject-matters in question have been submitted to the Privy Council by the Minister of Justice and Orders in Council passed confirming the same. The Orders in Council referred to have been brought before the federal Parliament and have also been submitted to the respective provincial Governments where it was found that the matters involved were within provincial jurisdiction.

Examination of the provincial laws has shown that the requirements of some of the conventions are met by existing provincial enactments. A memorandum of information has been compiled in the Department of Labour dealing with the laws of the provinces which bear on the various draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference and showing the extent to which the proposals involved are met by existing legislation.

RATIFICATION OF CONVENTIONS BY PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

As regards the proposals emanating from the International Labour Conference which have been found to be within federal authority four conventions for the protection of seamen have been ratified on the recommendation of the federal Minister of Labour, and amendments to the Canada Shipping Act have been made to give effect thereto. The following are, briefly, the provisions of the four draft conventions in question:—

(1) *Minimum Age for the Admission of Children to Employment at Sea.*—The employment of children under the age of fourteen years on vessels engaged in maritime navigation is prohibited.

(2) *Unemployment Indemnity in case of Loss or Foundering of the Ship.*—It is provided that in the case of loss or foundering of vessels engaged in maritime navigation, seamen employed thereon shall continue to receive payment from their employers of their regular rate of wages during any period of unemployment which may result therefrom not exceeding two months.

(3) *Minimum Age for Admission of Young Persons to Employment as Trimmers or Stokers.*—The employment of young persons under the age of eighteen as trimmers or stokers on vessels engaged in maritime navigation is prohibited.

(4) *Compulsory Medical Examination of Children and Young Persons Employed at Sea.*—It is required that the employment of any child or young person under eighteen years of age on vessels engaged in maritime navigation, other than vessels upon which only members of the same family are employed, shall be conditional upon the production of a medical certificate attesting fitness for such work signed by a doctor who should be approved by the competent authority; it is further provided that the continued employment at sea of such persons shall be subject to repetition of medical examination at intervals of not more than one year.

With reference to the convention which was adopted at the First Session of the International Labour Conference (1919), limiting hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, it was found by the law officers of the Crown that the adoption of this convention involved legislation which is competent to Parliament in so far as Dominion works and undertakings are affected, but which the provincial legislatures have otherwise the power to enact and apply generally and comprehensively. This draft convention was also referred to the Supreme Court of Canada in 1925 for judicial decision as to the questions of legislative jurisdiction which are involved therein. The Supreme Court of Canada, in a judgment delivered on June 11, 1925, declared that "the subject-matter is generally within the competence of the legislatures of the provinces, but the authority vested in these legislatures does not enable them to give the force of law to provisions such as those contained in the draft convention in relation to servants of the Dominion Government, or to legislate for those parts of Canada which are not within the boundaries of a province." An Order in Council was passed on March 27, 1930, which referred to the Eight-Hour Day Convention of the International Labour Conference and established a working day of eight hours with a half-holiday on Saturday for any federal Government employees who prior to that time had been required to work more than eight hours daily, except in cases where the work of employees was intermittent in character or the application of the rule was not deemed to be practicable or in the public interest.

An Act of Parliament was also adopted at the 1930 session entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930" (Chap. 20, 20-21 George V), which provided that the working hours of persons employed on Dominion Government contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work should not exceed eight hours per day, except in such special cases as the Governor in Council might otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as might be approved by the Minister of Labour. It was also declared in this statute that the eight-hour day should apply to all workmen employed by the Government of Canada on works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition.

ACTION TAKEN BY FEDERAL PARLIAMENT ON RECOMMENDATIONS

The reports of the law officers on the various recommendations which have been adopted from time to time by the International Labour Conference indicate that many of the subject-matters are within provincial jurisdiction. One of the recommendations which was found to be within federal authority, namely, that relating to the communication to the International Labour Office of statistical or other information regarding emigration, immigration and the repatriation and transit of immigrants, was adopted by Order in Council in 1923.

ACTION TAKEN IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES ON DRAFT CONVENTIONS

The following figures summarize the results attained in the execution of the draft conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference up to April 1, 1931, from which it will be seen that there have been 425 ratifications to that date:—

First Conference (Washington, 1919).—Ratifications registered, 107 (Hours Convention, 14, including 5 conditional; Unemployment Convention, 24; Childbirth Convention, 11; Night Work of Women, 19; Minimum Age in Industry, 18; Night Work of Young Persons, 21).

Second Conference (Genoa, 1920).—Ratifications registered, 58 (Minimum Age at Sea, 22; Unemployment Indemnity, 17; Employment for Seamen, 19).

Third Conference (Geneva, 1921).—Ratifications registered, 133 (Minimum Age in Agriculture Convention, 13; Rights of Association in Agriculture, 22; Workmen's Compensation in Agriculture, 14; White Lead, 19; including 1 conditional; Weekly Rest in Industry, 18; Minimum Age for Trimmers and Stokers, 24; Medical Examination for Young Persons at Sea, 23).

Seventh Conference (Geneva, 1925).—Ratifications registered, 62 (Workmen's Compensation for Accidents, 11; Workmen's Compensation for Diseases, 19; Equality of Treatment for Accidents, 27; Night Work in Bakeries, 5).

Eighth Conference (Geneva, 1926).—Ratifications registered, 13 (Inspection of Emigrants on Board Ship Convention, including 2 conditional).

Ninth Conference (Geneva, 1926).—Ratifications registered, 23 (Seamen's Articles of Agreement, 12; Repatriation of Seamen, 11).

Tenth Conference (Geneva, 1927).—Ratifications registered, 16 (Sickness Insurance in Industry, 10; Sickness Insurance in Agriculture, 6).

Eleventh Conference (Geneva, 1928).—Ratifications registered, 8 (Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery).

Twelfth Conference (Geneva, 1929).—Ratifications registered, 4 (Weight of Packages Transported by Vessels, 3; Prevention of Accidents to Dockers, 1).

Fourteenth Conference (Geneva, 1930).—Ratifications registered, 1 (Forced or Compulsory Labour Convention).

It will be observed that were were no draft conventions adopted at the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth or Thirteenth Sessions of the International Labour Conference.

GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office, which is charged with the general oversight of the International Labour Office and also with the preparation of the agenda of the annual conference, is elected by the International Labour Conference every three years. Under Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other treaties of peace, its membership is fixed at twenty-four, of whom twelve persons are to represent the Governments of the member states, six persons are to be elected by the delegates to the conference representing the employers, and six persons are to be elected by the delegates to the conference representing the workers. Under the provisions of the Treaty, eight of the Government representatives are entitled to be chosen from the member states which are of "chief industrial importance" and four by the Government delegates to the conference. It was decided by the Council of the League of Nations in 1922 that the eight countries, members of the International Labour Organization, which are of "chief industrial importance" are as follows, in the alphabetical order of the names in the French language: Germany, Belgium, Canada, France, Great Britain, India, Italy and

Japan. The Governments of these countries, including Canada, retain accordingly their membership in the Governing Body. Four other Governments were chosen for membership in the Governing Body by the Government group in attendance at the Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference in 1928 as follows: Spain, Sweden, Argentine and Poland. The following were chosen to represent the employers' and workers' groups respectively:—

Employers' Group.—Mr. Gemmill (South Africa); Mr. Hodac (Czechoslovakia); Mr. Lambert-Ribot (France); Mr. Olivetti (Italy); Mr. Vogel (Germany); and Mr. Forbes Watson (British Empire).

Workers' Group.—Mr. Tom Moore (Canada); Mr. Poulton (British Empire); Mr. Mertens (Belgium); Mr. Jouhaux (France); Mr. Muller (Germany); and Mr. Thorberg (Sweden—since deceased and succeeded by Mr. Johannson).

It will be noted that besides being included in the Government group of the Governing Body, Canada is represented in the workers' group by Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa.

The Minister of Labour of Canada is the Canadian Government representative on the Governing Body, but, as he was unable to be present at any of the meetings held during the year, he was represented by Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations, who has acted as substitute for him at other sessions.

During the fiscal year 1930-31, four meetings of the Governing Body were held as follows:—

Forty-eighth Session, at Paris, April 24-29, 1930;
Forty-ninth Session, at Geneva, June 5-28, 1930;
Fiftieth Session, at Brussels, October 7-13, 1930; and
Fifty-first Session, at Geneva, January 28-31, 1931.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION ON VARIOUS COMMITTEES OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Committees have been established by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office on the following subjects: Budget; Standing Orders; Languages; Coal-mines; Textiles; Social Charges; Wages and Cost of Living; and Unemployment. Membership in these committees is confined to members of the Governing Body. Canada is represented by Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, on the committees on Standing Orders and Wages and Cost-of-Living, he being chairman of the last-mentioned committee. These are two of the most important committees in the list. Some of the subjects, such as languages and social charges, do not greatly interest Canada. Membership, of course, has to be more or less evenly distributed among the various members of the Governing Body.

In addition to the foregoing, the Governing Body has appointed nine other committees, membership in which, however, is not confined to the Governing Body itself, as follows: Mixed Agricultural Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture; Industrial Hygiene; Safety; Intellectual Workers; Article 408; Native Labour; Automatic Couplings; Migration; and Social Insurance. Out of these nine committees, Canada is represented on five, namely, Automatic Couplings, Industrial Hygiene, Safety, Migration and Social Insurance. Two other committees, namely, those on Native Labour and Intellectual Workers, are of no very great interest to Canada.

During 1930, Dr. J. Grant Cunningham, Director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Ontario Department of Health, attended a conference convened by the International Labour Office in Johannesburg, South Africa, in the month of August, on the subject of Silicosis. Mr. R. B. Morley, of Toronto, General Manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association, attended the Correspondence Committee on Accident Prevention in December. Mr. Charles Simpson, of Kenora, attended the session of the Committee on Automatic Couplings in June.

XIII. LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA

The Twentieth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, being for the calendar year 1930, which was prepared in the Labour Intelligence Branch, like its predecessors, describes the labour organizations with which the Canadian organized workers are identified, gives statistics of trade unionists in the Dominion, and makes reference to some of the more important events of the year in the trade union movement. The report, which consists of 254 pages, divides the labour unions in the Dominion into six groups, as follows:—

- (1) Local branches of international craft organizations, having headquarters in the United States;
- (2) The One Big Union, an international industrial union, with headquarters in Winnipeg;
- (3) Local branches of the Industrial Workers of the World, a revolutionary industrial union which seeks to abolish the wage system, with headquarters in Chicago;
- (4) Canadian central labour organizations;
- (5) Independent trade union units; and
- (6) National Catholic unions.

The international craft union group consists of the Canadian members of 84 organizations, one less than in 1929, and has 1,946 branches in the Dominion, a loss of 7, with a combined membership of 203,478, a decrease of 36. The One Big Union reported 45 local units in Canada, a gain of 2, with a membership of 23,724, an increase of 834. The Industrial Workers of the World claims 6 branches in the Dominion, the same as in 1929, with 3,741 members, a decrease of 234. The group of Canadian central organizations, numbering 27, an increase of 2, have between them 673 local branches, a gain of 34, with a combined membership of 57,168, a gain of 3,891. The independent units number 31, the same as in 1929, the combined membership of which is 9,338, a loss of 1,482. The National Catholic group of unions number 108, a gain of two, their combined membership being reported at 25,000, the same as in the previous year. The net increase in branches for 1930 was 31, and the gain in membership was 2,973, making a grand total of 2,809 branches of all classes of unions in Canada, with a combined reported and estimated membership of 322,449. According to the latest estimate of population, trade unionists represent 3·25 per cent of the people in the Dominion; counting the 105,037 members comprised in the 106 non-trade union associations whose names appear in the report, organized wage-earners in Canada at the close of the year 1930 represented 4·30 per cent of the population.

The accompanying chart, which is taken from the report, indicates the fluctuations in the number of trade unionists in Canada from 1911 to 1930, the period covered by these annual reports on labour organization.

Another chart published in the report shows that the 322,449 trade union members in the Dominion are divided by trade groups as follows:—

Railroad employees, 98,923 members, or 30·68 per cent of the total.

Building trades, 40,710, or 12·63 per cent.

Public employees, personal service and amusement trades, 32,384, or 10·04 per cent.

Mining and quarrying, 27,178, or 8·43 per cent.

Other transportation and navigation trades, 23,898, or 7·41 per cent.

Metal trades, 18,180, or 5·64 per cent.

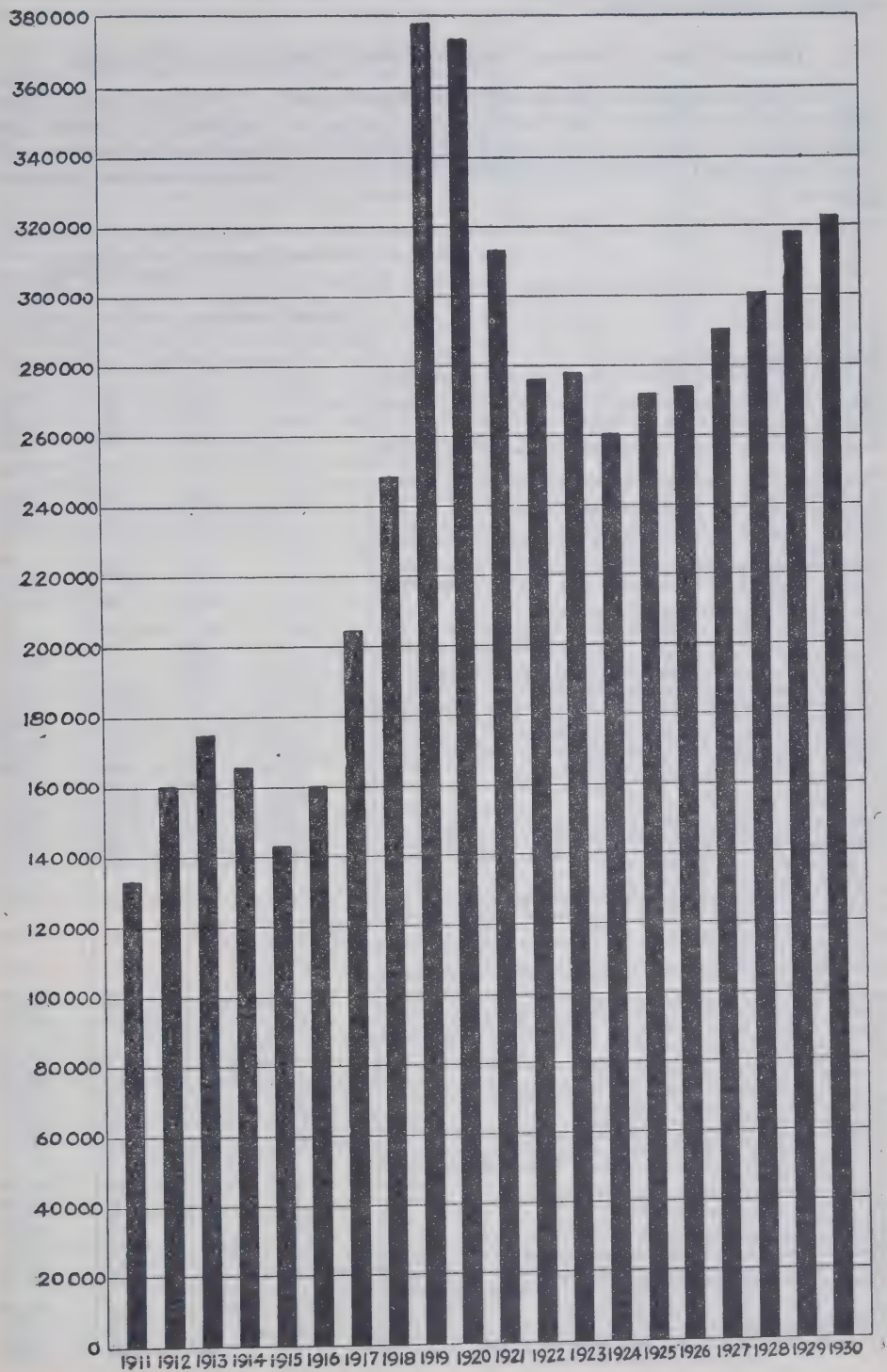
Clothing, boot and shoes, 16,841, or 5·22 per cent.

Printing and paper making trades, 15,955, or 4·95 per cent.

All other trades and general labour, 48,380 members, or 15 per cent.

TWENTY YEARS OF TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA

MEMBERS



The report points out that the railroad employees' group contains a large number of metal trades workers who are not employed in railroad shop work, and who should be included in the metal trades group, but it was impossible to secure separate figures.

TRADE UNION CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN CANADA

The following tables taken from the report show: (1) international organizations having members in Canada, (2) number of branches in Canada and elsewhere, (3) reported or estimated membership in Canada and elsewhere. (4) Canadian central labour organizations with number of branches and members:—

International Organizations	Number of Branches		Reported or Estimated Membership	
	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere
**American Federation of Labor.....	(b) 5	(b) 343	(b) 113	(b) 18,039
**Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.....	4	63	181	5,000
**Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	7	191	304	25,000
**Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	35	678	1,568	59,872
**Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of.....	3	109	300	4,000
**Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	22	201	1,200	5,800
**Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	37	326	2,936	17,154
**Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	11	149	849	13,250
**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	9	107	1,114	34,000
**Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.....	(c) 17	147	800	15,200
**Bricklayers, Masons and Plasters' International Union of America.....	56	893	5,595	101,734
**Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.....	11	148	584	20,426
**Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....		26	3	703
**Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	80	1,841	13,900	301,077
**Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....	1	20	28	1,051
**Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	5	236	292	15,208
**Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.....	4	33	245	7,892
**Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....	15	112	7,000	125,000
**Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	6	18	1,843	2,200
**Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....	1	40	15	2,285
**Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	43	602	4,000	133,250
**Elevator Constructors, International Union of.....	7	85	354	8,720
**Engineers, International Union of Operating.....	35	302	1,940	31,802
**Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....	58	310	915	12,000
**Fire Fighters, International Association of.....	20	146	2,490	22,000
**Fur Workers' Union, International.....	7	26	2,000	13,000
**Garment Workers of America, United.....	7	250	1,000	46,500
**Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.....	10	66	3,500	55,000
**Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	7	96	154	6,000
**Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	3	127	96	6,286
**Glove Workers' Union, International.....		9	10	1,000
**Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....	4	120	200	8,200
**Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	10	488	621	100,899
**Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance.....	15	231	1,314	36,770
**Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, Amalgamated Association of.....	1	105	50	10,000
**Jewellery Workers' Union, International.....	2	18	71	1,000
**Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....	12	262	300	12,500
**Leather Workers' International Union, United (Includes International Pocketbook Workers' Union).....	1	45	55	6,330
**Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	7	40	417	5,286
**Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	102	813	5,871	73,780
**Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	103	831	7,122	91,065
**Longshoremen's Association, International.....	10	201	1,651	33,846
**Machinists, International Association of.....	82	606	8,700	72,100
**Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of.....	195	961	16,436	48,120
**Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers and Terrazzo Workers' Helpers, International Association of.....	2	63	148	7,700
**Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.....	1	185	62	15,000
**Metal Polishers' International Union.....	4	84	85	7,850
**Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet.....	19	321	1,066	25,000
**Mine Workers of America, United.....	42	3,000	16,600	400,000
**Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	32	353	2,077	26,160
**Musicians, American Federation of.....	37	698	5,650	116,000
**Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	36	1,125	2,104	98,046
**Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....	33	50	1,833	3,770
**Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	(d) 14	(d) 123	297	6,702
**Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....	5	55	180	2,250

International Organizations	Number of Branches		Estimated Membership	
	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere
**Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	6	71	417	8,575
*Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union..	1	9	80	2,800
**Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....	19	416	1,636	38,000
**Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of Journeymen	36	750	2,400	63,400
Porters, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car.....	1	16	29	6,326
*Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers' Union, International Plate...	1	13	43	1,133
*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....	20	368	4,500	45,500
*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....	14	28	1,525	4,400
**Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.....	1	49	50	4,450
†Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	9	154	300	11,001
†Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	12	107	8,317	55,297
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	93	869	15,016	164,664
*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	69	1,227	4,437	110,000
*Railway, Bus and Coach Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	26	247	9,978	104,309
*Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	116	453	14,351	46,649
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	71	594	3,312	44,586
*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....	4	534	503	12,000
*Seamen's Union of America, International.....	1	73	250	15,000
*Siderographers, International Association of.....	1	2	11	180
*Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical.....	38	659	800	24,000
*Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	10	150	328	7,581
*Stonecutters' Association of North American Journeymen.....	17	125	500	5,300
*Switchmen's Union of America.....	7	231	97	8,415
*Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	13	144	285	6,084
*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	11	345	1,200	85,000
*Textile Workers of America, United.....	2	351	100	30,000
Train Dispatchers' Association, American.....	.....	.....	15	3,487
*Typographical Union, International.....	49	784	4,709	73,799
*Upholsterers' International Union of America.....	4	70	280	9,519
Totals.....	1,946	27,197	203,478	3,300,250
One Big Union.....	45	1	23,724	314
Industrial Workers of the World.....	6	83	3,741	20,252
Grand Totals.....	1,997	27,281	230,943	3,320,816

(a) Includes United States, Mexico, Canal Zone, Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, Newfoundland, etc.

(b) Includes only the unions directly chartered, i.e., those unions not affiliated through any international organization. The American Federation of Labor at the close of the fiscal year August 31, 1930, had 104 national and international unions affiliated, representing 29,226 locals, as well as four departments, 49 state federations, 804 city central bodies and 348 local trade and federal labour unions, making a total of 1,309 charters, representing a fully paid-up membership of 2,961,096. Including the members who were on strike and those out of employment, and for whom no tax was received, the total membership was reported at 3,461,096.

(c) Includes 3 sub-branches.

(d) Includes sub-branches of local unions.

*Indicates that union is affiliated with American Federation of Labor.

**Indicate that union has also affiliated its Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

†Indicates that although suspended from membership in the A.F. of L., the Canadian membership is still affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Canadian Central Labour Organizations	Branches or affiliations	Membership reported
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	(a) 42	(a) 7,317
All-Canadian Congress of Labour.....	(b) 27	(b) 3,979
†Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada.....	5	440
†Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada.....	14	1,802
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.....	40	4,668
Brotherhood of Canadian Pacific Express Employees.....	26	1,567
†Canadian Association of Railway Engineers.....	42	711
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....	11	550
†Canadian Broker and Leased Wire Telegraphers' Association.....	.....	75
†Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.....	246	19,352
Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.....	6	170
†Canadian Electrical Trades Union.....	5	295
†Canadian Ironworkers, Piledrivers and Riggers' Union.....	1	178
†Canadian Printers' Union.....	.....	37
Canadian Theatrical Arts and Crafts Society.....	.....	94

(a) Includes only the local branch unions under direct charters at the close of 1930. Besides these there are in affiliation the three central Canadian bodies marked (**) with 68 branches, and also two provincial federations of labour and 38 trade and labour councils. Per capita tax was also paid during the year by a number of local branches of international unions which had affiliated individually, as well as by 61 international organizations which had affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership, numbering 130,417, comprising 1,519 local branches. The whole directly chartered and affiliated paid-up membership of the Congress was reported at 137,734.

(b) Includes only the local unions under direct charters. In addition to these the All-Canadian Congress has in affiliation the 11 central bodies indicated thus (†), with 320 branches, and a combined membership of 23,984, as well as 14 trades and labour councils. The total membership of the All-Canadian Congress was reported at 27,963.

Canadian Central Labour Organizations	Branches or affiliations	Member- ship reported
**Civil Service Association of Alberta.....	11	700
Dominion Railway Mail Clerk's Federation.....	15	963
†Electrical Communication Workers of Canada.....	2	180
**Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	42	1,400
Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada.....	1	730
Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers of Canada.....		500
Lumber and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union of Canada.....	31	2,400
Mine Workers' Union of Canada.....	18	4,380
**National Association of Marine Engineers.....	16	1,388
†National Union of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Canada.....	4	186
Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.....	(c) 26	(c) 726
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....	2	34
United Postal Employees of Canada.....	(d) 39	1,618
†Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association.....	1	728
Totals.....	673	57,168

(c) Includes only the local branches directly chartered. The Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters also has in affiliation the six local branches of the International Association of Fire Fighters located respectively at Fort William, Hamilton, London, North Bay, Ottawa, and Toronto, making a total of 32 affiliates and a membership of 1,816.

(d) Including the Montreal branch, which is also a national Catholic syndicate, in which group its name appears, and with which its membership of 1,250 is computed. Counting the membership of the Montreal branch the United Postal Employees has an estimated membership of 1,868.

TRADE UNION BRANCHES BY PROVINCES

The report indicates the distribution by provinces of the 2,809 local branch unions of all classes in the Dominion, as well as the number of such unions which reported their membership and the membership reported. The figures for each province are as follows:—

Province	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Nova Scotia.....	138	108	17,930
New Brunswick.....	120	102	8,081
Prince Edward Island.....	11	8	573
Quebec.....	502	392	65,153
Ontario.....	1,076	862	78,336
Manitoba.....	187	142	19,390
Saskatchewan.....	217	179	9,565
Alberta.....	283	241	22,043
British Columbia.....	275	237	27,204
Localities not specified.....			*9,336
Totals.....	2,809	2,271	257,611

*This total includes the membership of the system divisions of telegraphers.

UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADIAN CITIES

The report points out that there are 37 cities in the Dominion in which not less than 20 local branch unions of all classes are operating and between them they constitute approximately 61 per cent of the local branch unions in Canada and represent nearly 55 per cent of the entire trade union membership in the Dominion.

The appended table shows (1) the names of the cities having not less than 20 trade union branches, (2) number of unions in each locality, (3) number of unions reporting membership, and (4) number of members reported.

Localities	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Montreal.....	193	159	47,034	Fort William.....	29	24	1,538
Toronto.....	145	114	31,592	Sherbrooke.....	28	17	777
Vancouver.....	111	96	16,138	North Bay.....	26	23	1,767
Winnipeg.....	110	81	14,214	Brandon.....	26	19	892
Calgary.....	77	63	5,830	Moncton.....	24	23	3,104
Quebec.....	72	52	5,985	Sault Ste. Marie...	23	19	1,001
Edmonton.....	69	60	5,725	Stratford.....	21	19	1,736
Ottawa.....	62	52	4,544	Three Rivers.....	21	19	1,562
Hamilton.....	61	54	5,351	Brantford.....	21	17	609
London.....	56	46	4,000	Kitchener.....	21	17	408
Victoria.....	48	38	2,294	Sarnia.....	20	20	949
Regina.....	48	41	2,225	Hull.....	20	14	726
St. John.....	44	40	2,921	St. Catharines.....	20	16	700
Halifax.....	41	33	2,755	Kingston.....	20	16	628
Saskatoon.....	38	31	2,187	Brockville.....	20	14	475
Windsor.....	37	29	2,088	Guelph.....	20	15	437
Moose Jaw.....	34	29	1,884	Peterborough.....	20	14	309
Lethbridge.....	30	29	2,024				
Port Arthur.....	29	22	2,151				
St. Thomas.....	29	25	1,887				
				Totals.....	1,714	1,400	180,447

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESSES

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which was originally established in 1873, is the head of the internationally organized wage-earners in the Dominion on matters pertaining to legislation, and as such is recognized by the American Federation of Labour and by 61 of the more important affiliates of that body.

The All-Canadian Congress of Labour, which was formed in March, 1927, and which absorbed the Canadian Federation of Labour, declares "the Canadian labour movement must be freed from the reactionary influence of American-controlled unions," and that "Canadian workers require a new medium through which they may collectively promote their general welfare and raise their economic and social standards."

The following table printed in the report shows the numerical strength of the two congresses and the groups from which their following is drawn:—

	Branches	Member-ship	Members affiliated with Trades and Labour Congress of Canada	Members affiliated with All-Canadian Congress of Labour
International Craft Unions.....	1,946	203,478	157,445	.....
One Big Union.....	45	23,724	.....	.....
Industrial Workers of the World.....	6	3,741	.....	.....
Canadian Central Labour Organizations.....	673	57,168	3,488	23,984
Independent Units.....	31	9,338	.....	.....
National Catholic Unions.....	108	25,000	.....	.....
Totals.....	2,809	322,449	160,933	23,984

The figures for the membership of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the report points out, are 23,199 greater than that claimed by that organization, the explanation being that the respective affiliated bodies in reporting to the department included all members who were in good standing, while the congress only reported the number of members for whom capita tax had been

received. Besides the affiliated membership of central organizations the Trades and Labour Congress had 42 directly chartered local unions with a combined membership of 7,317, which added to the above figures makes an aggregate membership of 168,250. The figures for the All-Canadian Congress indicate an affiliated membership of central bodies of 23,984, which with the membership of 3,979 comprised in the 27 directly chartered local unions gives a total of 27,963 members.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNIONS

These bodies had their inception in Quebec in 1902, and in 1921 the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada was established with the object of giving a lead to the national Catholic union movement. The bulk of the membership of the national Catholic unions is located in the province of Quebec. At the close of 1930 there were 101 local unions and 7 study circles, their combined membership being reported at 25,000.

ORGANIZED WORKERS IN THE WORLD

Besides giving information as to the trade union membership in Canada and the United States, figures are included in the report showing the standing of organized workers in 63 other countries, the aggregate for the 65 countries being 46,872,902 members. The following are the figures for each country as taken from the report.

Argentina.....	112,000	Italy.....	3,000,000
Australia.....	911,541	Japan.....	308,900
Austria.....	999,137	Latvia.....	37,388
Belgium.....	724,408	Lithuania.....	18,486
Bolivia.....	5,000	Luxemburg.....	17,668
Brazil.....	116,500	Memel Territory.....	2,914
British Guiana.....	1,073	Mexico.....	1,850,000
Bulgaria.....	31,450	Mongolia.....	5,000
Canada.....	322,449	New Zealand.....	106,916
Ceylon.....	114,000	Nicaragua.....	6,000
Chili.....	204,000	Norway.....	107,982
China.....	2,800,000	Palestine.....	21,652
Columbia.....	10,000	Panama.....	3,000
Corea.....	123,000	Paraguay.....	8,000
Cuba.....	71,186	Peru.....	25,000
Czechoslovakia.....	1,738,265	Philippines.....	67,000
Denmark.....	311,052	Poland.....	512,317
Dominica.....	3,442	Porto Rico.....	15,000
Dutch East Indies.....	24,021	Portugal.....	20,000
Egypt.....	60,000	Roumania.....	41,421
Estonia.....	13,336	Russia.....	11,060,000
Finland.....	90,321	Salvador.....	10,000
France.....	1,200,600	South Africa.....	28,824
Germany.....	8,694,887	South West Africa.....	600
Great Britain.....	4,673,144	Spain.....	291,000
Greece.....	82,775	Sweden.....	564,009
Guatemala.....	3,349	Switzerland.....	265,612
Holland.....	561,037	Trinidad and Tobago.....	722
Honduras.....	6,000	Uruguay.....	5,000
Hungary.....	177,678	Venezuela.....	25,972
Iceland.....	5,000	United States.....	3,768,567
India.....	273,621	Yugoslavia.....	60,044
Ireland.....	108,636		

REVOLUTIONARY LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

The chief revolutionary political organization, the report states, is the Third (Communist) International, which was formed in Moscow on March 6, 1919. As a medium through which to propagate its doctrine in the labour unions, the Communist International established in July, 1920, the Red International of Labour Unions, which proclaims itself to be "an international which, together

with the Communist International, will organize the working class for the overthrow of capitalism, the destruction of the bourgeois state and the setting up of the dictatorship of the proletariat, an international which will seize all the means of production and establish the communist commonwealth." The Communist International since its inception has stressed the importance of its members maintaining close contact with the trade unions, which it terms the natural link between the Communist Party and the working class, and it is only through this agency, it is stated, that the party can successfully propagate its principles. The representative in the Dominion of the Communist International is the Communist Party of Canada (originally the Workers' Party), with headquarters in Toronto, which recognizes the Moscow body as the only real centre of world revolutionary activities.

As an aid to the propagation of the communist doctrine among the Canadian youth there is the Young Communist League, a body which was formed under the auspices of the Communist Party, and which is affiliated with the Young Communist International of Moscow, and for the younger children there is a body known as the Young Pioneers.

The official representative in America of the Red International of Labour Unions is the Trade Union Unity League, originally known as the Trade Union Educational League, which with its re-organization under the new name has made provision for the setting up of industrial unions on a dues-paying basis, a plan entirely opposite to the original scheme of the league. The "boring from within" process, which adherents in Canada of the Red International had for some time carried on in trade unions of which they were members, having in many cases resulted in their expulsion, left them without opportunity to carry on communist propaganda in the ranks of organized labour. Apparently, as a result of this attitude on the part of the old established trade unions, the communist leaders formed the Workers' Unity League, which is termed the Canadian section of the Red International of Labour Unions, designed to organize the workers in Canada into revolutionary industrial unions, and is pledged to the program and policy of the Russian body. Two Canadian central industrial unions are known to be identified with the Workers' Unity League, and it was stated that there were some local unions connected with it, but no definite information was obtainable.

During 1930 raids were made by the police on offices of the Communist Party in three cities, *The Worker*, the communist organ, declaring in regard to the raid in Winnipeg that "This is one of the clearest expressions of the sharpening class struggle in Winnipeg. The situation has become extremely acute, and the workers showing a readiness for struggle that has not been evident for a long time."

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

Reference is made in the report to the International Federation of Trade Unions, a body established in 1901 and reorganized in 1919 with the object among others of uniting the international working class and the promotion of the interests and activities of the trade union movement. The labour movement of the Dominion as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is affiliated with the federation, and the president of the Congress is a member of its General Council. The I.F.T.U. has in affiliation the trade union centres of 28 countries, with a combined membership of approximately 14,000,000, as well as a similar number of international trade secretariats. The report points out that the Red International of Labour Unions, which, it has been stated, was formed for the purpose of destroying the International Federation, had attacked the last named body and its officers, declaring that it was incapable of uniting the working classes of the world and was only an appendage of the International Labour Office.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

The report mentions the Industrial Workers of the World, usually referred to as the I.W.W., a body which declares itself to be an advocate of what is termed revolutionary industrial unionism, with its objective the abolition of the wage system. At its inception the organization claimed to have a strong following, but dissension arose in the ranks, and, with the prosecution in 1918 of a large number of its members by the United States Government on the charge of interfering with the wartime measures of the Republic, the membership of the I.W.W. gradually fell off. Some of those who were convicted in 1918 subsequently accepted conditional pardons, an action which led to a court case, the holding of a special convention and the expulsion of certain recalcitrant members, who later set up a dual I.W.W. under the title of "Emergency Program." In 1905, the year the original organization was formed, the membership was reported at 400,000. At the close of 1930 the membership was given at 23,993, of which 3,741 members belonged to the six Canadian branches.

LABOUR IN POLITICS

The report makes reference to the declaration of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in 1887 for independent political action on the part of organized labour, it being contended that "the working classes of the Dominion will never be properly represented in Parliament or receive justice in the legislation of the country until they are represented by men of their own class." Although a number of labour candidates were subsequently elected to various offices in some of the industrial districts, it was not until 1921 that the Canadian Labour Party was formed. A number of provincial sections were established, and under their auspices candidates were nominated for office, and in some instances were elected. In 1927 the secretary of the party since its inception resigned because his name had been removed by the Toronto Central Council of the C.L.P. (which it was alleged was dominated by communists) from the party nomination for controller in the Toronto municipal election. Since the secretary's retirement the main party has ceased to function, the British Columbia section has dissolved, and the Nova Scotia and Ontario sections have not met since 1928, leaving only two sections—Quebec and Alberta—in existence. British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario have independent labour parties, that in the last named province having been formed by delegates to the 1927 convention of the Ontario section of the C.L.P. who objected to a number of revolutionary resolutions. In some of the other provinces there are labour political organizations operating under different names, the activities of some of which are confined to the principal cities, and in all of which, except the sections of the C.L.P., individual membership is accepted. The All-Canadian Congress of Labour in 1930 went on record in favour of the members of its chartered and affiliated unions participating actively in politics. Of twelve Labour candidates who contested seats for the House of Commons in the 1930 election, three were elected. Ten candidates of the Communist Party were also nominated, but all were defeated. In the Alberta provincial election of 1930 there were eleven Labour candidates, four of whom were elected. The four nominees of the Communist Party were defeated. There were 89 candidates nominated or endorsed by labour political parties or organized labour bodies for municipal office in 23 localities. Of these 41 were successful, the offices to which they were elected being: Mayors, 4; controllers, 2; commissioners, 1; aldermen, 21, and school trustees, 13. There were 12 communist candidates for municipal office, but all were defeated.

TRADE UNION BENEFITS

Information is given in the report in regard to disbursements for trade union benefits. Of the 27 Canadian central labour organizations ten reported payments of benefits in 1930, the total expenditure being \$56,936.18, an increase of \$2,722.18, as compared with 1929. The following table, taken from the report, gives the names of the Canadian organizations which reported disbursements for benefits, together with the amounts paid for the classes of benefits mentioned:—

Benefits Paid by Canadian Organizations	Death Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick and Accident Benefits	Other Benefits
Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada.....	\$ 675 00			
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.....	11,750 00		\$ 6,382 98	\$ 195 00
Civil Service Association of Alberta.....	2,000 00			
Dominion Railway Mail Service Benevolent Association of Canada.....	22,520 00			
Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada.....				236 85
Lumber and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union of Canada.....		\$ 6,000 00		
Mine Workers' Union of Canada.....		6,936 00		
Provincial Federation of Ontario Firefighters.....	9,150 00			
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....				25 00
Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association.....	830 00		235 00	
Totals.....	\$ 46,925 00	\$ 12,936 35	\$ 6,617 98	\$ 456 85

Of the 86 international bodies with branches in Canada 64 reported having disbursed \$28,079,856 for benefits, an increase of \$190,964. The expenditures in 1930 for the various benefits were:—

Death benefits.....	\$ 15,243,936
Unemployed and travelling benefits.....	294,861
Strike benefits.....	1,003,187
Sick and accident benefits.....	3,408,436
Old age pensions and other benefits.....	8,129,436

Besides the amounts expended by headquarters of the international organizations, the report gives information showing that 670 of the local branch unions in Canada made benefit payments to their own members from their own funds, as did also 113 branches of Canadian bodies, 16 independent units and 29 national Catholic unions, the total disbursements being \$479,161, an increase of \$33,534 over the expenditures for the same purpose in 1929. The outlay for 1930 by the local branches for the classes of benefits named was:—

Death benefits.....	\$ 161,445
Unemployment benefits.....	66,419
Strike benefits.....	21,352
Sick and accident benefits.....	171,867
Other benefits.....	58,008

The following tables, reproduced from the report, indicate (1) the expenditure for benefits in detail by the headquarters of the respective international organizations, and (2) the amount paid in benefits by the local branch unions from their own funds:—

BENEFITS PAID BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Name of Organization	Death Benefits	Unemployed and Travelling Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick and Accident Benefits	Old Age Pensions and other Benefits
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
American Federation of Labour.....			3,654		
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	18,243		4,302	124,803	4,175
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	11,950		70		
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, Brotherhood of.....	(a) 334,100		2,023	2,410	
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	362,745				768,969
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.....	550				900
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....	400				
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.....	715,976	131,778	1,462	55,550	658,350
Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....	5,800		1,414		25
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	98,872		864	(b) 1,099	
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.....			21,013	5,304	
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	4,252		21,706		
Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....	33,000			(b) 5,425	
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	345,250				30,792
Engineers, International Union of Operating.....	49,300		18,410		
Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....	14,100				
Fur Workers' Union, International.....	900				900
Garment Workers' of America, United.....	29,400				
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	48,500				
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	12,000		25,320		
Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....	64,646		9,278	4,500	16,410
Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance.....	22,050		54,983	50,647	17,013
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International.....	98,400				
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, Amalgamated Association of.....	39,419		3,072		
Lathers' International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal.....	30,258				
Leather Workers' International Union, United (includes International Pocketbook Workers' Union).....	1,500			1,750	
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	39,700		7,225		
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	3,556,609		142,321	262,999	2,351,152
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	1,124,775		101,279	(c) 1,567,303	246,540
Machinists, International Association of.....	121,898		9,128	(b) 121,000	
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of.....	205,196				
Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, etc., International Association of.....	5,500				
Metal Polishers' International Union.....	7,603	16,500	5,955		
Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet.....	58,000		840		3,872
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	338,133	93,067	146,348	174,528	
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	123,462			(b) 78,225	
Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....	6,125				
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	11,648		4,755	6,142	512
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....	3,600	2,266	3,803		
Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	12,400		104,047	(d) 29,012	
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.....	350	250		260	
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....	75,475		6,140		
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, United Association of Journeymen.....	123,020		12,162	161,115	
Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers' Union of America, International.....	10,950				
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.....		1,000			
Quarry Workers' International Union.....	2,125			362	650
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	3,898			(b) 467	
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	296,453		20,565		9,535
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	(e) 3,047,072			(d) 495,577	(a) 2,329,428
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	340,350				
Railway, Bus and Coach Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	717,625		22,225	28,400	179,200
Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.....	131,750	50,000	10,000	(b) 10,400	
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	1,821,601		21,114	197,702	255,337
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....	6,475				
Seamen's Union of America, International.....	8,039			10,427	7,602
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	29,100		357		
Stonemasons' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	20,250				
Switchmen's Union of North America.....	154,325				62,050
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	6,681		1,080	13,029	
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....			21,790		
Textile Workers of America, United.....	10,000		85,000		
Train Despatchers' Association, American.....	8,250				
Typographical Union, International.....	473,887		70,856		1,186,024
Upholsterers' International Union.....			38,626		
Totals.....	15,243,936	294,861	1,003,187	3,408,436	8,129,436

(a) Includes disability benefits. (b) Disability benefits. (c) Includes accident, funeral and disability benefits and relief. (d) Tuberculosis benefits. (e) Includes funeral benefits.

BENEFITS PAID BY LOCAL BRANCHES

	Number of Unions reporting	Death Benefits	Un- employed Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick and Accident Benefits	Other Benefits
<i>Local Branches of International Organizations</i>						
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators	1				75	
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	4		55		907	176
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen	18		70		4,010	368
Bill Posters and Billers, International Alliance of	2		600			
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America	16	4,050	3,415	625	997	526
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of	3		6		315	65
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, Brotherhood of	16	243	86	200	372	239
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	3	270	6		695	
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United	5	100	169		220	15
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of	4	1,100	60			
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of	42	14,587	2,689	100	7,028	6,466
Cigarmakers' International Union of America	2	2,450				
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America	4	125	1,923	235	215	25
Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car	1					97
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	18	1,450	405		718	1,340
Elevator Constructors, International Union of	5		25	109	690	125
Engineers, International Union of Operating	11	4,020	1,273		836	450
Fire Fighters, International Association of	7	4,527		25	3	645
Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of	10	50	12	6	217	253
Fur Workers' Union, International	1	100				30
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada	1		4			
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint	2	425			200	
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International	6	1,774	90	20	515	75
Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance	8	500			673	250
Jewellery Workers' Union, International	1		1,500			
Lathers' International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal	1					23
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated	5	3,000	4,182		1,056	495
Longshoremen's Association, International	2	1,580			300	120
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	27	6,773	25		3,929	2,076
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	41	309	2,663		6,782	2,499
Machinists, International Association of	28	2,955	359	25	1,203	570
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of	56	3,385	407	105	2,758	651
Metal Polishers' International Union	1		250	450		
Metal Workers' International Union, Sheet	7	1,072	220		263	118
Mine Workers of America, United	17	3,100	5,598	300	1,747	950
Moulders' Union of North America, International	19	10,475	2,140		11,303	
Musicians, American Federation of	10	2,088	114	2	700	855
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	13	1,300	370	3,010	80	536
Papermakers, International Brotherhood of	17	604	1,313	317	139	311
Pattern Makers' League of North America	4		50		646	1,178
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International	4		11,069	9,200	1,225	2,928
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union	1				15	
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative	8	631	200		414	1,148
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters Helpers, United Association of Journeymen	20	1,400	2,730	652	9,087	579
Pocketbook Workers' International Union	1		67			25
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International	6	251	240		385	50
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of	8	161	2,970		970	550
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of	1	225				35
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	3				550	14
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	41	750	883		21,975	7,318
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of	15	1,975	230		407	762
Railway, Bus and Coach Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	17	29,270	276		22,036	6,171
Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of	42	4,385	629	60	5,809	2,105
Railway Conductors, Order of	12	9,599	83		1,077	535
Seamen's Union, International	1	100			153	545
Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical	14	250	1,218		1,310	220
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International	7	1,133	12	15	10	150
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen	4				285	
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of	7	375		125	5,621	
Typographical Union, International	17	2,305	6,407		13,514	3,247
Upholsterers' International Union	1		90		58	20
Industrial Workers' of the World	1					100
Totals	670	125,222	57,183	15,581	134,493	48,029

BENEFITS PAID BY LOCAL BRANCHES—*Concluded*

	Number of Unions reporting	Death Benefits	Un- employed Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick and Accident Benefits	Other Benefits
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Local Branches of Canadian Organizations</i>						
All-Canadian Congress of Labour.....	3	100	250		50	32
Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada.....	11	620	38			644
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.....	4	6,000				555
Brotherhood of Canadian Pacific Express Employees.....	4	21			246	84
Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.....	8		116		233	560
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.....	36	158	644		1,067	320
Canadian Electrical Trades Union.....	1		54		98	
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.....	3	1,250			12	54
Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	3	300	400			100
Lumber and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union of Canada.....	3		82	616	17	82
Mine Workers' Union of Canada.....	13	1,385	5,527	1,198	4,326	2,712
National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada.....	3	600	50		20	75
National Catholic Unions.....	29	9,688	1,870		15,462	578
Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.....	11	1,044				453
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	7	1,260	15	20	621	1,196
United Postal Employees of Canada.....	2	600				10
Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Associa- tion.....	1	830			235	
Totals.....	142	23,856	9,046	1,834	22,387	7,455
<i>Independent Local Bodies</i>						
British Columbia Miners' Association, Fernie.....	1	1,550	50		245	959
British Columbia Miners' Association, Michel.....	1	1,500				
Civic Employees' Association, New Westminster.....	1					50
Fishermen's Association, Skeena.....	1					600
Fishermen's Benevolent Society, Steveston.....	1	120				
Independent Association of Carpenters and Joiners (Ship- liners), Montreal.....	1	600			100	
Independent Association of Harbour Employees, Mont- real.....	1	1,565	210		184	250
Independent Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, Win- nipeg.....	1				500	
Labourers' Protective Union, 9568, Charlottetown.....	1				500	150
Lumber Handlers' Association, Vancouver.....	1	150				
Ship Labourers' Benevolent Society, Section 5, Quebec City.....	1	500			358	200
Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal.....	1	6,382			13,100	
Union de Torcedores de Habano (Cuban Cigarmakers), Montreal.....	1			3,937		
Winnipeg Civic Employees' Federation, Clerical Unit....	1					65
Workmen's Association, Longueuil.....	1					200
Winnipeg Civic Employees' Federation, Waterworks Unit.....	1					50
Totals.....	16	12,367	260	3,937	14,987	2,524
Grand Totals.....	828	161,445	66,489	21,352	171,867	58,008

NON-TRADE UNION ASSOCIATIONS

The report also contains the names of a class of associations which are not identified with organized labour, but in the main embrace wage-earners, and which are deemed to be of sufficient importance to be given places in the report. There are 106 of such bodies, chief of which are those comprised of school teachers, government employees and commercial travellers, the combined membership being 105,037, which, when computed with those connected with trade unions, makes a grand total of organized workers in Canada of 427,486.

The Twentieth Annual Report on Labour Organization, like earlier issues, forms a complete labour directory, embracing in its pages not only the names and addresses of the chief officers of local branch unions and delegate bodies in the Dominion, but also those of the central organizations with which the Canadian trade unionists are affiliated.

XIV. ORGANIZATION IN INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND THE PROFESSIONS IN CANADA

The Ninth Report on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada, which follows closely along the lines of earlier volumes on the same subject, was prepared in the Labour Intelligence Branch. The report indicates that there are associations for almost every field of endeavour, and shows the extent to which persons engaged in industrial, commercial and professional pursuits have banded together for the purpose of dealing collectively with trade questions and to co-ordinate their activities in connection with other matters. The report for 1930, which consisted of 140 pages, grouped the organizations as follows:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| I. Manufacturing. | IX. Financial. |
| II. Building and Construction. | X. Agriculture. |
| III. Mining. | XI. Dairying. |
| IV. Transportation and Communication. | XII. Horse, Live Stock, Sheep Breeders, etc. |
| V. Printing and Publishing. | XIII. Wholesale Merchants. |
| VI. Laundering, Cleaning, Repairing. | XIV. Retail Merchants. |
| VII. Personal Service and Amusement. | XV. Real Estate Dealers. |
| VIII. General Manufacturers and Employers. | XVI. Professional. |
| | XVII. Technical and Scientific. |
| | XVIII. Insurance. |
| | XIX. Funeral Service. |

The report points out that the first eight of the above mentioned divisions contain for the most part associations composed of persons or firms who are connected with industries in which the employment of workpeople is an important factor, and number 209 main and 138 branch associations, with a combined membership of 45,620. Some of the employers included in these groups have agreements with the corresponding organizations of wage-earners covering the conditions of employment in their respective establishments. In the remaining eleven groups the employment of help is in some cases only incidental, and, with the exception of the retail merchants' section, there is no corresponding body of organized employees. While the bulk of the associations whose names appear in the report are distinctly Canadian, several are affiliated with organizations whose headquarters are in the United States. The figures presented in the report show that in 1930 there were in the Dominion 1,570 associations, with a combined membership of 946,244.

The following table, taken from the report, indicates the number of associations in each group, together with the number of branch associations, where there are such, as well as the reported membership:—

	Main Organiz- ations	Branch Associ- ations	Reported Member- ship
I. MANUFACTURING—			
Canadian Manufacturers' Association.....	1	.....	3,875
Metal Trades.....	2	2	139
Horseshoers and Carriage Workers.....	5	5	1,467
Furniture and Musical Instruments.....	3	.....	101
Lumber.....	16	.....	696
Pulp and Paper.....	2	.....	15,121 (a)
Box Making.....	1	.....	99

	Main Organiz- ations	Branch Associ- ations	Reported Member- ship
I. MANUFACTURING—Concluded			
Clothing, Boots and Shoes.....	7		417
Rubber and Harness.....	2		21
Woollen and Silk.....	2		107
Food and Beverage Preparation.....	13	13	1,089
Fishing and Fish Preparation.....	8	2	810
Cigars and Tobacco.....	1		48
Monumental.....	1		80
Pharmaceutical.....	3		144
Brick, Tile, Glass and Paint.....	6		352 (b)
Gas Products.....	1		1
Other Manufactures.....	2		129
Totals.....	76	22	24,696
II. BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—			
Canadian Construction Association and Affiliates.....	2	29	1,980 (c)
Painters and Decorators.....	5	14	291
Plumbers.....	12		838
Electrical Contractors.....	5		490
Other Builders' Associations.....	8	6	180 (d)
Totals.....	32	49	3,779
III. MINING—			
Metal Mining.....	3		115
Chambers of Mines and Mining Prospectors.....	7		1,330
Natural Gas and Oil Promoters.....	2		509
Totals.....	12		1,954
IV. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—			
Railway Service.....	7	7	436 (e)
Navigation.....	6	3	2,628
Street Railway Service.....	2		220 (f)
Automotive Transport.....	4		308
Cartage, Warehousing, etc.....	6		843
Communication.....	5	3	1,283 (g)
Totals.....	30	13	5,718
V. PRINTING—			
United Typothetae of America.....	1	2	132
Other Commercial Printers.....	4	4	588
Newspaper and Directory Publishers.....	17	7	1,553 (h)
Allied Printing Associations.....	3		36
Advertising.....	8		1,048 (i)
Totals.....	33	13	3,357
VI. LAUNDERING, CLEANING, REPAIRING—			
Laundrymen.....	1	7	293
Cleaners and Dyers.....	1		6
Shoe Repairers.....	3	4	154
Totals.....	5	11	453
VII. PERSONAL SERVICE AND AMUSEMENT—			
Hotel Keepers.....	3	9	1,881
Restaurant Keepers.....	3	2	463
Theatre Owners and Motion Picture Distributors.....	5	6	263 (j)
Hair Dressers.....	10	13	3,774
Totals.....	21	30	6,381
VIII. GENERAL MANUFACTURERS—			
Manufacturers.....	1		100
Employers.....	1		230
Totals.....	2		330

	Main Organiz- ations	Branch Associ- ations	Reported Member- ship
IX. FINANCIAL—			
Bankers.....	3	3	184
Other Financial Associations.....	4	16	1,978 (<i>k</i>)
Totals.....	7	19	2,162
X. AGRICULTURE—			
Canadian Council of Agriculture.....	1		33,550
Farmers' Union of Canada.....	2		31,700
United Farmers.....	7		37,700
Other Agricultural and Allied Societies.....	41	16	246,896
Exhibition Associations.....	4		220,048
Totals.....	55	16	536,344
XI. DAIRYING—			
National Dairy Council of Canada.....	28	17	70,873
Other Associations of Dairymen.....	15		1,560
Cheesemakers' Associations.....	5	17	517
Dairy Cattle Associations.....	9	29	8,019
Totals.....	55	63	80,969
XII. HORSE, LIVE STOCK, SHEEP BREEDERS, ETC.—			
General Stock Breeders' Association of Quebec.....	1		1,500
Horse Breeders.....	14	3	2,773
Live Stock Breeders and Kindred Associations.....	50	15	83,577
Sheep Breeders.....	10		3,236
Swine Breeders.....	12		5,037
Beekeepers.....	11	19	1,497
Poultry Producers.....	33	8	7,785 (<i>l</i>)
Fur Producers, etc.....	15	4	9,451
Totals.....	147	49	114,881
XIII. WHOLESALE MERCHANTS—			
Wholesale Grocers.....	3		43
Wholesale Produce and Fruit.....	12		920
Other Wholesale Dealers.....	10	3	651
Montreal Board of Trade.....	1	12	407
Toronto Board of Trade.....	1	9	350
Winnipeg Board of Trade.....	1	13	2,300
Calgary Board of Trade.....	1	6	358
Edmonton Board of Trade.....	1	18	735
Vancouver Board of Trade.....	1	16	
Victoria Chamber of Commerce.....	1	7	
Other Boards of Trade.....	3		424 (<i>m</i>)
Totals.....	35	84	6,188
XIV. RETAIL MERCHANTS—			
Retail Merchants' Association.....	1	70	
Retail Trade Bureau of Canada.....	1		
Retail Jewellers.....	1	16	1,392
Tailors, Clothiers, Shoe Dealers, etc.....	6	6	2,640
Fuel Dealers.....	3		1,712
Lumber Dealers.....	11	2	1,842
Hardware and Motor Dealers.....	6		1,130
Photographers.....	9		609
Miscellaneous.....	11		3,090 (<i>n</i>)
Totals.....	49	94	12,415
XV. REAL ESTATE DEALERS—			
National Association of Real Estate Boards.....	2	8	560
Other Real Estate Boards.....	3		108
Building Owners and Managers' Association.....	1		150
Totals.....	3	8	818
XVI. PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS—			
Legal.....	26	9	11,717
Medical.....	36	9	27,766
Dental.....	18		6,593
Chiropractors, Osteopaths and Chiropodists.....	6		284
Nurses.....	1	9	7,871

	Main Organiz- ations	Branch Associ- ations	Reported Member- ship
XVI. PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS—<i>Concluded</i>			
Optometrists.....	1	7	894
Chemists.....	2		516
Druggists.....	10		7,629
Engineering.....	17	42	41,838
Architects.....	9		1,428
Surveyors.....	7		859
Accountants and Secretaries.....	18	10	3,740
Literature, Art and Music.....	18	22	5,158
Veterinarians.....	5		699
Miscellaneous.....	2	5	556
Totals.....	176	113	117,548
XVII. TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC—			
Canadian Associations.....	15	34	5,272
International Associations.....	9	7	1,162
Royal Society of Canada.....	1	45	700
Totals.....	25	86	7,134
XVIII. INSURANCE—			
Fire, Life and Automobile.....	19	54	7,116 (<i>o</i>)
Accident and Fire Prevention.....	6		13,111 (<i>p</i>)
Totals.....	25	54	20,227
XIX. FUNERAL SERVICE—			
Funeral Directors.....	2	9	935
Totals.....	2	9	935
GRAND TOTALS.....	791	779	946,244

(*a*) Includes 50 companies. (*b*) Includes 12 firms. (*c*) Includes 200 firms. (*d*) Includes 32 firms. (*e*) Includes 136 transportation companies. (*f*) Includes 101 companies. (*g*) Includes 18 companies. (*h*) Includes 105 daily newspapers, 28 publishers. (*i*) Includes 19 agencies. (*j*) Includes 96 theatres. (*k*) Includes 110 parent houses and branches. (*l*) Includes 15 associations. (*m*) Includes 100 firms and 7 trade associations. (*n*) Includes 17 firms. (*o*) Includes 371 companies. (*p*) Includes 51 organizations.

XV. CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS IN CANADA

The Third Annual Report on Co-operative Associations in Canada, consisting of 100 pages, was also prepared in the Labour Intelligence Branch. The arrangement of this report is designed to indicate the development of the various phases of the co-operative movement in the Dominion. Appearing first in the list of associations is the name of the Co-operative Union of Canada, a Dominion-wide organization which was formed in 1909 for the purpose of federating co-operative bodies and to propagate co-operative principles. The union has 41 societies in affiliation, an increase of 15 over the number of affiliates recorded in 1929. The associations are divided into seven groups, which, with number of societies and membership, are as follows: (1) Productive, 73 societies, with a combined membership of 57,502; (2) Marketing, 345, with 506,922 members; (3) Productive and marketing, 35, with 7,350 members; (4) Distributive, 325, with 26,155 members; (5) Marketing and distributive, 45, with 26,716 members; (6) Credit and savings, 11, with 42,463 members, and (7) Miscellaneous, 260, with 23,577 members, making a grand total of 1,095 societies, with a combined membership of 690,685. Of these societies 518 furnished returns of their financial standing, sales, etc., 100 more than supplied similar information in 1929. The figures published for the productive group indicate that the largest sales were made by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, which society reported a turnover of \$5,743,715.58. The next heaviest sales were reported by the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, the figures being \$470,966.43, and third is the Salmon Arm Farmers' Exchange, a British Columbia Society, with sales totalling \$354,565.94.

In the marketing section, the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, which is the central selling agency of the wheat pools of the three prairie provinces and also of Ontario, had sales aggregating \$233,836,538.53, of which the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool was responsible for \$170,000,000. The Canadian Poultry Pool, which covers the four western provinces, had sales aggregating \$5,000,000. The association which confines itself to the limits of a province, and which had the largest sales of such societies, was the Quebec Federated Co-operative, which reported transactions for its affiliates of \$8,448,817. The Alberta Co-operative Live Stock Producers is second with sales amounting to \$7,419,855.65. Standing third is the St. Boniface branch of the Canadian Live Stock Co-operative, which had sales of \$5,131,675.21, while close behind is the Saskatchewan Co-operative Live Stock Producers with a turnover of \$5,095,515.71. A British Columbia society, the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association, had sales of \$4,000,922.65; while the Associated Growers of British Columbia is also well up in the list with transactions of \$3,693,385.44. The Ontario association which reported the heaviest turnover was the United Dairymen's Co-operative, the figures being \$2,398,615.19.

In the productive and marketing group the association with the heaviest transactions was the Central Alberta Dairy Pool, which reported sales of \$328,711, the International Co-operative Trading Company, of Port Arthur, Ont., being second with sales of \$315,405.40, followed closely by the Comox Creamery Association, a British Columbia society, which reported transactions amounting to \$312,040.53.

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited, with headquarters in Glasgow, and which has a Canadian office located in Winnipeg, reported the largest sales, the figures being \$3,399,479; the loss for the year on the business in Canada was given at \$5,709. The British Canadian Co-operative Society, Limited, a Nova Scotia association, had the heaviest turnover in the retail merchandizing, the sales being \$1,778,863.76. Next in order of transactions in

the distributive group is the Consolidated Growers' Co-operative Association of British Columbia with a turnover amounting to \$600,000. Standing third is The Workers' Co-operative of New Ontario, Limited, with sales of \$536,565.36. Other societies in the distributive group which had large sales were (1) Harrow Farmers' Co-operative Association, an Ontario body, with sales of \$344,858.71; (2) The Davidson Co-operative Association, Limited, of Saskatchewan, with a turnover of \$300,610.73, and (3) the Melfort Grain Growers' Co-operative Association, Limited, with proceeds totalling \$268,227.56.

In the marketing and distributive group the heaviest sales were reported by the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, the transactions amounting to \$20,000,000. The association which reported the second highest sales was the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood, a Doukhobor association in British Columbia, the proceeds being \$771,940.48; the Fraser Valley-Surrey Farmers' Co-operative Association, also in British Columbia, is third with \$469,266.25.

The receipts of the co-operative people's banks in the province of Quebec for 1928, the latest year for which complete figures are available, including the balance on hand, which was \$1,168,514.97, were (1) capital stock (subscribed and paid), \$213,866.17; (2) savings (deposits), \$14,244,035.46; (3) loans refunded, \$4,201,771.50; (4) profits, \$578,851.93; (5) sundries, \$79,339.83; making a total of \$20,486,379.86. The disbursements were (1) capital stock (returned to depositors), \$117,955.49; (2) savings returned to depositors, \$13,457,731.92; (3) loans and investments, \$5,047,769.31; (4) general expenses, \$181,344.41; (5) dividends, \$100,442.72; (6) interest on savings, \$266,076.53; leaving a balance of cash on hand of \$1,315,059.48.

In the miscellaneous group the Pincher Creek Co-operative Association, an Alberta organization, reported having sales amounting to \$279,916, the Co-operative Agricultural Association of the Yamaska Valley (tobacco growers) being second with a turnover of \$209,000, and third is the Flos Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, an Ontario body, with sales amounting to \$187,768.66; a Saskatchewan society which reported comparatively heavy transactions was the Gull Lake Co-operative Association, Limited, the sales being \$132,129.08.

The table following, which is taken from the report, is arranged in the same manner as the directory of co-operative associations, and shows, (1) the names of the associations, (2) paid up capital, (3) assets, (4) sales for year 1930, (5) general liabilities, (6) profit or surplus, (7) loss, (8) reserve, and (9) unapportioned profits:—

(1) PRODUCTIVE

Name of Organization	Paid up Capital		Assets		Sales of Past Year		General Liabilities		Profit or Surplus		Loss		Reserve		Unapportioned Profits	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
NEW BRUNSWICK— Farmers' Co-op. Creamery Co., Limited...	19,142	50	103,585	53	182,240	00	84,443	03								
QUEBEC— Lachute Agric. Co-op. Assn.....	570	00	987	00			1,033	80			46	80	350	00	(a) 439	80
Martinville Agric. Co-op. Society.....	420	00	600	00	2,154	23	1,534	00	500	00						
Quebec Honey Makers.....	2,670	00	3,970	64	26,779	70	2,792	40	240	04					1,178	24
St. Ambroise de Kildare Co-op. Creamery.....	5,550	00	5,550	00	38,094	00	10,000	00								
St. Jules de Maria Agric. Co-op. Society.....	1,800	00	8,213	42			3,603	86								
Ste. Lucie d'Albanet Agric. Co-op. Society.....	7,860	00			7,325	00										
ONTARIO— Champion Cheese and Butter Co-op. Co., Limited.....	4,000	00	4,000	00	18,874	62	3,741	67								
Glackmeyer Co-op. Cheese Factory, Limited.....	1,400	00	3,000	00	2,500	00	855	00	135	00						
Lee Valley Co-op. Cheese Factory, Limited.....	2,500	00			3,754	00			50	00						
SASKATCHEWAN— Kieville Stockmen's Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,230	00	937	63							16	26				
Nashlyn Farmers' Live Stock Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	4,117	50	6,331	97	5,106	61	4,272	10	191	12			233	75	1,635	00
Rastad Stockmen's Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	650	00	560	80	2,500	00					67	07				
Saskatchewan Co-op. Creameries, Limited.....	1,392,378	44	4,273,472	09	5,743,715	58	3,271,240	54	53,208	79			28,379	75	9,853	11
ALBERTA— Alberta Co-op. Sugar Beet Growers' Assn.— United Irrigation Dist. Branch.....	1,850	00	3,946	35			1,977	10								
Edmonton Dist. Milk and Cream Producers' Assn., Limited.....	232	00	2,706	55	3,540	11							1,657	21		
Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, Limited.....	200,000	00	200,000	00	470,966	43	200,000	00	30,248	10			15,853	46		
BRITISH COLUMBIA— Boswell Fruit Growers.....	3,347	00	4,681	45			4,681	45	318	66			1,184	24	40	76
Columbia Valley Co-op. Creamery Assn.....	3,850	00	11,390	15	18,000	00	11,390	15	1,890	00			300	00	1,890	00
Kaleden Co-op. Growers' Assn.....	10,434	63	68,814	22			58,379	59	222	62			158	52		
Keating Co-op. Fruit Exchange.....			800	00	28,230	27										
Keremeos Growers' Co-op. Assn.....	21,924	00	61,223	46			60,016	77	1,206	69			984	26		
Kootenay Valley Co-op. Milk Products Assn.....																
Needles Co-op. Growers' Union.....	2,607	75	6,502	53	7,362	12	11,211	95	87	63						
Penticton Co-op. Growers.....	60	00	90	50	7,341	00							33	00		
	108,334	84	189,760	78			21,848	96					59,576	98		

(a) Unapportioned dividends.

(1) PRODUCTIVE—*Concluded*

Name of Organization	Paid up Capital		Assets		Sales of Past Year		General Liabilities		Profit or Surplus		Loss		Reserve		Unapportioned Profits	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
BRITISH COLUMBIA— <i>Concluded</i> —																
Reneta Co-operative Union.....		35 00				8,174 86										
Salmon Arm Co-op. Creamery Assn.....		3,797 24			21,022 14	116,761 21		2,203 59		912 70				11,844 15		3,177 16
Salmon Arm Farmers' Exchange.....		52,391 41			112,573 42	354,565 94		61,674 27		6,247 18				42,314 62		
Summerland Co-op. Growers' Assn.....		2,590 00			188,762 97	87,414 12		164,946 74		71 21				23,745 02		
Willow Point Fruit Growers' Assn.....		336 00			4,539 99	29,952 71		1,723 47		100 54				2,715 98		
Windermere and Dist. Stock Breeders' Assn.....					10 00											

(2) MARKETING

Canadian Co-op. Wheat Producers, Limited..	150,000 00	85,957,889 57	233,836,538 53	85,957,889 57											
Manitoba Wheat Pool.....	23,973 00	4,863,321 01	25,000,000 00	1,818,890 01								3,044,431 00			
Saskatchewan Co-op. Wheat Producers, Lim- ited.....	101,725 00	16,366,219 81	170,000,000 00	8,652,774 78								6,572,705 99			
Alberta Wheat Pool.....		8,652,774 78	63,548,366 45									7,432,921 49			
Canadian Poultry Pool, Limited.....	1,200 00		5,000,000 00												
Canadian Livestock Co-op., Limited.....	11,000 00		30,000 00												
Maritime Branch.....			597,763 06												
St. Boniface Branch.....		17,894 15	5,131,675 21	8,735 21				9,015 23							
Canadian Co-op. Wool Growers, Limited.....	115,110 00	235,397 08	741,478 24	27,795 10				8,624 74				80,120 00		9,015 23	
United Grain Growers, Limited.....	3,162,985 77	12,933,769 85						493,372 95				1,710,282 22		684,368 49	
NOVA SCOTIA—															
Berwick Strawberry Exchange.....		900 81	7,000 00	738 99				161 82				161 82			
Cobequid Live Stock Shipping Assn.....	442 00		2,086 84												
East River Strawberry Growers' Assn.....			8,200 00									200 00			
Empire Apple Exchange.....		300 00													
Headerton Live Stock Shipping Assn.....			9,000 00												
Margaree Farmers' Co-op. Assn.....			5,087 35									2 50			
Newport Live Stock Shipping Assn.....			500 00												
North Inverness Live Stock Shipping Assn.....			4,500 00												
North Queen's Live Stock Shipping Assn.....												2 50			
Pugwash Live Stock Shipping Assn.....								7 64						7 64	
River Denys Live Stock Shipping Assn.....	44 46		5,995 02					3 83							
Scotsburn Live Stock Shipping Assn.....			4,080 50					10 00							
Tracadie Trading Co., Limited.....		100 00	3,500 00												
United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, Limited.....	26,200 00	336,216 13	1,771,738 80	267,458 51				1,868 09				40,689 53		42,557 62	

[illegible]

(b) Accumulated since 1914.

Rolling Plains Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	210 00	382 86	723 80			216 11	
Saskatoon Dairy Co-op. Marketing Assn., Limited.....	53,271 96	63,595 06	433,225 65			10,323 10	
Woodbine Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	194 00	230 00					
ALBERTA—							
Alberta Co-op. Live Stock Producers, Limited.....		121,598 87	7,419,855 65	122,138 06		27,375 81	
Alexandra Co-op. Live Stock Marketing Assn.....		2,154 94	334,082 38		457 49	2,154 94	457 49
Blindman Valley Co-op. Assn.....	1,302 00	9,474 20	596,151 54	1,425 80	1,642 27		8,048 40
Brooks Farmers' Co-op. Assn.....	1,000 00		200,000 00			3,000 00	
Buffalo Lake Farmers' Co-op. Marketing Assn.....		5,398 78	443,593 11	2,791 00	989 30	1,618 49	
Central Alberta Wool Growers' Assn.....		714 02	25,466 26	20 50			
Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Assn., Limited.....		32,408 42	94,928 76	4,980 50		13,292 25	
Lac La Piche Co-op. Fishing Assn.....	3,090 00	3,000 00	9,090 00	2,500 00	5,000 00		
Mountain View Co-op. Live Stock Marketing Assn., Limited.....		1,492 22	385,491 35	443 52			1,206 50
Pigeon Lake Co-op. Fishermen, Limited.....	725 00	443 00					
Ribstone Co-op. Live Stock Marketing Assn., Limited.....	14,840 00	19,383 46	26,821 86		206 21		
Sedgewick Co-op. Creamery Assn., Limited.....		111,611 76	84,883 81		4,166 29		
Southern Alberta Dairy Pool, Limited.....			246,602 37	111,611 76	14,627 06		
Stutler Dist. Farmers' Live Stock Marketing Assn., Limited.....		277 90	292,681 03	1,213 32		1,218 32	
United Fishermen of Faust Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	6,000 00	7,914 82	10,000 00				
Valhalla Co-op. Creamery Assn., Limited.....	3,050 00	21,000 00	35,990 00	14,000 00	200 00		
Vermilion Wool Growers' Assn.....			3,499 71				
Veteran to Compeer Live Stock Marketing Assn., Limited.....							75 00
Viking Co-op. Creamery.....	9,850 00	34,000 00	153,090 00	1,100 00		7,970 00	25,279 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA—							
Appledale Fruit Growers' Co-op. Assn.....	52 00		2,918 83				
Armstrong Co-op. Growers' Exchange.....	1,477 00	10,070 00	58,600 00	5,400 00		4,000 00	645 00
Associated Growers of British Columbia Limited.....	56 00	252,983 01	3,693,385 44	144,939 01	483 79	70,741 40	2,950 89
Bonington Fruit Growers' Assn.....		170 19	6,563 00		44 68		170 19
British Columbia Eggs and Poultry Co-op. Assn.....	5,139 00	188,743 00	1,897,462 95	136,261 40		42,865 28	9,084 02
British Columbia Sheep Breeders' Assn.....			60,083 63			3,500 00	
Burton Co-op. Growers' Exchange.....	486 46	3,377 68	2,300 00	2,700 00		1,123 46	
Clay Products' Co-op. Assn.....	630 00	1,299 92			306 60	189 00	
Comox Co-op. Society.....	3,490 00	11,908 71	68,289 96	3,588 07	2,132 61	2,698 04	2,132 61

(c) Surplus for nine months.

(2) MARKETING—Concluded

Name of Organization	Paid up Capital	Assets		Sales of Past Year		General Liabilities		Profit or Surplus		Loss		Reserve		Unapportioned Profits	
	\$	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded															
Co-op. Fruit Growers' Assn. of Wynnndel.....	2,470 00	30,697 89		73,438 16		240 23						3,036 93		8,154 44	
Cowichan Co-op. Fruit Growers' Assn.....	487 50	15 25				767 85									
Cowichan Stock Breeders' Assn.....		115 53													
Creston Co-op. Fruit Exchange.....	4,000 00	10,157 72		98,780 35		910 30		209 20				1,200 00		2,767 42	
Fauquier Co-op. Union.....	100 00	948 40		2,508 53		265 00						148 40			
Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Assn.....	786,270 00	1,339,543 45		4,000,922 65		237,927 02						(d) 104,769 68			
Kelowna Growers' Exchange.....	165,012 00	389,317 00		522,085 00		165,294 00		557 19				58,452 00			
Maple Ridge Co-op. Produce Exchange.....	5,436 00	7,694 26				2,258 26									
Metchosin Dist. Co-op. Fruit Growers' Assn.....	27 00	4 86													
Naramata Co-op. Growers' Exchange.....	28,204 05	55,844 33		109,392 45		22,384 83		850 60				4,404 85		850 60	
Victoria Co-op. Hothouse Assn.....		300,000 00		300,000 00											
Westbank Co-op. Growers' Assn.....	11,900 00	15,600 00		55,000 00								2,000 00			

(3) PRODUCTIVE AND MARKETING

NOVA SCOTIA—															
Antigonish Dairy Company.....	9,175 00	33,932 75		77,641 02		22,434 32		1,062 92							
NEW BRUNSWICK—															
New Brunswick Seed Potato Growers' Assn., Inc.....		1,007 59		6,097 54											
QUEBEC—															
Lachevrotiere Agric. Co-op. Society.....	10 00			500 00										720 52	
Laurierville Agric. Co-op. Society.....	700 00	700 00												153 15	
Luceville Agric. Co-op. Society.....	1,100 00	2,325 00		48,000 00				550 00							
Notre Dame de Lourdes Agric. Co-op. Society.....	2,750 00			15,408 00				720 52							
Pont Rouge Agric. Co-op.....	470 00	133 15													
St. Ferdinand d'Halifax Agric. Co-op.....	800 00	500 00													
St. Jean l'Evangéliste Agric. Co-op. Society.....	2,080 00	5,793 06		15,991 49		4,300 35		79 13				1,437 71			
St. Raymond Agric. Co-op. Society.....	690 00	5,170 48		5,170 48								175 00			
Soulanges-Vaudreuil Agric. Co-op. Society of Linseed Growers.....	2,800 00														
Yamaska Valley Agric. Co-op. Society.....	42,736 00	198,337 00		200,000 00		168,299 00		30,000 00				86,000 00		32,000 00	

(d) Deferred payments.

ONTARIO									
Co-op. Trading Assn. of Sudbury, Limited.	6,140 00	78,267 82	(e) 221,636 33	60,178 55	(e) 5,443 54		6,521 48		
Forest Fruit Growers' Assn.			6,000 00						
Harwood Co-op. Creamery Co., Limited.	7,180 00	22,932 34	96,898 82	18,854 47	1,323 31		1,258 29		65 02
Inter. Co-op. Trading Co., Limited.	6,180 00	60,538 44	315,405 40	24,207 58	9,608 45		7,738 90		22,446 96
Kenora Dist. Co-op. Seed Growers, Limited.	4,455 74	34,325 61							
Niagara Dist. Grape Growers, Limited.	5,860 00	12,000 00							
Oxford Farmers' Co-op. Produce Co., Limited.	7,890 00	41,962 50	211,290 36	34,833 52	7,128 98		3,077 28		3,630 16
Winona Fruit Growers' Co-op., Limited.	7,100 00	7,856 54	63,626 21				756 54		
MANITOBA									
Birtle Co-op. Seed[Barley Growers' Assn., Limited.		140 00	25,075 30				380 15		
SASKATCHEWAN									
Saskatoon Dairy Co-op. Marketing Assn.	53,271 96	99,859 63		42,431 40			4,156 27		
Yellow Grass Grain Growers' Assn., Limited.	64 00	515 17	7,495 08				441 55		
ALBERTA									
Central Alberta Dairy Pool, Limited.		45,379 00	328,711 00	35,000 00			34,000 00		
BRITISH COLUMBIA									
British Columbia Fishermen's Co-op. Assn.	23,878 00			90,000 00			50 00		
Central Interior Co-op. Grain and Hay Pool		6,523 19		4,800 00			14,997 79		10,129 71
Comox Creamery Assn.	53,470 46	1,748 12	312,040 53	38,886 17	10,129 71		2,500 00		
Grand Forks Co-op. Growers' Exchange.	55 00	24,980 88	62,000 00	15,327 23					
Howe Sound Co-op. Canning Assn.	3,147 68	5,899 37	21,197 52		543 40		2,375 38		
Nanaimo Creamery Assn.	2,157 30	30,588 52	59,514 60	27,432 16	780 98		1,867 70		
Oliver Co-op. Growers' Exchange.	17,407 02	52,305 86	150,000 00	49,514 78	1,000 00				
Pouce Coupe Dist. Co-op. Creamery Assn.	3,778 09	8,983 51	6,998 75	5,757 84					
Saanich Fruit Growers' Assn., Inc.	489 00	7,570 88	134,000 00		213 55				
(4) DISTRIBUTIVE									
Scottish Co-op. Wholesale Society, Limited.	7,741,220 00	53,219,282 00	3,299,479 00			5,709 00			
NOVA SCOTIA									
Agricola Co-operators, Limited.	4,650 00	17,067 42	49,623 54	17,067 42	459 92		8,268 81		2,506 83
Avon Co-op., Inc.	18,350 00	23,792 50	38,119 91	21,285 76	789 85		57,781 52		2,284 19
British Canadian Co-op. Society, Limited.	276,637 25	394,904 15	1,778,863 76	285,335 43					
Brooklyn Farmers' Club.	500 00		35,000 00		200 00				
Boughton Farmers' Co-op. Co., Limited.	224 00	551 88	3,577 94						327 88
Industrial Co-op. Society, Limited.	24,960 00	18,406 05	67,806 33				7,262 88		

(e) For six months of 1930.

(4) DISTRIBUTIVE—Continued

Name of Organization	Paid up Capital		Assets		Sales of Past Year		General Liabilities		Profit or Surplus		Loss		Reserve		Unapportioned Profits	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
NOVA SCOTIA—Concluded—																
Iona Co-op. Assn.....	3,000	00	4,000	00	15,550	50	650	00					878	00		
Mabou Farmers' Co-op. Assn.....					4,299	02			340	63					340	63
Scotch Village Farmers' Club.....	1,400	00	1,746	50												
NEW BRUNSWICK—																
Grand Falls United Farmers' Co-op., Limited.....	10,958	07	24,528	44	65,921	27	3,704	84	3,668	26						
River Chardo Co-op., Limited.....	18,400	00	12,542	20	40,000	00	600	00	1,500	00						
The People's Co-op., Limited.....	9,000	00	22,250	00	60,000	00	6,197	00								
United Farmers' Co-op., Limited, of Millville.....	2,475	00	24,160	30	43,043	39	10,564	73	423	73			11,120	57		11,120 57
QUEBEC—																
Ste. Helene de Bagot Agric. Co-op. Syndicate.....	1,200	00			1,300	00										
ONTARIO—																
Beachville Co-op. Assn.....			850	00	44,000	00			200	00			400	00		
Burgessville Farmers' Co-op. Club, Limited.....					13,150	00	390	00								
Caradoc Farmers' Co-op. Co., Limited.....	8,050	00	19,386	41	45,000	00	4,823	87	2,251	73			4,260	81		
Centralia Farmers' Co-op. Co., Limited.....	4,275	00	32,443	41	209,127	86	8,922	28	1,657	48						
Charlton Dist. Farmers' Co-op. Co., Limited.....																
Co-operative Supply Co., Limited, Kingsville.....	2,032	99	9,394	81	33,955	19			1,061	25			490	34		
Co-op-tas (Finnish Co-op. Society).....	9,090	00	36,353	00	150,228	00	11,253	35	5,700	00			683	12		5,838 36
Harrow Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	5,690	00	74,133	31	86,500	00	61,336	87	6,521	48			130,589	85		
Iliderton Farmers' Co-op. Co., Limited.....	15,845	00	130,589	85	344,858	71			(1) 3,065	64			6,000	00		
Northern Farmers' Co-op. Co., Limited.....	5,223	96	9,000	00	220,760	35			4,704	65						
Port Rowan Co-op. Co., Limited.....	1,180	00	3,055	62	12,488	52			143	89						
Stayner Farmers' Co-op. Co., Limited.....	7,840	00														
Vigor Co-op. Society, Limited.....	4,100	00	3,958	44	41,193	53	1,014	00			911	58	958	44		
Woodbridge Farmers' Co-op. Co., Limited.....	34,600	00	43,331	11	173,518	18	35,266	66	3,169	59			4,894	86		
Woodstock Co-op. Society, Limited.....	7,050	00	36,521	41	50,943	26	28,544	51	959	90			2,316	56		417 00
Workers' Co-op. of New Ontario, Limited.....	17,250	00	97,687	30	538,565	36	43,802	62	13,936	97			3,000	00		
MANTOBA—																
Austin Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	13,872	00	19,912	24	19,581	86	10,579	75			4,639	51	100	00		
Carman Co-op. Oil and Supplies, Limited.....	1,803	00	2,772	68	21,494	74	2,000	00	931	03			276	80		
Cartwright Consumers' Co-op., Limited.....	3,000	00	3,000	00			3,000	00	304	00						
Croll, United Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	2,430	00	7,124	46	26,767	87	6,130	34	880	94			113	18		

Elko Co-op., Limited.....	800 00	1,700 00	6,600 00	500 00	450 00	.....	.....
Farmers and Workers' Co-op. Assn. of Winning Beach, Limited.....	800 00	2,280 73	7,318 08	1,506 55	361 91	77 42	.....
Grand Narrows United Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	70 00	1,500 00	5,186 75	.....	158 08	16 00	.....
Kensville Consumers' Co-op., Limited.....	.....	76 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba Agric. College Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	2,454 00	7,642 26	6,537 11	.....	1,206 77	6,782 82	7,042 24
Manitoba Co-op. Wholesale, Limited.....	1,545 00	.....	250,000 74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manson Co-op. Beef Ring Assn., Limited.....	1,136 30	136 30	2,221 74	.....	624 30	.....	20 69
Minnesota Consumers' Co-op., Limited.....	2,200 00	6,534 11	16,461 93	5,409 81	1,522 13	3,000 00	2,807 24
Moline Co-op., Limited.....	7,074 87	17,676 22	34,553 62	14,808 98	1 30	.....	1 30
Mountainside Consumers' Co-op., Limited.....	1,120 00	121 30	.....	120 00	1,532 08	281 39	1,532 08
Oakville Co-op. Oil and Supplies.....	1,725 00	5,230 87	14,963 84	3,698 19	1,178 57	.....	.....
Poplarfield Consumers' Co-op., Limited.....	930 65	5,600 80	16,005 93	2,452 23	3,068 85	1,600 00	400 00
Sailford Co-op. Consumers' Co-op., Limited.....	4,525 00	9,965 19	47,000 00	2,245 60	.....	.....	.....
Waskada Consumers' Co-op., Limited.....	.....	8,000 00	20,000 00	.....	394 18	130 00	.....
Wawanesa Consumers' Co-op., Limited.....	2,840 00	6,952 92	10,609 42	6,452 92	.....	.....	.....
Workers and Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Lim- ited.....	6,951 69	67,186 49	50,313 10	64,914 20	2,272 23	227 23	98 78
SASKATCHEWAN—							
Alba Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	2,089 00	1,697 92	2,784 45	1,850 67	128 00	.....	128 00
Aneroid Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	23,363 73	27,733 18	97,846 55	.....	1,068 24	2,737 77	.....
Antler Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Lim- ited.....	964 65	1,997 92	9,427 53	700 00	113 84	260 29	.....
Arcola Grain Growers' Co-op., Limited.....	4,612 85	24,546 24	71,313 51	9,103 26	3,044 41	630 15	15,442 98
Assiniboia Consumers' Co-op. Assn., Lim- ited.....	1,425 00	1,438 69	1,621 95	1,438 69	903 29	25 11	903 29
Beaver Creek Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	3,632 99	6,471 63	25,665 89	5,187 17	.....	381 17	.....
Beechy Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	3,350 00	350 00	.....	.....	225 23	.....	.....
Benkough Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	3,440 27	16,749 49	24,342 40	10,769 04	1,380 37	.....	159 58
Bickleigh Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	120 00	279 58	1,862 22	120 00	159 58	.....	741 75
Birsay Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,083 70	2,890 57	10,704 95	473 52	744 34	591 60	613 96
Burdick Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	761 00	1,685 02	2,049 14	1,685 02	57 77	5 77	.....
Canto Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	139 00	440 00	1,200 00	1,139 00	75 00	75 00	.....
Cheviot Grain Growers' Assn., Limited.....	276 53	440 45	2,071 94	352 68	87 77	.....	.....
Colonsay Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	2,525 00	3,157 32	4,545 18	.....	.....	334 78	.....
Davidson Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	64,069 10	134,823 26	300,610 73	.....	4,308 20	35,572 69	.....
Duval Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Lim- ited.....	340 00	1,600 00	.....	.....	543 06	.....	.....
Dundurn Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	770 00	1,263 06	12,233 99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastend Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	5,910 00	29,652 80	51,867 70	.....	1,423 93	512 77	.....
Edenwold Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	9,815 96	43,323 71	93,140 00	24,022 80	559 78	8,925 17	.....
Elbow Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	11,635 10	30,000 00	80,000 00	6,006 42	3,407 36	2,240 00	6,969 96
Flaxcombe Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	355 00	795 98	1,133 14	297 20	65 11	168 67	.....

(4) DISTRIBUTIVE—Continued

Name of Organization	Paid up Capital		Assets		Sales of Past Year		General Liabilities		Profit or Surplus		Loss		Reserve		Unapportioned Profits	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
SASKATCHEWAN—Continued																
Gainsboro Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	105 00															
Glenside Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	902 00		4,237 93		10,074 55		264 55		339 77				3,016 58			
Goodwater Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	525 00		2,589 81		5,296 70		462 62		105 93				1,708 12			
Grass Lake Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	301 00		970 52						81 14				588 38			
Guernsey Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	10,030 00		28,839 06		32,771 48		9,764 66		95 21				9,044 40			
Hafford Agric. Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	332 55		820 37		4,958 80		100 00		38 25				300 00		49 57	
Halbrite Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	4,646 37		7,681 98		17,861 25		836 86		580 86				1,617 89		580 86	
Halcyonia Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,439 09		3,325 78		4,811 25		1,036 40		171 03				597 01			
Hawarden Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	431 40		2,235 04		1,338 14		112 83		145 48				1,545 33			
Hazelton Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	22 00															
Heward Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	91 40															
Hughton Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	2,498 80		6,309 32		2,826 01		3,888 06				77 54					
Iverson Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	430 00		708 00				757 00						327 00			
Kedleston Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	255 00		869 61				569 42				20 12		65 31			
Kennedy Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	2,305 68		6,790 74		12,765 58		3,006 72		29 10				1,478 34			
Lac Vert Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	32 00				3,447 55				24 27				33 18			
La Fleche Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,385 00		5,126 35		40,069 40		1,501 75		1,592 20				845 00			
Landis Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	9,353 00		23,800 00		51,942 91		11,410 05		4,165 34				1,876 63		509 97	
Landscape Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	4 00															
La Porte Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	4,942 09		19,968 75		41,564 62		15,588 61		1,256 38				1,815 64			
Lemberg Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	11,020 00		34,299 81		58,645 19		10,433 74		7,773 77				5,072 30		7,773 77	
Lewran Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	870 00		1,880 91		5,868 27				126 77				884 14			
Luseland Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	35 00		35 00													
Melfort Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	20,732 90		26,652 32		268,227 56		36,934 30		9,343 88				4,922 99		18,516 77	
Meskanaw Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	100 00															
Milestone Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,950 00		9,138 51		17,699 20		5,279 04		1,107 93				709 09			
Monarch Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	509 78		487 17		638 10						30 70					
Northern Grove Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	135 00		206 31		5,383 64		15 00		56 31				4 82		43 39	
Parkbeg Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,519 00		1,786 00		3,053 00				121 00				120 00			

Penzance Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,575 00	3,984 37	10,405 27	1,575 00	236 55	2,196 57
Percy Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	2,245 00	2,808 00	14,360 00	.....	262 05	301 00
Plunkett Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	105 00	25 00	5,280 00	.....	165 00	16 50
Preeceville Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	9,041 05	26,005 86	47,187 58	15,979 75	645 60	404 46
Radville Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	45 00	.....	64 00	.....	20 00	.....
Ravenscrag Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	5,188 23	15,896 93	35,436 23	8,796 32	.....	1,912 38
Raymore Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	170 00	1,545 00	6,995 70	.....	129 27	238 45
Ritchie Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	325 00	1,128 72	1,076 15	.....	138 12	665 60
Riverhurst Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	274 20	910 66	3,232 91	1 68	222 49	.....
Sandhill Creek Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	71 00	61 85	51 02	.....	9 15	.....
Scottsborough Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	137 40	297 10	2,083 65	33 00	188 77	53 83
Senlac Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,300 00	.....	4,957 12	.....	304 59	46 04
Sinkaluta Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	5,252 90	20,434 80	51,000 00	9,700 00	.....	1,264 01
Speers Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	201 20	644 72	1,933 39	42 35	.....	816 02
Strasbourg Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	67 50	169 98	1,351 28	.....	52 64	450 16
Tessier Consumers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	595 00	2,420 13	13,637 81	1,305 01	520 12	52 64
Thackeray Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	75 00	.....	235 17	.....	.....	52 01
Tribune Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	20,850 23	49,127 26	64,700 29	30,396 60	6,167 47	.....
Unity Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	2,450 00	7,599 19	(g) 8,655 73	4,605 40	(g) 1,726 00	.....
Valor Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,744 84	5,394 94	16,679 58	1,400 00	211 24	568 56
Vanscoy Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	650 00	1,429 38	.....	243 30	.....	1,331 15
Weyburn Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	860 00	8,793 51	9,695 22	7,863 64	67 87	536 08
Whitcome Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	225 00	711 61	1,246 30	352 82	.....	67 87
Wilton Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	8,811 62	53,839 91	101,900 48	25,523 30	3,358 87	12,094 00
Wynyard Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	22 00	368 83	6,032 34	100 00	246 83	7,410 99
Young Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	24,508 69	86,468 76	85,448 01	.....	2,998 98	163 48
ALBERTA—						
Acme U.F.A. Assn., Limited.....	2,810 85	18,324 37	44,497 28	8,299 03	1,185 63	7,214 49
Alberta Co-op. Wholesale Assn., Limited.....	4,053 49	24,704 48	36,119 55	25,561 00	856 52	.....
Blackie Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	17,330 00	39,441 36	43,756 65	17,964 55	3,033 99	3,000 00
Birch Hills Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	864 00	3,800 00	27,000 00	1,300 00	773 00	26,116 38
Crossfield Dist. Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	14,324 00	78,196 63	75,073 00	17,965 78	1,536 97	19,790 47
Delta Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	11,600 00	41,739 93	88,186 91	20,191 36	2,610 15	724 75
Edgerton Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	6,191 00	26,779 63	78,000 00	10,578 17	1,630 00	6,872 11
Farmers' Supply Co-op., Limited.....	2,262 40	8,263 77	38,148 18	7,482 88	1,780 39	1,508 00
Hanna Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	7,214 22	26,105 15	63,439 98	2,549 43	4,363 15	6,370 11
High River Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	11,961 00	23,275 76	.....	6,702 72	1,512 28	9,971 39
Kathryn-Keoma U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	650 00	518 93	1,720 36	.....	120 00	4,612 04

(4) DISTRIBUTIVE—Concluded

Name of Organization	Paid up Capital	Assets	Sales of Past Year	General Liabilities	Profit or Surplus		Loss	Reserve		Unappropriated Profits	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	cts.	\$	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
ALBERTA—Concluded—											
Killam Dist. Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	18,560 50	38,246 14	118,007 41	20,845 89	5,474 61	.....	.....	13,251 53	.....	3,596 51	.....
Lavoy Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,370 00	5,808 10	6,239 00	5,800 00	.....	(e) 600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manville Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	6,078 72	28,426 45	77,667 18	18,283 40	146 89	.....	.....	2,873 42	.....	4,388 50	.....
Miller U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,786 12	17,412 83	28,039 99	13,024 33	.....	.....	457 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rumsey U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,000 00	1,500 00	23,038 35	2,415 80	683 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	683 91	.....
Stammore Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,500 00	2,183 91	1,995 50	166 70	120 00	.....	.....	366 25	.....	106 59	.....
Strome Dist. Assn., Limited.....	1,030 00	1,669 54	40,178 68	17,778 61	.....	.....	982 26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tofield Co-op. Store, Limited.....	6,081 35	22,877 70	40,178 68	155 76	298 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 27	.....
Vergreville Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	340 00	280 00	2,091 30	.....	9,775 28	.....	.....	25,985 83	.....	.....	.....
Wetaskiwin U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	19,532 45	62,488 32	187,000 00	16,970 04	.....	.....	.....	112 13	.....	.....	.....
Workers and Farmers' Consumers' Co-op. Assn. of Lethbridge, Limited.....	3,500 00	7,899 48	25,696 84	3,423 75	981 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA—											
Alberni Dist. Co-op. Assn.....	3,030 00	5,752 81	20,644 72	4,331 31	1,421 50	.....	.....	1,275 80	.....	.....	.....
Armstrong Co-op. Society.....	2,630 00	24,965 00	97,250 00	6,500 00	3,306 00	.....	.....	12,500 00	.....	3,306 00	.....
Cobble Hill Co-op. Poultry Feed and Supply.....	.....	.....	6,498 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consolidated Grocers' Co-op. Assn. of B.C. Creston Valley Co-op. Assn.....	9,000 00	87,704 30	600,000 00	86,065 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dawson Co-op. Union.....	12,522 20	30,908 74	67,538 15	10,688 72	3,634 95	.....	.....	2,200 00	.....	4,497 82	.....
Delta Manor Co-op. Assn.....	6,125 34	39,910 38	108,351 08	28,018 77	11,891 61	.....	.....	9,658 30	.....	.....	.....
Elphinstone Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	461 50	.....	6,698 74	.....	245 29	.....	.....	29 28	.....	.....	.....
Fernie Industrial and Provident Society, Limited.....	3,442 24	9,962 39	37,385 79	5,046 84	1,287 39	.....	.....	4,915 55	.....	.....	.....
Nanoose Dist. Co-op. Assn.....	9,016 55	23,902 58	30,399 35	13,221 28	361 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nelson and Dist. United Farmers' Co-op. Assn.....	3,750 00	13,226 20	48,333 41	5,854 94	1,410 82	.....	.....	3,621 26	.....	.....	.....
Revelstoke Co-op. Society.....	4,226 65	15,512 95	35,909 94	6,313 89	1,429 94	.....	.....	9,199 06	.....	.....	.....
Rolla Co-op. Union.....	10,130 08	27,345 02	69,924 99	.....	2,046 16	.....	.....	3,507 05	.....	.....	.....
Shuswap Lake Co-op. Growers.....	3,876 72	22,929 38	46,636 50	20,123 27	2,507 74	.....	.....	298 37	.....	.....	.....
Slocan-Kootenay Farmers' Exchange.....	1,211 00	1,567 65	18,003 00	.....	42 17	.....	.....	33 07	.....	254 49	.....
Sointula Co-op. Stores, Limited.....	1,380 00	3,263 56	8,529 14	2,196 81	211 28	.....	.....	250 71	.....	.....	.....
South Kootenay Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	18,260 00	62,403 61	83,573 53	29,751 08	4,634 01	.....	.....	8,095 90	.....	2,283 09	.....
Vernon Fruit Union.....	3,350 00	10,041 11	32,221 21	3,023 89	1,006 89	.....	.....	1,372 84	.....	.....	.....
White Creek Valley Farmers' Institute.....	97,441 00	262,186 71	149,572 50	53,642 18	7,126 48	.....	.....	105,470 34	.....	.....	.....
Winfield Co-op. Growers.....	12,000 00	16,500 00	50,000 00	500 00	1,200 00	.....	.....	224 69	.....	400 00	.....
Workingmen's Co-op. Society.....	7,835 65	25,882 95	43,650 00	25,882 95	1,078 45	.....	.....	4,000 00	.....	.....	.....

(5) MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTIVE

NOVA SCOTIA— Heatherton Co-op. Co., Limited. Purwash Farmers' Club St. Andrew's Co-op. Co., Limited.	3,559 00	9,973 93	22,736 33	15,310 12	1,555 24				
	4,200 00	200 00	12,190 84						
		31,510 08	49,000 00	3,160 19					
QUEBEC— Notre Dame de la Doré Agric. Co-op. Society St. Charles de Caplan Agric. Co-op. Society St. Valentine Agric. Co-op. Society.	240 00	240 00	6,000 00	7,445 97	75 85			16 00	
	1,304 00	1,365 19	13,416 77	1,345 80	1,345 80			1,345 80	
	400 00	300 00			70 00				
ONTARIO— United Farmers' Co-op. Limited. Ailsa Craig Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Limited Brigden Co-op. Co., Limited Eberts Co-op. Co., Limited Farmers' Co-op. Co. of Lucknow, Limited. Grimsby Beach Packers, Limited. L. C. D. Co-op. Co., Limited Norfolk Co-op. Co., Limited Nottawassaga Co-op. Co. Oxford Farmers' Co-op. Co., Limited Walshof Farmers' Co-op. Club, Limited.	400,000 00	1,189,239 61	20,000,000 00	744,551 96	56,209 63			10,000 00	72,991 06
	14,250 00						9,769 77		
		34,992 39	236,432 79	30,254 36				4,738 03	827 49
		6,300 00	10,000 00	700 00				1,300 00	1,300 00
	700 00								
	515 00	2,435 78	5,224 63		186 19			236 78	1,087 00
	1,112 00	30,463 27	88,765 83	1,112 00	1,087 00			3,000 00	
	12,570 00	6,378 02	209,299 59	27,107 85	355 42			14,270 88	2,437 89
	10,600 00				3,805 22				281 44
	2,395 00	4,822 33	110,442 87	4,541 09	281 44				
	7,700 00	15,000 00	60,900 80	3,500 00				7,193 33	
	5,731 09			12,920 20					
SASKATCHEWAN— Naseby Co-op. Assn., Limited.	260 00	574 74	7,279 55	215 65	18 99			194 10	
ALBERTA— Medicine Valley Co-op. Assn., Limited. Waskatenau Dist. U. F. A. Co-op. Assn., Limited.	25 00	6,373 49	54,533 65	4,227 39			459 55	248 60	
	2,763 85	7,994 94	15,328 14	2,758 40	523 19			453 38	
BRITISH COLUMBIA— Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood. Crawford Bay and Dist. Co-op. Assn. Fraser Valley-Surrey Farmers' Co-op. Assn. Harrop and Dist. Co-op. Assn. Okanagan Valley Co-op. Creamery Assn. Penticton Poultry Assn. Robson Co-op. Exchange Sunshine Bay Co-op. Growers' Assn.	700,000 00	6,410,822 17	771,940 48	698,300 00			42,612 50		
	4,700 00	8,596 27	24,597 25	2,373 44	683 41			401 41	1,071 42
	52,110 00	135,456 78	469,266 25	65,262 42	7,707 96			10,376 40	
	2,703 00	10,919 83	54,477 96	6,120 45	124 82			3,000 00	1,800 00
	350 25	49,940 78	265,435 49	49,590 53	3,254 91			98 49	
		6,335 26	42,534 13		3,295 86			6,335 26	
								325 30	
	3,930 15	11,829 58	34,000 00	8,681 40	3,148 18			96 54	
	5,356 00	7,542 43	10,934 00	7,326 00	216 43				

(e) For six months of 1930. (f) Profit for 1930. (g) For three months.

(6) CREDIT AND SAVINGS

Name of Organization	Paid up Capital	Assets	Sales of Past Year	General Liabilities	Profit or Surplus	Loss	Reserve	Unappor- tioned Profits
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
QUEBEC— Co-op. People's Banks—Montreal District.	322,046 59	1,794,868 58		1,680,928 20			113,940 38	
ONTARIO— Chatham Co-op. Credits, Limited.	340 00	554 96	939 23	882 13		882 13		
Civil Service Co-op. Credit Society		121,079 87		119,204 08	1,875 79			
ALBERTA— Daysland Co-op. Credit Society	1,110 00	4,540 00		18,000 00			120 00	
Kilham Co-op. Credit Society	1,050 00							

(7) MISCELLANEOUS

NOVA SCOTIA— Beaver Cove Co-op. Society, Limited.	500 00	500 00	625 29	629 19				
Cloverdale United Farmers, Limited.	3,140 00	26,802 99	59,083 54	8,176 99	2,130 97		2,134 20	
NEW BRUNSWICK— Centreville United Farmers' Co-op. Lim- ited.	27,000 00	22,000 00	75,000 00	12,000 00	800 00			
Hardland United Farmers' Co-op., Limited	16,092 00	37,995 20	51,869 00	17,717 63	3,127 00			
New Denmark United Farmers' Co-op. Co. Limited.	15,000 00	25,475 23	50,978 38	3,790 87	3,252 24			7,009 36
QUEBEC— Bellechasse Agric. Co-op. Society.	525 00							
Bonaventure Agric. Co-op. Society.	2,495 00	9,179 65	20,906 55	4,827 86	4,351 79		4,351 79	
Co-op. Agric. Assn. of the Yamaska Valley (Tobacco Growers)	42,736 02	198,337 86	209,000 00	168,299 32			28,145 57	121,898 67
East Abitibi Co-op. Society.	11,500 00							
St. Honoré Agric. Co-op. Society.	1,200 00	1,200 00						
St. Wenceslas Agric. Co-op. Society.	715 00	7,352 15	14,972 28	5,955 28	1,074 24		2,026 87	
Teniskaming Clover Producers.	10,700 00	38,494 61	52,267 91	21,554 99	4,451 42			4,451 27
ONTARIO— Bainsville Farmers' Co-op. Co., Limited.	1,600 00	3,000 00	4,000 00					
Flos Farmers' Co-op. Co., Limited.	3,995 00	7,361 29	187,768 66	832 10				
Guthrie Co-op. Sporting Co., Limited.	3,000 00	3,000 00	251 53		10 00		200 00	1,108 47
Oakwood Co-op. Rink Co., Limited.	5,670 00	7,508 54		29 80	267 77			
Parkhill Farmers Co-op. Supply Co., Lim- ited.	9,491 50							

MANTOBA—									
Balmoral Co-op. Hall Assn., Limited.....	5,500 00	5,900 00			544 48	43 70			
Brunkild Co-op Assn., Limited.....		588 18							
SASKATCHEWAN—									
Abbey Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	5,525 00	6,245 75				448 83		428 25	
Admiral Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	5,249 62	26,965 75			4,444 49	1,813 91		1,730 69	15,340 85
Alingly Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	183 00	1,017 97			186 50	110 44		384 97	
Ayresbury Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	3,600 00	4,115 66				353 95		446 66	
Bagley Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	400 00	2,106 69							
Baring Town Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	240 00	1,078 61				64 05		388 61	
Battle Creek Live Stock Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,820 00	3,139 80					419 39	576 20	
Battleford Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	35 00	64 06				14 06		14 06	
Belmour Community Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	394 00	2,740 65					65 95	2,346 65	
Bestville-Roadene Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	440 00	1,765 26					101 70	444 56	982 40
Bethune Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	10,287 25	30,080 43			54,926 36	2,011 76		5,500 00	
Brightholme Community Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	297 50	1,041 13							
Cadillac Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	3,450 00	8,002 84			1,961 65			458 09	
Clair Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	628 00	2,580 53							
Claydon Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	810 00	2,091 50				7 98		195 45	1,759 10
Clearwater Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	167 00	966 41							
Coleville Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	2,843 39	6,422 17				111 91		52 91	679 12
Daloue Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	10,000 00	10,035 30				593 74		2,074 45	
Disley Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	2,727 50	4,404 42				440 00			
Drake Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	480 00	2,837 18				1,318 35		143 18	
Duff Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	125 00	227 06				388 39		1,583 04	
Dunkirk Community Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	11 37	1,691 98				120 96		13 47	120 96
Echo Farmers Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	623 50	2,026 10				52 62		367 73	
Elstow Farmers Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	299 10	2,409 19				262 29		72 45	
Enterprise Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	523 00	1,288 48				239 00		1,437 02	
Flaxcombe Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,830 00	4,719 07				216 76		514 63	
Foam Lake Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	967 15	1,022 05				67 27		1,889 07	
Forgan Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	632 52	1,244 87					204 23	259 13	
Foxford Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	375 00					61 60		200 00	400 75
Freemont Community Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	280 00	1,006 77							
Frobisher Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	790 00	1,563 38				38 53		734 85	

(7) MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

Name of Organization	Paid up Capital		Assets		Sales of Past Year		General Liabilities		Profit or Surplus		Loss		Reserve		Unappropriated Profits	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
SASKATCHEWAN—Continued—																
Frontier Co-op. Assn., Limited	2,600 00		4,480 00				570 00		260 00						1,362 00	
Galilee Community Co-op. Assn., Limited	600 00		600 00													
Girvin Co-op. Assn., Limited	5,643 54		19,933 93		46,536 89		14,139 30						5,794 63			
Glamis Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited	1,365 00		2,550 00				1,529 00				23 37		1,114 20			
Goodwater Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited	3,085 00		5,446 34						105 31				2,180 43			
Gronlid Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited	1,395 00		1,676 93													
Gronlid Co-op. Assn., Limited	1,310 00		3,137 82		17,679 80		172 00		472 46				42 00			
Gull Lake Co-op. Assn., Limited	13,040 74		62,880 09		132,129 08		1,162 50		2,919 62				5,697 52		15,344 66	
Handsworth Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited	789 37		1,495 80								270 00		518 23			
Heck Live Stock Co-op. Assn., Limited	3,000 00		2,730 00													
Hendon Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited	710 00		2,470 49				161 42		168 41				1,599 05			
Hunttoon Community Co-op. Assn., Limited	425 00		892 60						65 49				467 60			
Hutton Co-op. Assn., Limited	50 00		75 00		2,663 83		50 00		43 79				602 49			
Kindley Co-op. Assn., Limited	637 72		1,160 60		916 55		100 00				3 76		257 95		148 69	
Lake Lenore Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited	1,187 50		3,585 75				1,135 00				101 90		1,263 25			
Lampman Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited	400 00		400 00													
Leacross Community Hall Co-op. Assn.	775 75		2,447 80				1,015 40									
LeRoy Co-op. Assn., Limited	1,990 00		3,875 96				120 00				40 00					
Lighwoods Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited	426 25		461 42										35 17			
Lilydale Co-op. Assn., Limited	150 00		1,360 94				680 00						530 94			
Livelong Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited	1,020 00		3,173 07				1,789 23		368 84				368 84			
Lloydminster and Dist. Agric. Co-op. Assn., Limited	36,695 00		147,874 27				40,877 12		19,353 66				36,898 74		14,751 40	
Lone Rock Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited	1,498 62		3,395 57				380 44				50 22		1,566 73			
Macroeie Co-op. Assn., Limited	630 00		2,186 29		10,510 86		411 70		40 64				1,103 95			
Mayfair Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited	700 00		1,750 00				600 00									
McKague Co-op. Assn., Limited	260 00		1,199 88				422 15		517 73				517 73			

Moffat Community Club Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,065 00	2,423 42	885 15	1,585 27	470 27
Moose Jaw Agric. Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	110 00	800 00		300 00	800 00
Nalcan and Dist. Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	4,036 00	7,756 00	4,531 00	537 00	240 00
Nora Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	50 00	1,900 00	450 00	609 64	297 00
North Bend and Albion Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	545 05	730 67		19 08	1,282 45
North Weldon Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	3,000 00	2,961 42			185 02
Orkney Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,090 00	2,785 63	117 00	380 00	22 30
Ormistoun Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	930 00	2,964 67	350 00		1,578 63
Paddling Lake Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	863 00	1,306 12	589 00		1,684 67
Paddockwood Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	778 00	650 00			145 88
Pambrun Community Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,335 00	665 00			
Pasque Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	628 48	1,461 91	318 09		845 34
Percival Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,360 00	3,875 00	2,000 00		
Renown Farmers' Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	680 00	1,000 00			
Resource Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,730 00	3,000 00	950 00	140 00	105 00
Robsart Community Club Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	485 00	1,546 15			
Rocanville Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	499 00	10,729 14	30 10	1,533 56	10,170 10
Rutan Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	140 00	140 00	65 00		65 00
St. Gregor Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	3,501 62	8,751 71	644 83	2,029 86	2,575 40
St. Louis Grain Growers' Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,540 00	1,855 01		608 44	315 01
Sand Hills Stockmen's Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	3,060 00	2,667 16			293 43
Semans Co-op., Limited.....	14 00	2,323 15		16 70	73 15
Shamrock Community Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	3,345 00	5,100 00			12 15
South Star Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	540 00	1,459 10	1,000 00		
Springside Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,490 00	12,605 34	32 40		1,286 00
Spruce Lake Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	1,550 00	21,756 88	524 50	456 89	854 30
Sunny Slope Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	40 00	75 00		15 00	10,193 95
Swift Current South Side Ratepayers' Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	564 00	2,595 76	300 00	15 00	60 00
Tantaloon Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	63 00	(e) 2,209 27		(e) 140 17	
Tessier Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited.....	5,220 00	3,963 24		10 00	63 00
		10,176 30	9,417 27		115 31
					759 03

(e) For six months of 1930.

(7) MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded

Name of Organization	Paid up Capital		Assets		Sales of Past Year		General Liabilities		Profit or Surplus		Loss		Reserve		Unapportioned Profits	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
SASKATCHEWAN—Concluded																
Tilney Co-op. Assn., Limited	5,598	85	16,643	77	33,463	24	9,917	75	1,840	64			1,394	23	1,656	58
Tregarva Grain Growers' Co-op. Assn., Limited	360	00	1,120	00							13	53	760	56		
Tyvan Community Hall Co-op. Assn., Limited	2,380	00	3,597	00			200	00					1,130	38		
Venn Community Club Co-op. Assn., Limited	1,285	00	2,785	98					19	90			1,500	98		
Vendale Community Co-op. Assn., Limited	230	00	3,104	34			215	95	209	33			2,658	39		
Volman Stockmen's Co-op. Assn., Limited	2,000	00	1,763	70	1,319	57	1,968	70			31	30				
Wauchope Co-op. Assn., Limited	246	65	714	48	4,161	38					14	42	482	65		
ALBERTA—																
Alliance Farmers' Co-op. Assn., Limited	1,035	00	6,314	17	14,934	21	6,314	17	250	00					1,863	12
Carolside Co-op. Assn., Limited	250	00	500	00									252,150	87		
Hail Insurance Board	320	00	2,042	00	1,907	00	273	00	110	00			300	00		
Last Lake Co-op. Assn., Limited	1,485	00	2,552	29					132	00			996	30		
Lockhart Co-op. Threshing Assn., Limited	8,500	00	37,722	62	126,579	53	19,398	61	5,586	92			9,585	28	238	73
Mountain Park Co-op. Society, Limited	2,639	46	6,040	92	27,089	18	5,601	17	368	50						
Neerlandia Co-op. Assn., Limited	2,333	00	41,317	00	279,916	00										
Pincher Creek Co-op. Assn., Limited	18,170	00	40,729	18	109,828	44	25,988	68			486	22	2,993	48	2,465	00
Ponoka U.F.A. Co-op. Assn., Limited			1,205	00											14,740	50
Rainy Hill U.F.A. Local No. 302																
BRITISH COLUMBIA—																
Bulkley Valley Cow Towing Assn.			75	00	15,034	08			656	48						
Consolidated Farmers' Co-op. Assn.	1,347	50			27,097	18	4,592	71	527	43			398	11		
Co-op. Granite Trading Assn.	6,500	00	10,673	42	18	15										
Farmers' Institute (Springhouse)	69	76														
Fraser Valley Matsqui Co-op. Assn.	5,034	00	15,985	05	39,871	22	11,910	31	689	34			2,833	16	6,371	68
Haney Fruit Ranchers' Assn.	431	70	6,654	93									431	70		
Kootenay Co-op. Storage Assn.	130	00	13,292	21			13,123	21					39	00		
Milner Co-op. Society	3,000	00														
Sunbeam Co-op. Society	480	00	1,375	00			1,044	65	331	00			40	00		

XVI. LABOUR LEGISLATION IN CANADA

The annual report of the department on Labour Legislation in Canada, being the second supplement to the report for 1928 which covered all legislation enacted up to the end of that year, consists of 157 pages and contains the labour laws enacted by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislatures of the several provinces in 1930. No legislation of interest to labour was passed by the Yukon Council at the session of 1930. A number of orders in council and certain regulations made under statutory authority have been placed with the statutes in the body of the report. In Saskatchewan, a revision of the statutes, including those of 1930, was completed during the year and the Saskatchewan section of the report, therefore, covers all labour legislation in force in Saskatchewan at the present time, thus replacing the sections on Saskatchewan in the 1928 and 1929 reports.

Two measures are designed to give effect to the draft convention of the International Labour Conference on the eight-hour day in so far as the Dominion authorities have jurisdiction. An Order in Council (P.C. 670) of March 27, 1930, provides for an eight-hour day with a half-holiday on Saturday for Dominion Government employees, except in cases where the work is intermittent in character or the application of the rule is not deemed to be practicable or in the public interest. The Fair Wages and Eight-hour Day Act, applying to persons employed on contracts for Dominion public works, limits working hours to eight per day except in special cases determined by the Governor in Council or in cases of emergency. The Act also requires the payment of current rates of wages or fair and reasonable rates. The new Coal Mines Regulation Act of Alberta provides for the making of agreements between employer and employed as to the payment of wages more frequently than once a fortnight as provided in the Act.

The Mechanics' Lien Act of Alberta was replaced by a new statute which is wider in scope and simpler in procedure than the old law. Other legislation regarding wages and hours of labour includes an amendment to the Industrial Establishments Act of Quebec which reduces the maximum normal working hours of women and girls and of boys under 18 years of age from 60 to 55 per week. The One Day's Rest in Seven Act of Saskatchewan provides for a rest period of at least twenty-four consecutive hours in every seven days for industrial workers in cities, including employees of municipal corporations. Certain industries and workmen are excepted and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may extend the Act to other portions of the province.

Laws dealing with minimum wages for women included a new statute in New Brunswick which will come into force on Proclamation and will apply to all female wage-earners except farm workers and domestic servants. The Minimum Wage Board of five members will have power to conduct investigations and to fix the minimum rates of wages and the maximum number of hours per week for which such wages shall be paid. The Minimum Wage Act of Quebec was amended to include within its scope workshops forming part of commercial establishments. The board was also given power to determine the number of hours per week to which the minimum wage should apply. The Alberta Minimum Wage Act was amended to make orders of the board applicable to the whole province unless restricted by their terms to certain localities.

The Unemployment Relief Act passed by the Parliament of Canada during the special session summoned in September, 1930, to deal with unemployment conditions is fully dealt with in another section of this report. The Unemployment Relief Act of Alberta authorized the payment from the general Revenue

Fund of a sum not exceeding \$100,000 for the purpose of supplying relief to the unemployed of the province.

The Mines Act of Manitoba as revised and amended applies also to oil and gas wells and contains some new provisions regarding safety and health. The labour sections of the Ontario Mining Act were re-enacted with a number of changes. The majority of these are intended to carry out the recommendations of Mr. Justice Godson's report on the Hollinger mining disaster. A new section established an eight-hour day for hoistmen with provision for certain exceptions. The Coal Mines Regulation Act of Alberta, 1930, contains a number of new provisions designed to secure a closer supervision of mining operations. The employment of boys under 16 years of age is forbidden, whereas the former law permitted boys of 14 years of age to be employed above ground on a school certificate. The minimum age for employment as operator of hoisting machinery used for conveyance of persons is raised from 18 to 21 years.

Other legislation dealing with children includes a new Children's Protection Act in New Brunswick, which will come into force on Proclamation and requires girls under 12 and boys under 10 years of age to be licensed before engaging in a street trade. Children under 14 years of age may not be licensed or permitted to engage in such trade during school hours, and boys under 16 may not be so employed between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. Children under 14 years of age may not be employed in bowling alleys, billiard rooms or pool rooms at any time, and children under 16 may not work in such places after 10.30 p.m. An amendment to the Nova Scotia Children's Protection Act empowers councils of cities and incorporated towns to pass by-laws regulating and controlling children under 16 years of age employed as express or dispatch messengers and vendors of newspapers and smallwares. Such by-laws must be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Legislation providing for mothers' allowances was enacted for the first time in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but in the latter province will only come into force on Proclamation. Both laws provide for an allowance not exceeding \$60 per month to a mother who can fulfil the statutory conditions and who is a widow with two or more dependent children under 16 years of age. The mother of one child is eligible under certain conditions.

Amendments to the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Act included an increase in compensation to widows from \$30 to \$40 per month and new provisions governing accidents outside the province. The schedule of industrial diseases was amended by the addition of dermatitis caused by handling specified noxious substances and of certain eye diseases to which welders are liable. An amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act of Nova Scotia transfers the industry of dredging from Part I to Part III of the Act which formerly related only to the fishing industry.

A new Vocational Education Act in Ontario provides for the administration of vocational schools through a single vocational committee. No fees are payable by pupils having the right to attend a vocational school for general or special full-time courses or for part time courses for apprentices or employed adolescents. Special provision is made for children desiring to take courses not provided in their own district. An amendment to The Ontario Apprenticeship Act authorizes the Minister to require employers in any designated trade to contribute to the cost of maintaining a system of apprenticeship and administering the Act.

The New Brunswick Old Age Pensions Act, which will come into force on Proclamation, enables the Provincial Government to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada for a scheme of pensions in the province pursuant to any Act of the Dominion Parliament.

The Quebec Legislature passed an Act providing for the creation of a Commission to study a system of social insurance for the province, and a commission was appointed thereunder in October, 1930.

XVII. THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT

The library of the Department of Labour was organized in 1900 when the department was created, and has steadily increased its collection of documents since that time. Through the exchange of publications with departments of other Governments carrying on work along similar lines, the department is kept in touch with labour matters in almost all countries of the world.

In addition to the official publications thus received, there is a valuable collection of publications of labour organizations and periodicals and newspapers published in the interest of organized labour. Included in this section are copies of the reports of Canadian labour organizations, the American Federation of Labour, the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain and central labour bodies in other countries. The department has made a special effort in recent years to obtain copies of early labour papers published in Canada and has met with some success, but, unfortunately, many of those into whose hands such documents fall are unaware of their value and, accordingly, they are discarded.

A very complete collection of volumes dealing with labour problems and legislation is supplemented by books for reference and volumes on general economic subjects, history and law, about 150 such volumes being added during the fiscal year. There is, also, a comprehensive collection of books on industrial combinations and related subjects. The publications of the International Labour Organization provide a valuable source of information regarding the labour movements and legislation of other countries. The library receives annually about 630 periodicals, many of which are kept in bound form for permanent reference. Many of these are British and foreign Government publications and are received free of charge in exchange for the *Labour Gazette*.

The primary purpose of the library is to serve as an information centre for the officers of the department and the library staff assumes the task of putting before the officers concerned the current information of interest to them which is contained in the publications received in the library. In addition to sending daily to the various branches of the department the Government reports, pamphlets and periodicals received, according to their subject-matter, the library furnishes a newspaper service. About 160 newspapers are clipped, including, besides Canadian papers, the *London Times* and *Manchester Guardian*, three New York dailies, and one each from Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. The compilation of information on special subjects has been greatly facilitated in recent years by the detailed indexing of the entire library collection with the exception of the publications of labour organizations. The library catalogue, containing some 127,500 typed cards, permits ready reference on a large variety of subjects to all sections of the library, including periodicals, Government reports, pamphlets and press clippings.

Subject to the requirements of the departmental officers, the services of the library are at the disposal of the general public, and frequent use is made of its material by students from the Canadian universities and by others interested in labour problems. Books are sent by mail, wherever possible, to any persons wishing to borrow them and special information and bibliographies are compiled when required.

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DOMINION OF CANADA

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1932



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1932



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1932

*To His Excellency Captain the Right Honourable the Earl of Bessborough,
P.C., G.C.M.G., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932, all of which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. GORDON,
Minister of Labour.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1932

To the Hon. W. A. GORDON,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932.

The statutes and ordinances administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour during the year were as follows: (1) Labour Department Act, R.S.C., 1927, chap. 111; (2) Conciliation and Labour Act, R.S.C., 1927, chap. 110; (3) Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, R.S.C., 1927, chap. 112; (4) Government Annuities Act, R.S.C., 1927, chap. 7, as amended in 1931 by chap. 33, 21-22 Geo. V; (5) Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, R.S.C., 1927, chap. 57; (6) Technical Education Act, R.S.C., 1927, chap. 193, as amended in 1929 by chap. 8, 19-20 Geo. V; (7) The Vocational Education Act, 1931, 21-22 Geo. V, chap. 59; (8) Combines Investigation Act, R.S.C., 1927, chap. 26; (9) Old Age Pensions Act, R.S.C., 1927, chap. 156, as amended in 1931 by chap. 42, 21-22 Geo. V; (10) White Phosphorous Matches Act, R.S.C., 1927, chap. 128; (11) Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada based on a Resolution of the House of Commons, 1900; (12) The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, 20-21 Geo. V, chap. 20; (13) The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, 21 Geo. V, chap. 1; (14) The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, 21-22 Geo. V, chap. 58.

INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The universal economic and financial depression which dominated the two preceding fiscal periods persisted throughout the fiscal year 1931-32 and unemployment continued to be a problem of major importance in the leading countries of the world. In Canada an element further affecting the general unfavourable situation was the acute stress obtaining in large sections of the prairie provinces where continuous drought caused the third consecutive crop failure. Recognizing the necessity of continued federal assistance, further legislation was enacted and the steps taken thereunder are set out in the chapter XI. The adoption of official relief measures, in mitigating the more severe aspects of prevailing unemployment and distress, exercised a strengthening influence on the national life, with the result that industrial activity, while generally more curtailed than in any year since 1926, was much less impaired than in practically any other country.

A feature of the depression was the downward movement in prices, which became pronounced in the spring and summer of 1930 and continued throughout the fiscal year 1931-32, prices of foods and raw materials, however, falling more rapidly than those of manufactured articles, mainly because of an effort being made to maintain standards of living and standards of wages. In wholesale prices the decline was not so precipitous as during the preceding year, the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics being 8 per cent lower in March, 1932, than in March, 1931, as compared with a decline of 18

per cent during the fiscal year 1930-31. At the close of the fiscal year 1931-32 the index was 58 per cent below the peak of May, 1920.

Retail prices and cost of living also declined during the year, the index number as computed by the Department of Labour being in March, 1932, 10 per cent below the same month in the preceding year. Food prices receded 20 per cent during this period, clothing prices 13 per cent, while in fuel, rent and sundries the decline was slight.

Wage rates generally had maintained their ground during the sharply receding price tendency of 1930. In 1931, however, a downward trend was recorded in the wage rates of the various classes of labour concerning which the department compiles index numbers, the only exceptions being in the wage rates of the printing trades, which showed a slight advance, and of coal mining, which remained stationary, although the latter industry suffered greatly from short time, i.e., collieries were to a large extent operated less than six days per week. The most severe reduction occurred in the rates of wages in the logging and sawmilling group, the index number dropping from 183.9 for 1930 to 163.0 for 1931, while small wage decreases took place in the building trades, metal trades, steam and electric railways, common factory labour, and miscellaneous factory trades.

The situation with respect to industrial disputes, which are compiled for the calendar year and not for the fiscal year, was not as satisfactory in 1931 as during the preceding year, stoppages of work numbering 88, as compared with 67 in 1930. The figure for 1931 is, however, approximately the same as the average number each year since 1922, which marked the end of a period of industrial conflict under war and post-war conditions. While the time losses, 204,238 working days, were also considerably greater than in 1930, the number of workers concerned in strikes and lockouts, 10,733, was the second lowest in the period of thirty-one years for which departmental figures exist.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Statistics covering the work of the 71 employment offices operated by the Employment Service of Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932, show 767,419 applications for employment, 433,334 vacancies and 419,407 placements recorded, as compared with 721,609 applications, 464,136 vacancies and 447,239 placements in 1930-31. Over 58 per cent of the placements were for periods not exceeding seven days, this high proportion being largely due to the brief terms of employment afforded persons on the various relief schemes undertaken by governmental authorities. The ratio of vacancies to applications was lower than in the preceding year, as was also the ratio of placements to applications. For each 100 applicants registered during 1931-32 there were 56.5 vacancies and 54.7 placements, while in 1930-31 there were 64.3 vacancies and 62 placements for each 100 applicants.

The percentage of unemployment amongst organized workers during 1931-32 as reported by trade unions to the Employment Service was 18.1, while for 1930-31 the corresponding figure was 12.3 per cent.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

The federal old age pensions legislation of 1927 entrusted the administration and payment of pensions to the provinces, the Dominion Government to reimburse each province adopting the scheme 50 per cent of the provincial disbursements in pensions. An amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act was enacted during the 1931 session of Parliament increasing to 75 per cent the share of pension payments borne by the Dominion Government. The Bill was introduced in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister, who intimated that the measure was but temporary in character and that it was the ultimate

intention of the Government to establish a federal old age pension system on a contributory basis. Pending the taking of the decennial census of 1931, however, and obtaining such information therefrom as would enable the necessary computations to be made, it was considered desirable and of advantage to the Dominion to augment the national contribution.

The amending Act contains provision also for the examination and audit of expenditures for old age pensions in the provinces and the accounts relating thereto.

The Old Age Pensions Regulations were revised and new agreements negotiated between the Government of Canada and the Governments of the five provinces already participating in the Old Age Pensions system, namely, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the amending Act, the Dominion contribution on the basis of 75 per cent of the total disbursements for old age pensions becoming payable as from November 1, 1931.

The total sum paid out in pensions in the five provinces above named and the Northwest Territories during the fiscal year 1931-32 amounted to \$14,526,908.36, the Dominion Government's share being \$8,639,387.29. The total number of pensioners on March 31, 1932, was 67,006.

Although old age pensions were not payable in Quebec or the three Maritime Provinces during the fiscal year 1931-32, legislation on the subject appears on the statute books of each of the three latter provinces, the New Brunswick Old Age Pensions Act having been passed at the 1930 session of the Provincial Legislature, while similar statutes were enacted during 1931 by the provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, each Act to come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

The commission appointed in October, 1930, by the Government of the Province of Quebec to study, amongst other matters, the subject of old age insurance, stated in its second report, which was issued in January, 1932, that its conclusions on this subject have been postponed until later.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES

It is interesting to note that, despite the business depression, the sale of Government annuities has not declined, 1,726 contracts, the second highest number recorded since the enactment of the Government Annuities Act in 1908, having been issued during the fiscal year 1931-32, while the aggregate amount of annuities provided under these contracts, \$885,876.26, was unequalled in the past. Purchase money received during the fiscal year totalled \$4,194,383.81, a sum surpassed in but one previous year.

An amendment to the Government Annuities Act, reducing the maximum amount payable as an annuity from \$5,000 to \$1,200 a year, was enacted during the 1931 parliamentary session and received Royal Assent on August 3. The plan of Government annuities as conceived by the founder, Sir Richard Cartwright, was to provide security for persons of moderate means for their old age and was not intended to offer opportunity for investment to those in well-to-do circumstances which was the result when later the amount was raised from \$1,000 a year to \$5,000, and this amendment was for the purpose of restoring the Act to the basis originally intended. The maximum annuity which one person may purchase was placed at \$1,200 a year, or \$100 a month, as being in keeping with present living conditions.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

An Act, cited as the Vocational Education Act, 1931, authorizing an annual appropriation of \$750,000 over a period of fifteen years from which payments

may be made to the Governments of the various provinces for the purpose of promoting and assisting vocational education, was adopted by the Dominion Parliament in August, 1931. Administration of the Act was vested in the Minister of Labour, under whose authority the Technical Education Act of 1919 has also been administered.

Payments under the Vocational Education Act are conditional upon agreements being entered into between the Minister of Labour and the respective provincial Governments as to the terms, conditions and purposes on and for which payments are to be made and applied, the total payments to any provincial Government not to exceed a proportion of the yearly appropriation corresponding to the proportion which the population of the province bears to the population of Canada, as determined by the latest federal decennial census.

In connection with its administration the Act empowers the Governor in Council to make regulations with respect to various matters, including the definition which is to be applied to the expression "vocational education," the particular types and grades of vocational education to which assistance may be granted, and the extent to which assistance may be made available towards the continuance of existing vocational education work, or for lands, buildings, equipment and furnishings. These regulations had not yet been promulgated or agreements completed with the various provinces when the fiscal year terminated.

The annual grants in aid of technical education work in the various provinces provided by the Technical Education Act of 1919 over a period of ten years aggregated ten million dollars. Actual payments to the provinces during this ten-year period amounted to \$7,964,600.48, leaving \$2,035,399.52 unexpended which was carried forward by supplementary legislation in 1929 and made available for a further period of five years according to its apportionment among the provinces which had not received their full allotments. During the fiscal year 1931-32, five provinces still had funds to their credit under the provisions of the Technical Education Act of 1919 and amendment, and payments were made to these provinces for approved vocational education work as follows: Saskatchewan, \$170,094.89; Manitoba, \$27,488.24; Nova Scotia, \$48,699.87; New Brunswick, \$4,791.68, and Prince Edward Island, \$31,898.89.

CONCILIATION SERVICE

The section of the present report devoted to the conciliation work of the department shows an extensive list of the more important industrial disputes in connection with which the mediative services of its conciliation officers were, on request of one or both of the parties concerned, extended to the disputants, usually with the utmost success. Several of these disputes were of a perplexing and troublesome nature and the settlements effected entailed the most arduous efforts and perseverance on the part of the departmental officers. In addition the department was able by correspondence to exercise a conciliatory influence in the case of several difficulties coming to its knowledge.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

Applications under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act received during the fiscal year numbered twenty. Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established to deal with six cases, three of the disputes involved being in the electric railway industry, two in steam railway and one in coal mining. In addition a Royal Commission was appointed under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act and in accordance with section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, to investigate and report upon a coal mining dispute in the Estevan-Bienfait district in southeastern Saskatchewan.

In each of these cases the inquiry was successful in averting the threatened cessation of work or ending the strike which had been already declared.

The proportion of boards to applications was unusually small, six of the disputes having proven adjustable with the aid of departmental officers, while with respect to four cases the applications were either withdrawn or allowed to remain in abeyance, or the dispute was such that the machinery of the statute could not be utilized. Three applications were under consideration at the close of the fiscal year.

With the exception of Prince Edward Island, which is not to any extent concerned with industrial disturbances, its primary industry being agriculture, all of the provinces have now enacted statutes extending the scope of the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to disputes therein defined which come exclusively within provincial jurisdiction. In the case of Quebec and Ontario the enabling legislation was passed during the closing months of the past fiscal year. The Ontario statute, however, will not come into force until proclaimed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

FAIR WAGES ON DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

In accordance with the provisions of the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, and the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, fair wages conditions were prepared or sanctioned by the Department of Labour during the fiscal year 1931-32 in connection with 272 contracts for Dominion public works executed by various departments of the Government, and in the case of two contracts awarded by the Harbour Commissioners of Halifax and Saint John, respectively, for works aided by Dominion public funds. Wage rates and hours of labour for inclusion in contracts awarded by the Post Office Department for supplies totalling \$201,806.34 were also submitted to the Department of Labour for approval or otherwise.

In addition the Labour Department was frequently consulted by other departments of the Government regarding wage rates to be observed in connection with work undertaken on the day labour plan.

Complaints reached the department during the year of alleged non-observance by contractors of the labour conditions for the protection of workmen in the case of thirty-seven contracts and investigations were conducted in connection with these complaints by the staff of Fair Wages Officers. In twenty-two cases the complaint was found to have been justified and the contractors were required to make proper settlement with the workmen concerned.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Prosecution proceedings were taken against the members of the Electrical Estimators Association in Toronto by the Attorney General for Ontario, to whom the report of T. N. Phelan, K.C., a commissioner under the Combines Investigation Act, was referred. The members of the association were tried in November and December, 1931, before Mr. Justice Raney, whose judgment was delivered in January, 1932. Each of the defendants was found guilty on charges relating to conspiracy or agreement to enhance prices and lessen competition unduly and against the public interest, contrary to the Combines Investigation Act and Section 498 of the Criminal Code. Fines amounting to \$26,200 were imposed. Notice of appeal from Mr. Justice Raney's judgment was filed in February, but the appeal had not been heard at the end of the fiscal year.

The report of Peter White, K.C., the commissioner who made the investigation into an alleged combine in the motion picture industry, was published in July, 1931. The commissioner reported the existence of a combine consisting of Famous Players Canadian Corporation, Limited, Paramount Publix Cor-

poration, its United States parent company, thirteen companies distributing motion Picture film in Canada, and Motion Picture Distributors and Exhibitors of Canada, a trade association representing chiefly the film distributors. The report was sent to the Attorneys General of the provinces concerned, and action was taken by the Attorney General of Ontario in the Supreme Court of Ontario. Eighteen defendants were tried before Mr. Justice Garrow, without a jury, in January and February, 1932. In March judgment was delivered acquitting all the parties charged. No appeal was taken by the Crown.

Appeals in the matter of the Amalgamated Builders Council were disposed of during the fiscal year. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario sustained the judgment of Mr. Justice Wright in convicting Messrs. Singer, Paddon and Ward, and reversed his acquittal of Messrs. Belyea and Weinraub, the President and Secretary of the A. B. C., imposing a fine of \$4,000 on each of them. The Supreme Court of Canada later refused leave to appeal against the conviction of Louis M. Singer. Appeals in the other cases were heard and the judgments of the Court of Appeal were sustained.

No commissioners were appointed during the fiscal year 1930-31, the two principal investigations being made by the registrar, one into a combination of manufacturers of fruit and vegetable baskets, the other into an alleged combine of manufacturers of radio vacuum tubes. Reports in these two cases were referred to the Attorney General of Ontario shortly after the close of the fiscal year.

WHITE PHOSPHOROUS MATCHES ACT

The White Phosphorous Matches Act, which prohibits the manufacture, sale and importation of matches made of white phosphorus, is also administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour. No report is made on this subject, there having been no claims of violation of this statute during the past fiscal year.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

A record of fatal accidents in Canadian industry is maintained by the department. The number of fatalities reported for 1931 was 1,135, as compared with 1,655 for 1930. The largest proportion of fatalities occurred in the construction industry, namely, 206, or 18.15 per cent of the total, followed by transportation with 199 or 17.53 per cent, agriculture with 162 or 14.27 per cent, and mining with 154 or 13.57 per cent. The electric light and power industry showed the highest rate of fatalities per thousand workers employed during the year, namely, 2.72. Analysed by causes, the largest number, 292, came under the category "By moving trains; vehicles, etc."

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The Canadian delegates in attendance at the Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations), which was held at Geneva, Switzerland, from May 28 to June 18, 1931, were the Honourable G. Howard Ferguson, High Commissioner for Canada in London, England, and Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations, Geneva, representing the Dominion Government; Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, Secretary of the Industrial Relations Section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, Ontario, representing the employers of Canada; and Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, representing the workers of Canada. Because of existing economic conditions in Canada, no technical advisers were appointed by the Dominion Government to accompany any of the delegates. However, Mr. V. A. Sinclair, Chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, Toronto, was, on behalf of the Government of Ontario, accredited as an adviser to the Government delegates.

The Fifteenth Session had the three following items on its agenda: the age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations, hours of work in coal mines, and partial revision of the convention concerning employment of women during the night. A draft convention was adopted by the conference concerning the limitation of hours of work in coal mines. The age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations was discussed, and it was decided to place this item on the agenda of the next session for final discussion. Two amendments to the convention adopted at the Washington (1919) conference concerning the night work of women were embodied in a new draft convention, which did not, however, obtain the necessary two-thirds majority vote required by the Peace Treaty, and therefore failed of adoption.

An election of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, which is chosen every three years, was held during the Fifteenth Session of the conference. Ranking fifth in industrial importance amongst the fifty-six countries holding membership in the International Labour Organization, Canada retained her right to representation in the Government group of the Governing Body without election. In the workers' group, Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was, after ten years' membership, again elected by the workers' delegates as one of the six persons composing this group.

Five meetings of the Governing Body were held during the fiscal year, Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations, attending each session as substitute for the Minister of Labour, who is the Canadian representative on the Body.

DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

The usual departmental reports were compiled and published on (1) Labour Organization in Canada, (2) Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada, (3) Co-operative Associations in Canada, and (4) Labour Legislation in Canada.

The *Labour Gazette*, the official monthly journal of the department, was published regularly, its average circulation each month during 1931 being 10,413 copies of the English edition, and 1,711 of the French edition. Bulletins were issued in the form of supplements to the *Labour Gazette* for January, 1932, on (1) Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1926, 1930 and 1931, and (2) Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1931.

A revised and enlarged edition of a former publication of the department entitled "Government Intervention in Labour Disputes in Canada" was issued during the year as No. 11 in the series of bulletins on Industrial Relations.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. WARD,

*Deputy Minister of Labour and Registrar of Boards
of Conciliation and Investigation.*

April 6, 1932.

I. CONCILIATION WORK

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932, the services of the Department of Labour were utilized in connection with the adjustment of a number of labour disputes. In some of these cases strikes or lockouts had already occurred, and in others cessation of work appeared to be imminent, or there was difficulty in carrying on negotiations in connection with wages and working conditions. In most cases the proceedings were under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, which empowers the minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries by officers of the department resulted in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the three western provinces. The Winnipeg officer's territory is the province of Manitoba. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec. The territory of the officer residing in Halifax includes the three Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds.

The following is a list of the more important cases in connection with which mediation work was performed during the year by the department on request of one or both parties to the dispute, and which indicates the good results being obtained by this service.

CONSTRUCTION

Winnipeg, Man.—In April, 1931, Local Union 739, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Winnipeg, Man., informed the department that their organization had reached a deadlock in negotiations with the master painters over a proposed wages reduction, and requested that a Board of Conciliation and Investigation be established to deal with the dispute. In reply the union was advised that disputes of the nature referred to did not fall directly within the scope of the federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and a board therefore could be established only with the joint consent of the parties concerned. They were informed, however, that the matter would be brought to the attention of the master painters' association to ascertain if they would be agreeable to having the matter dealt with through board procedure. This was done, and it was further suggested to the master painters that the department would be glad to have a conciliator available if so desired with the object of bringing about through discussions with both parties a mutually satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty. The reply received from the master painters made it clear that the department could not be of service in this instance, and the matter therefore was not proceeded with further.

Saint John, N.B.—In the fall of 1930 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act dealt with a wages

dispute between certain of the master plumbers of Saint John, N.B., including those affiliated with the Canadian Construction Association, and certain of their employees, being members of Local 574, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters, and unanimously recommended that the hourly rate of pay on new work should be increased from 75 cents per hour to 80 cents per hour as from May 1, 1931. Both parties to the dispute had agreed in writing, in accordance with section 63 of the Act, to be bound by the unanimous decision of the board. Early in June, 1931, the president of the Saint John local union of plumbers and steamfitters complained to the department that the employers had refused to grant the increase awarded and requested assistance. Shortly thereafter the Chief Conciliation Officer of the department proceeded to Saint John and arranged a conference between the interested parties, at which he was present. It developed in the discussion that the failure on the part of the master plumbers to make the agreement effective was largely due to a decrease in business and the further fact that a number of small plumbing establishments were paying less than the agreed rate, making it difficult for the larger concerns to meet the competition. After much discussion it was finally agreed that the former rate of 75 cents per hour would continue in effect for all the ordinary plumbing and steamfitting work, but on work on which the plumbing and steamfitting alone would amount to \$5,000 or more the rate would be 80 cents per hour.

Vancouver, B.C.—In April, 1931, the General Contractors' Association of Vancouver endeavoured to open up wage negotiations with various labour organizations, including the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada, Local No. 452 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, with the object of making reduced wages effective. No particular headway was made through the conferences and negotiations which followed. The men's organizations contended that the existing agreements were in effect until April 1, 1932, but the General Contractors' Association maintained that the agreements had been broken as the unions had allowed their members to work for other contractors at less than union rates, and finally gave notice that they would no longer be bound by them. Carpenters ceased work on certain construction jobs from July 2 to July 9, 1931, when the contractors agreed to pay the agreement rate pending further negotiations. On January 15, 1932, the contractors for the construction of the new Canadian National Railways hotel notified the carpenters and bricklayers in their employ that, effective January 18, carpenters' wages would be reduced from \$8 to \$6.80 per day, and bricklayers' rates from \$10.80 to \$9.50 per day. This resulted in the carpenters and bricklayers ceasing work on that date and the building was picketed. Conferences between the General Contractors and the unions involved were brought about by the western representative of the Department of Labour, as a result of which it was agreed that work would be resumed at once, the present hourly rate of \$1 for carpenters to be maintained until April 1, and that in the meantime conferences would be continued in an effort to bring about an agreement as to wages beyond that date. The bricklayers agreed to accept a daily rate of \$9.80. Work was resumed by both carpenters and bricklayers on February 3.

Vancouver, B.C.—Painters, members of the National Union of Painters and of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, were notified by the Master Painters' Association that on April 1, 1931, the wage rate would be reduced from 90 cents per hour to 75 cents. On March 28 a joint committee of these unions met the master painters and requested the continuance of the 90-cent rate, but no agreement was reached. On two jobs of importance the rates were reduced to 80 cents about April 6, and the painters

ceased work. Very little other work was in progress. The resident conciliation officer of the department had interviewed the parties to the dispute on April 13, when the master painters offered 80 cents and the unions stated they would accept a rate of 85 cents. No settlement was reached as a result of further meetings with each party nor at a joint conference on April 25. Later, however, the unions offered to accept 81½ cents per hour, with a five-day week and union shop. On May 2 the master painters refused to go beyond the 80 cent rate previously offered. On May 11, however, at a joint meeting of representatives of the master painters and both unions concerned, held in the Vancouver office of the department, a rate of 85 cents per hour with a five-day week was agreed upon.

FISHING

Halifax, N.S.—On January 26, 1932, a committee representing the employees of the Leonard Fisheries Limited, Halifax, N.S., called upon the eastern representative of the department stationed at Halifax, informed him that the company had put into effect a wages reduction, and requested the assistance of the department in having the former scale restored. It was stated that if the former rate was not restored a strike would take place on the following Thursday, January 28. The representative immediately got in touch with the manager of the company and as a result of the conversations which took place the manager agreed to revert to the former rate.

MANUFACTURING

Barnet, B.C.—The employees of the Barnet Lumber Company, Limited, Barnet, B.C., said to number 350, ceased work on July 27, 1931, in protest against a bonus system put into effect by the company. It is understood that the work was tied up only for a few hours, operations being resumed after the company agreed to revert to the former system of paying its employees.

On the morning of September 23, the employees went on strike, due, it is alleged, to the proposal of the company to put into effect a wage reduction of approximately twenty per cent, this being the fourth decrease since July, 1930. The western representative of the department at Vancouver interviewed the general manager of the company and offered the services of the department towards bringing about a settlement of the dispute. The general manager indicated his willingness to accede to this proposal when the time was opportune. Governmental assistance was requested by the Reeve of the Municipality of Burnaby, in which municipality the Barnet Lumber Company's plant is located, and accordingly on September 29 the western representative of the department, accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia, discussed the situation with the manager of the company. As the manager still contended that the time was not opportune for mediation no headway was made and it was therefore decided to leave the matter in abeyance. On October 14 these two officers again interviewed the manager of the company and were informed that he was not in a position to offer any proposal towards a settlement of the dispute until such time as his company had made an arrangement for further financial support, mentioning that during the preceding four months the company had suffered heavy financial losses on its operation. At a further conference between the same parties on October 24 it was stated that the situation had not changed, and subsequent reports indicated that the company had gone into bankruptcy. At the end of 1931 there was no likelihood of the plant being reopened for some considerable period. From the first day of the strike the mill had been picketed, but no disturbances were reported except about October 17, when a foreman was molested and two pickets were arrested. One was acquitted while the other was convicted of interfering with a police officer and was fined. The workmen concerned in this dispute were stated to be members of the Lumber and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union.

St. Boniface, Man.—On Friday, September 11, 1931, the employees of the Dominion Wheel and Foundry Company, Limited, St. Boniface, Man., went on strike, due, it is alleged, to a notice being given by the company of a further wages reduction and the laying off of a number of the employees. The plant was immediately picketed by the strikers, who were actively supported by the Workers' Unity League of Winnipeg. The entire St. Boniface police force, reinforced by twenty provincial police, were posted at the foundry as a precautionary measure. At the request of the Mayor of St. Boniface, who was keenly interested in the situation, the federal Minister of Labour sent the Chief Conciliation Officer of the department to the locality in an endeavour to bring about a settlement of the difficulty. The Chief Conciliation Officer arrived in St. Boniface on September 17, and discussed the situation with the Mayor, who was familiar with all the circumstances. Afterwards the departmental officer got in touch with the committee representing the men and arranged for a conference with them the same afternoon, at which the Winnipeg representative of the department was also present. Later during the same afternoon a conference took place between the departmental officers and the general manager of the Dominion Wheel and Foundry Company and all avenues leading to the possibility of an adjustment of the difficulty were explored. No particular headway was made at that time with the manager, but it was agreed that a further conference would be held the following afternoon, the 18th, at the company's office in St. Boniface. During this latter meeting a basis of settlement which the departmental officers anticipated would be acceptable to the employees was reached, and a committee representing the employees was called in and the proposition outlined to them. From the discussion which took place it seemed evident that the men would accept the settlement as outlined, but the committee stated it would be necessary for them to take the matter up with the employees concerned before a definite answer could be given. It was therefore agreed that a meeting would be called early that evening and word given later as to the outcome. About 9 p.m. the same evening the employees' committee informed the departmental officers that the proposed settlement was acceptable to the employees. It was therefore agreed that the pickets would be removed from the company's property at once, which was done at 10 p.m., and the men resumed work the following day.

Fraser Mills, B.C.—On the refusal of the management of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, Fraser Mills, near New Westminster, B.C., to meet certain demands of their employees, the latter, by a vote of 251 to 71, ceased work on September 17, 1931. The representatives of the employees demanded a ten per cent increase in wages, equal pay for married and single workers, an increase in piece rates for the manufacture of shingles, wages at the rate of time and one-half after eight hours per day and recognition of the Lumber and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union, with preference of employment for its members. The mill was closely picketed and was forced to close. The manager of the plant is quoted as saying that he was quite willing to shut down as for months the mill had been operating on short time and merely for the purpose of relieving the unemployment situation. It is understood that, from July, 1930, to the date of the strike, four wage reductions had been put into effect, the management giving as a reason the depressed condition of the lumber industry. On the day previous to the strike the Hon. Senator Robertson, Minister of Labour, who was in the vicinity, with the resident representative of the department, interviewed the manager who stated that he had been in conference with a committee representing the employees and that the committee insisted that their demands must be met in full; he had declined to negotiate with the union, but informed the committee that he would be willing at all times to discuss matters with a committee of his own employees, stipulating, however, that

each member of such committee must be an employee of at least three years' standing. The manager was advised by the minister that in the interests of industrial peace the department would be glad to offer its services in bringing about negotiations with a view to effecting a settlement. The manager, however, did not consider the time opportune for outside intervention, but promised to keep the department informed of developments from time to time and that, if a favourable opportunity presented itself, he would be pleased to co-operate.

Through the efforts of the representative of the federal Department of Labour a conference was arranged on September 30 between the management and a committee of the employees, at which the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia and the Reeve of Coquitlam were present, as well as the western representative of the Department of Labour, who was chairman. The management declined to concede the wage increase, but offered to decrease the number of men employed in the mill so as to permit additional hours of work per week, *i.e.*, a 48 hour week (heretofore the mill had been operating on as low as 30 hours per week), to give preference of employment to married men, and not to discriminate against an employee presenting himself for work. The employees' committee agreed to submit this offer to their union for discussion and, if considered favourably, to have it voted upon by the employees. The union declined the proposal however, and no vote of the employees was taken. On October 2 the western representative, in company with the Deputy Minister of Labour for the Province of British Columbia, held conferences with the Mayor of New Westminster and the Reeve of Coquitlam, and later in the same day with a committee of the employees. Following these conferences, further interviews were held with the management of the mills which resulted in an offer being submitted under date of October 6 to the employees providing as follows: (1) an upward adjustment of wages of all employees receiving 40 cents or less per hour by restoring the reduction in wages which was made on or about July 1, 1931; (2) an increase in the rate paid for the manufacture of shingles by 2 cents per thousand on No. 1 shingles, and 3 cents on No. 2 shingles; (3) the manufacturing plants to work not more than 48 hours per week during any one month; (4) the company to meet a committee of their own employees to discuss matters affecting their men at any time; (5) the company to make every effort to employ as many men as possible, to operate as many hours as possible, and no discrimination to be shown in the re-employment of men.

The union meeting held on October 9 declined to submit this proposal to a ballot. As a result of a conference of the authorities of the city of New Westminster and the municipalities of Coquitlam and Burnaby, residents of which were involved in the dispute, with the provincial Deputy Minister of Labour and the federal conciliation officer, arrangements were made for the two latter to notify all employees of the Canadian Western Lumber Company that a vote on the company's offer would be held on October 16. This vote was taken in the Legion Hall of New Westminster under the supervision of the Clerk of the Municipality of Coquitlam, the ballots being counted by the Mayor of New Westminster and the Reeves of Coquitlam and Burnaby. The union advised its members to ignore the ballot and only 109 out of 650 strikers cast votes, 104 ballots being in favour of returning to work under the company's proposal. In view of the small number voting it was considered that the outcome was not conclusive.

In the meantime, on October 15, on the arrival of longshoremen to load a boat at the mill wharf, a clash between the pickets and police occurred, in which it is reported a dozen were injured, the pickets being dispersed. The following day the engineers in the mill, keeping up steam for fire protection and for electric current for the village, were called out by the union. The company arranged to secure electric current from the British Columbia Electric Company, and the chief engineer with some assistance kept up steam pressure for the pumps.

The representative of the federal Department of Labour and the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia continued their active interest in the dispute and further conferences with the interested parties were held from time to time. Finally, as a result of their efforts, a vote of the employees was taken on November 20, the terms of the management being accepted by a very large majority. Preparation of the mill for the resumption of work began on November 23, approximately 600 men being re-employed on December 1. By the middle of December practically all former employees were back at work.

Montreal, P.Q.—On October 1, 1931, fourteen employees of the Wolofsky Dress Company, Montreal, P.Q., being members of the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers, ceased work in protest against a reduction in piece work rates affecting two pressers. The following morning, October 2, four more employees also ceased work. While the shop was not completely tied up it is said that the output was affected. On October 22 the Montreal representative of the department was successful in bringing about a conference between the manager of the company and the representative of the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers, and after considerable discussion a settlement was reached. It was agreed that all the strikers would be taken back unconditionally as soon as they could be absorbed, but the wage reduction in respect to the two pressers remained in effect.

Winnipeg, Man.—On Monday, October 5, 1931, twenty-eight employees comprising the entire staff of the Bentwood Chair and Table Company, Elmwood, went on strike as a protest against a cut of 5 per cent in wages put into effect by the company on October 1. On the following Wednesday morning the Mayor of Winnipeg requested the Winnipeg representative of the department to endeavour to bring about an adjustment of the dispute, and upon receipt of this request the representative ascertained that his services would be acceptable to both parties. He thereupon proceeded to Elmwood and had numerous interviews with the owners of the plant and representatives of the employees concerned. These interviews continued throughout the day and until late in the evening, by which time the department's representative was able to bring the two parties together. As a result of these efforts an agreement acceptable to both parties was signed the following morning which, among other things, provided for the return to work of all strikers without discrimination and the withdrawal of the wage reduction. The men returned to work the same afternoon. From the commencement of the strike the plant was picketed by approximately 200 strikers and sympathizers. There was also a strong police force guarding the plant in case of emergency.

Port Moody, B.C.—On the morning of October 7, 1931, 143 employees in the saw-mill of the Thurston-Flavelle Lumber Company, Limited, Port Moody, B.C., went on strike. It is stated that about 200 men from Vancouver, not employees of the mill, appeared at the plant and prevented the regular employees from going to work. It is also stated that no previous notice of an intended strike had been given. It is further understood that the question of wages was not involved, but that the object of the strike was to enforce recognition of the Lumber and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union and the reinstatement of four employees who some time previously had been dismissed. The western representative of the department, accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Labour for the Province of British Columbia, proceeded to Port Moody on the same day and interviewed the manager of the company in regard to the difficulty. It was ascertained that the employees had arranged to call a mass meeting at once to discuss the matters at issue and under these circumstances it was decided to await the results of the meeting before making an effort towards conciliation.

The meeting referred to took place on October 8 and resulted in the men deciding to return to work immediately, the mill resuming operations at 2.30 o'clock the same afternoon.

Montreal, P.Q.—On February 19, 1932, approximately 1,500 workers employed by some twenty-five women's clothing factories operating in Montreal went on strike against a wage decrease of 10 per cent and to retain the closed shop. The agreement between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the manufacturers of women's clothing, suits, etc., had expired at the beginning of the year. The Montreal representative of the department mediated in this dispute and his efforts had considerable to do with the solution of the difficulty which was reached on February 20. It was agreed that the workers would accept the lower rate of wages on condition that the closed shop would be retained. Work was resumed on February 22, a new agreement being reached effective from February 15.

Mining

Westville, N.S.—An application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the department on July 25, 1931, from employees of the Intercolonial Coal Company, Westville, N.S., being members of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, Local No. 50, to deal with certain alleged conditions contrary to their agreement with the company. Early in August the Chief Conciliation Officer of the department visited Westville, and, after discussions with officers of the local union and company officials, felt that the matters in dispute could be adjusted without the necessity of board procedure. Arrangements were therefore made for further direct negotiations between the parties concerned and it did not prove necessary to establish a board.

Estevan, Sask.—A strike of coal miners in Saskatchewan in the vicinity of Estevan began on September 7, 1931, and continued until October 7 when an agreement for a resumption of work pending the result of an enquiry by a Royal Commission was reached following conferences of the parties to the dispute with the commissioner's counsel. The dispute involved approximately 600 miners, of whom about 200 were working when it occurred. The strike was called by the Mine Workers' Union of Canada which had recently organized the coal miners in the district. The mine operators refused to negotiate with or recognize the union. Efforts had been made by the provincial authorities to effect a resumption of work but without success. Subsequently the Chief Conciliation Officer of the federal Department of Labour was despatched to Estevan to bring about, if possible, a resumption of work pending the enquiry. Upon arriving at Estevan on September 21 the departmental officer met the mine operators and obtained from them an undertaking in writing that if the miners would return to work pending the report of the Royal Commission all employees who had been working at the time of the strike would be re-employed without discrimination. Representatives of the miners agreed to waive recognition of the union and resume work pending the enquiry if a number of specified grievances were immediately remedied by negotiation between the eight operators and a committee of three miners from each mine. These grievances included allegations as to abuses in certain instances in connection with purchases in company stores, check-weighing, non-payment of wages for repair work, prices of powder, and various other matters. The operators agreed to remedy any such conditions, but the local president and secretary of the union then claimed that their representatives in these arrangements had no authority to agree to such terms. They insisted that there should be no resumption of work pending the enquiry unless the operators agreed to meet union representatives as well as employees and to negotiate a higher wage scale and to remedy other grievances. No settlement having been arrived at the conciliation officer left the vicinity for a conference with the provincial authorities in Regina.

SHIPPING

Vancouver, B.C.—An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department of Labour on April 25, 1931, from a number of tug-boat owners, being members of the British Columbia Tow Boat Owners' Association. The employees concerned in the dispute were masters and mates, members of the Canadian Merchant Service Guild, the application stating that 150 were directly affected and 350 indirectly. A reduction in wages had been put into effect by certain employers. The men demanded restoration of the former wage rates and that all employers should agree to pay these rates for a period of one year; also that certain new working conditions should be introduced. A strike occurred on April 21 of the masters and mates employed by all tow-boat owners who had declined to sign the agreement proposed by the men. On April 23 the marine engineers affected joined in the strike. The western representative of the department kept in close touch with the situation and held several conferences with the disputing parties, meeting both sides separately and jointly. A settlement was not reached, however, and the application was withdrawn by the employers on May 5. Subsequently the members of the masters' and mates' organization voted in favour of calling a sympathetic strike on all passenger and freight boats on the Pacific coast, but action was postponed until the arrival in Vancouver of the Honourable Senator Robertson, Minister of Labour, who was en route to the coast on other business. On June 20, at his suggestion, it was agreed to carry on further negotiations, but no settlement was effected. The strike terminated on July 10, about 50 per cent of the men being reinstated on the basis of the 10 per cent reduction. The remainder had either been replaced or their services were not needed.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Kentville, N.S.—In the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation dated April 11, 1931, dealing with the application of certain employees of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, being clerks, freight handlers, and station and stores department employees, represented by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, for increased wages and improved working conditions, it was stated that in the opinion of the board proper officials of the Department of Labour could and should be of material assistance to the parties to this dispute in determining the employees who should be excepted from the proposed arrangement. Subsequently the Chief Conciliation Officer of the department discussed the matter above referred to with representatives of the employees in Montreal, and later with the vice-president and general manager of the Dominion Atlantic Railway in Nova Scotia. As a result of these discussions a basis was found for a renewal of direct negotiations between the company's officials and the union representatives of the employees concerned. No word to the contrary having since been received it is assumed that the questions in dispute were disposed of satisfactorily.

Saint John, N.B.—On July 27, 1931, the department received an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation from certain employees of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, Limited, being members of the Telephone Workers' Association of New Brunswick, who were protesting against a proposed wages reduction. There were 170 employees directly affected and 340 indirectly affected. This application received prompt attention and the Chief Conciliation Officer, accompanied by the eastern representative of the department, visited Saint John. Several conferences were held with representatives of the employees, as well as with the officials of the company, and an agreement was reached, the board application being withdrawn.

Montreal, P.Q.—On August 5, 1931, there occurred a strike of linemen and helpers, members of the Canadian Electrical Union of Linemen and Helpers, Local No. 1, in the employ of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, involving 170 men. Fifty employees carried on with the company without cessation of work. The strike, it is said, was brought about by the refusal of the company to enter into an agreement which would give recognition to the union. The company was, however, willing to enter into an agreement with its own employees. The matters of wages, hours and conditions of employment were not in dispute. From time to time during the strike damage was done to the transmission lines and equipment of the company, parts of the city and district being deprived of light and power. The employees concerned did not approach the department for assistance prior to the strike, but, on the morning of August 10, representatives of the union called upon the departmental representative resident in Montreal and outlined the situation. The committee had in mind that a Board of Conciliation and Investigation might be established to deal with the matter, but it was explained to them that the dispute in question did not come directly within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, provincial enabling legislation not having been enacted at that time, and under such circumstances a board could only function by the joint consent of the parties concerned. At the request of the committee the departmental representative interviewed officials of the company in the hope that a compromise settlement might be obtained. The officials adhered to the stand taken by the company not to sign any agreement with the union or its representatives, and intimated that they would consider an agreement with the company's employees only. They made it clear that there were a number of strikers who would not be taken into the employ of the company again, but that they were willing to receive applications from individual men then on strike. At a subsequent meeting between an official of the company and a committee of the men held in the Montreal office of the department, the company's position was definitely made known, namely, that the men desiring to return to work were to make application at the company's employment office and each application would be dealt with separately; that there was no guarantee that all applicants would be taken back; general assurance was given that vacancies would be filled as quickly as possible, and that the men would not be discriminated against simply because they were on strike, the company being anxious to restore harmonious relations. These conditions of reinstatement were reported back to the men, who accepted them, and at noon, August 21, the strike was terminated.

Quebec, P.Q.—On December 1, 1931, the department received word from the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company that negotiations between the company and certain groups of their employees, namely, trainmen, maintenance of way employees, and telegraphers and agents, on the company's proposal for a wages reduction had reached a deadlock. The company, it was intimated, was therefore confronted with the necessity of making application for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with these disputes. It was suggested by the company that, as the department had been of considerable service in finding solutions of wages difficulties on previous occasions, the department might consider it advisable to send an officer to Quebec at this time. The Chief Conciliation Officer, accompanied by the Montreal representative of the department, proceeded to Quebec promptly and held a number of conferences with the company's officials and also with certain representatives of the employees. After ascertaining the full facts of the situation certain suggestions were made to the parties concerned as to a basis of settlement and it was anticipated that these suggestions might prove acceptable. As further consideration had to be given to the matters by those directly concerned the departmental officers returned to their respective headquarters. Shortly thereafter the

trainmen settled their dispute by direct negotiations with the company, but in the case of the maintenance of way employees and the telegraphers and agents the company applied to the department for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. Upon receipt of these applications the departmental officers referred to above conferred with the vice-presidents of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and discussed fully all angles of the situation. It was agreed that the two vice-presidents should proceed to Quebec and endeavour to find a solution of the difficulty by direct negotiations rather than through board procedure. This undertaking was carried out and shortly thereafter the department received advice from the company to the effect that settlements had been reached with the two groups of employees. The applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in both instances were withdrawn by the company.

Winnipeg, Man.—Early in January, 1932, a strike of the motormen, conductors, busmen, mechanical department employees, trackmen and gas workers, members of the Street Railway Employees' Units, One Big Union, and employed by the Winnipeg Electric Company, appeared to be imminent. The dispute arose as a result of the employees refusing to accept a wage reduction of 10 per cent recommended by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The department instructed the Chief Conciliation Officer to proceed to Winnipeg in case his services might be helpful. Arriving in Winnipeg the departmental officer immediately got in touch with the mayor and discussed with him all phases of the situation. Later on he had conferences with representatives of the employees and with the company officials. During this period he co-operated fully with the mayor who was taking a keen and active interest towards finding a basis of settlement. On the afternoon of January 12, as a result of direct negotiations between company officials and a committee representing the employees, a temporary solution of the difficulty was found and an immediate strike was averted. On the day following the Chief Conciliation Officer returned to Ottawa but within a few days unexpected difficulties again arose which indicated that a strike would occur. The mayor again interested himself in the matter and it is understood that largely due to his efforts negotiations were reopened between the company officials and representatives of the employees which resulted in a signed agreement.

Winnipeg, Man.—On December 28, 1931, the department received an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation from members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in the employ of the Winnipeg Electric Company to deal with a dispute arising out of a notice given by the company of a 10 per cent reduction in wages as from November 1, 1931. A number of conferences had been held between representatives of the employees and officials of the company but without satisfactory results. The Chief Conciliation Officer of the department was in Winnipeg on other matters early in January, 1932, and while there held conferences with representatives of the employees as well as with the company's officials, and arranged for further joint conferences to be held directly between the parties concerned, with the object of finding a settlement of the dispute without the necessity of board procedure. These conferences took place and as a result a new agreement was reached which provided, in so far as wages were concerned, that for employees the nature of whose employment was such that it would likely be continuous and who would not likely be laid off from time to time, a 10 per cent reduction in wages would be effective from February 1, 1932, and for employees whose work was not continuous but who were subject to lay-off from time to time, a 7 per cent reduction would be effective from the same date. An agreement having been reached the application for a board was withdrawn.

Hull, P.Q.—Failing an agreement by direct negotiations the Hull Electric Company during the latter part of January, 1932, applied for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with the company's proposal for a 10 per cent wages reduction and an adjustment in working hours owing to the earnings of the company having been substantially reduced. The employees concerned were motormen, conductors, trackmen, etc., members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. Subsequently a number of conferences were held between officers of the department and the management of the company, also with a committee representing the employees, with the object of finding, if possible, a basis of settlement without board procedure. Finally the general manager of the company intimated to the Chief Conciliation Officer that the company would, without prejudice, be agreeable to making slight concessions and it was proposed that employees receiving 45 cents and over per hour should receive an hourly reduction of 4 cents; employees receiving 35 cents to 44 cents, inclusive, should receive 3 cents per hour less, and those receiving 34 cents per hour and under should receive 2 cents per hour less, making a reduction of approximately 8 per cent. In addition the manager intimated that he would be prepared to sign a new agreement on this basis as from January 1, 1932, to January 1, 1933, the wages reduction, however, being effective only from February 15, 1932. This proposal was made known to the committee representing the employees, but was not acceptable to them. As the company was not prepared to make further concessions a board was established to deal with the matter.

MISCELLANEOUS

Montreal, P.Q.—Motion picture projectionists, members of Local 262, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, and employed in twenty-one theatres in Montreal, were locked out on August 26, 1931, on account of the local union refusing to work two motion picture projectors and talking picture equipment with one man alone in the projection room. The representative of the employees requested the assistance of this department in the matter and the department's officer resident in Montreal was instructed to see what could be done. It developed, however, that the employees concerned insisted upon union recognition and certain other concessions before returning to work, whereas the theatre management refused to make any concession whatsoever, not even to the extent of meeting a committee to discuss the situation. Under these circumstances the department was not able to be of any real assistance.

Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.—In June, 1931, milk drivers and dairy employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local No. 464, requested the assistance of the department in connection with the negotiating of an agreement with the Associated Dairies Limited, which had taken over the delivery of milk, etc., from the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association. The union had an agreement with the latter association which expired on July 1, 1928. In the negotiations difficulties arose with reference to a reduction in wages proposed by the employer and as to the employees to be covered by the agreement, and a strike appeared to be imminent. During July the resident conciliation officer of the department met the parties to the dispute in conference several times and early in August an agreement was reached providing for a reduction in the basic rate for milk drivers, to fluctuate according to the price of milk, and a new basis for drivers' commissions on sales.

II. FAIR WAGE POLICY

An Act entitled *The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930*, was adopted by the Federal Parliament during the session of 1930 to give statutory effect to the Fair Wages Policy of the Government in so far as concerns the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any works for the Government of Canada, whether carried out under contract or by workmen employed by the Government who are exempt from the operation of the Civil Service Act. In providing for the observance of current rates of wages, which have been applicable since the Fair Wages Resolution was adopted by the House of Commons in March, 1900, the important proviso is added in the statute that in all cases the wages to be paid shall be such as are fair and reasonable, and, further, that the working hours shall not exceed eight hours per day except in special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or in cases of emergency. The text of this law follows:—

20-21 George V

Chap. 20

An Act respecting Fair Wages and an Eight Hour Day for Labour employed on Public Works of the Dominion of Canada.

(Assented to 30th May, 1930.)

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930*. Short title.
2. In this Act the expression "Minister" means the Minister of "Minister." Labour.
3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

Government contracts subject to certain conditions.

 - (a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable; Fair wages.
 - (b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister. Eight hour day.

Exception.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

Workmen
employed
by the
Government.

4. The wages and hours of all workmen employed by the Government of Canada on such works as are described in section three, and who are excluded from the operation of the *Civil Service Act*, shall be those set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of section three.

Regulations.

5. (1) The Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister, may make regulations with regard to wages and hours herein provided for and without limiting the generality of the foregoing may provide by regulation for,—

- (a) the method of determining what are current or fair and reasonable wages and the preparation and use of schedules of rates relating thereto;
- (b) rates of wages for overtime;
- (c) classifications of employment or work;
- (d) the publication and posting of wage schedules;
- (e) payment of wages to employees in case of default by the contractor or other party charged with such payment and recovery thereof from such contractor or other party;
- (f) the keeping of proper books and records and the examination of the same by Government officers;
- (g) persons who may be employed on works referred to in this Act;
- (h) the subletting of contracts;
- (i) the penalties to be imposed for breaches of the provisions of this Act or regulations made hereunder;
- (j) generally for the due enforcement of the provisions of the Act and regulations.

Force and
effect of
regulations.

(2) All regulations made under this Act shall fifteen days after the date of the first publication thereof in the *Canada Gazette* have the same force and effect as if they had been included herein.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been administered by the Department of Labour since its inception in 1900. It was based originally on a resolution of the House of Commons adopted at the session of 1900 and was later expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, with certain amendments which were made by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The fair wages resolution of 1900 was in the terms following:—

“That it is resolved that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

“It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds.”

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

In a general revision of the Railway Act in 1903, a section was included requiring the payment of current rates of wages to all workmen engaged in the construction of lines of railway towards which financial aid was granted by the Parliament of Canada. The section of the Railway Act in question, which is number 244 of chapter 170 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, reads as follows:—

“(1) In every case in which the Parliament of Canada votes financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee towards the cost of railway construction, all mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in such construction shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed; and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate.

“(2) In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the minister, whose decision shall be final.”

DEVELOPMENT OF WATER-POWERS

An Order in Council was passed on December 3, 1929 (see *Labour Gazette*, January, 1930, page 85), providing for the insertion in the regulations governing the development of water-power rights in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Northwest Territories of conditions for the protection of the labour employed in the construction, alteration, extension, maintenance and operation of these works, the conditions in question being similar to the fair wages conditions ordinarily inserted in contracts for Dominion public buildings and works of construction generally. Subsequently, the water-power rights in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were transferred to the respective provincial Governments. The Order in Council of 1929 is still applicable to water-power development in the Northwest Territories and to any development which may occur of water-powers on Indian reserves in the Prairie Provinces.

DOMINION BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION WORKS

In the case of all proposed contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, the practice of the department of the Government concerned is to indicate to the Department of Labour the nature, locality, and estimated cost of the proposed work and the classes of labour which will be required in its execution. The Department of Labour thereupon prepares and furnishes in each case, for insertion in the specification for the proposed work on which tenders are to be taken, a schedule setting forth the rates of wages which are applicable under The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, for the various classes of workmen employed.

In exceptional cases a general fair wages clause, in the terms following, is sanctioned by the Department of Labour for insertion in the contract in place of a fair wages schedule:—

“All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, provided that such working hours shall not exceed eight hours per day, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.”

The following clauses for the protection of the workmen employed are also inserted in all Government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the contractor shall fail so to do or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the contractor, and the contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid.

"For the protection of the workmen employed, the contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the schedule (or fair wages clause, as the case may be) inserted in this contract, also the preceding paragraph and any decision of the Minister of Labour made thereunder.

"The contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

"The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect to work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; nor, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The contractor shall also from time to time furnish the minister such further detailed information and evidence as the minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment or fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

"In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the minister is furnished, the said minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

"These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

"With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the subletting of contracts it shall be understood that subletting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned, is prohibited unless the approval of the minister is obtained; subcontractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of subcontractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

"All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision."

CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLIES AND FITTINGS

Under the authority of the above-mentioned Fair Wages Order in Council of June 7, 1922, amended April 9, 1924, "all contracts for the manufacture and

supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions and comprise the following provisions:—

(1) All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

(2) The contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workpeople, the foregoing fair wages clause for the protection of the workpeople employed.

(3) The contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by each workman and the books and documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages Officer of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

(4) The contractor's premises and the work being performed under this contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose; all such premises shall be kept by the contractor in sanitary condition.

(5) With a view to avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the subletting of contracts it shall be understood that subletting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned, is prohibited unless the approval of the minister is obtained; contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of contractors; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workpeople, or, except as specially provided for under legislative authority, by inmates of penal institutions.

(6) All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to this contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that special circumstances exist which would render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

(7) The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration showing: (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; or, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The contractor shall also from time to time furnish to the minister such further detailed information and evidence as the minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

(8) In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workman employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the

office of the minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the minister is furnished, the said minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amount so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

OPERATION OF THE FAIR WAGES POLICY DURING FISCAL YEAR 1931-32

The departments of the Government concerned are required to furnish monthly to the Department of Labour returns showing the nature of all contracts entered into during the preceding month to which the labour conditions furnished by the Department of Labour were applicable, together with the names and addresses of the contractors, the dates and amounts of the contracts, and the texts of the fair wages schedules and labour conditions inserted in such contracts. This information is then published by the Department of Labour in its official monthly journal the *Labour Gazette*.

The present chapter deals with the operations of the Fair Wages Policy during the fiscal year 1931-32, when the Department of Labour prepared or sanctioned fair wages conditions in connection with 272 contracts executed by various departments of the Government as follows: Agriculture, 1; Fisheries, 1; Indian Affairs, 1; Marine, 7; National Defence, 35; Public Works, 206; Railways and Canals, 20; and Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 1.

The following tables give particulars of the contracts in question:—

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PROVIDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1931-32

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Nature of Work	Locality	Amount of Contract	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which particulars of contract published	
			Vol.	Page
Construction of two animal houses.....	Hull, P.Q.....	\$9,776.....	XXXI and XXXII	1247 448

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

Completion of upper floors of Biological Bldg. No. 2.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	\$6,725.....	XXXI	929
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Construction of nine wooden houses on the Devon Indian lands.....	Fredericton, N.B.....	\$12,797.70.....		
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DEPARTMENT OF MARINE

Construction of wooden fog alarm building.....	Natashkwan Point, P.Q.....	Work done by day labour.....		
Construction of operating house for radio service.....	Lulu Island, near Vancouver, B.C.....	\$2,838.....	XXXI	1350
Construction of a launch for quarantine service on the Pacific coast.....	William Head, B.C.....	\$32,044.....		
Removing boilers and machinery from one dredge to another.....	Amherstburg, Ont.....	\$7,000.....		
Construction of fog alarm, light and dwelling combined.....	Boat Bluff, B.C.....	\$3,089.....		
Construction of crib.....	Wedge Island, Halifax Co., N.S.....	Work not undertaken.....		
Construction of single screw towing and fire tugboat for Quebec, and machinery for same.....	Laurzon, P.Q.....	\$229,670.....	XXXII	448

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PROVIDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1931-32—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Nature of Work	Locality	Amount of Contract	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which particulars of contract published	Vol.	Page
General construction work at Comaught Rifle Ranges.	Near Ottawa, Ont.	Work done by day labour.	XXXI	706	
Floughing, harrowing and seedling at Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$4,300	XXXI	706	
Erection of tile walls at Hangar No. 3.	Trenton, Ont.	\$4,650			
Construction of concrete apron at Hangar No. 2 at R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$4,900	XXXI	706	
Laying and jointing water main at R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$4,925	XXXI	706	
Laying and jointing suction pipe at R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$3,950	XXXI	706	
Plastering lean-tos, Hangar A-2, R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$3,156	XXXI	830	
Construction of pump-house at R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$4,380	XXXI	830	
Construction of storm sewer at R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$3,100	XXXI	830	
Stuccoing exterior walls, Hangar A-2 at R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$2,700	XXXI	1351	
Construction of service crossings, King's highway.	Trenton, Ont.	\$700	XXXI	1351	
General construction work at Airport.	St. Hubert, P.Q.	Work done by day labour.	XXXI	830	
Repair work at Royal Military College.	Kingston, Ont.	\$6,650			
Construction of pair of semi-detached houses.	St. Hubert, P.Q.	Work not undertaken.	XXXI	1134	
Completion of Hangar at R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$50,960	XXXI	1032	
Construction of barrack block, R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$54,943	XXXI	1350	
Painting metal ceilings in Hangar A-2, R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$661			
Laying of electric cable, etc., to pump house at R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$1,345	XXXI	1351	
Extension of water main and services to Hangar A-3, R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.		XXXI	1351	
Plastering inside walls of Hangar A-2, R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$2,834	XXXI	1351	
Heating, plumbing, stuccoing and plastering, etc., pump house at R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$1,746	XXXI	1351	
Laying of sanitary sewer from hangars, barracks, etc., to sewage dump at R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$2,750	XXXI	1351	
Construction of pump house and sump wells at R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Trenton, Ont.	\$4,460	XXXI	1351	
Installation of central heating system for Wolseley Barracks.	Trenton, Ont.	\$3,850	XXXI	1350	
Repairs to heating system in Canadian Grenadier Guards' Armoury.	London, Ont.	Work not undertaken.			
Construction of new Physics Laboratory at Royal Military College.	Montreal, P.Q.	\$1,800	XXXI	1245	
Installation of fire protection sprinkler system in Hangar A-3, R.C.A.F. Training Station.	Kingston, Ont.	\$14,757			
Repairs to armoury on Craig street.	Trenton, Ont.	\$12,985	XXXI	1350	
Removal and renewal of outer portion of York pier.	Montreal, P.Q.	\$3,434	XXXI	1245	
	Halifax, N.S.	\$8,492	XXXI	1134	

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction of heating conduit, laying and jointing heating pipes at R.C.A.F. Training Station.....	Trenton, Ont.....	\$3,760.....	XXXII	88
Reconstruction of Armoury.....	Woodstock, N.B.....	\$29,990.....	XXXII	1350
Completion of a barrack block at R.C.A.F. Training Station.....	Trenton, Ont.....	\$84,066.53.....	XXXII	217
Putting new window sashes in Drill Hall, Craig street.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	\$1,750.....		
Construction of armoury building for Victoria Rifles.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	Work not yet undertaken.....		
Construction of armoury building.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Work not yet undertaken.....		
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Installation of passenger elevator at Shaughnessy Hospital.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	\$7,449.....	XXXI	1134
Construction of a public building.....	New Liskeard, Ont.....	\$48,456 and unit prices.....	XXXI	
Construction of a public building.....	Beauport, P.Q.....	Contract not awarded.....	XXXI	
Construction of addition to public building.....	Jonquière, P.Q.....	\$5,212.98.....	XXXI	880
Construction of a public building.....	St. Martine, P.Q.....	Contract not awarded.....	XXXI	
Construction of a public building.....	Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.....	\$17,925 and unit prices.....	XXXI	1249
Installation of a heating plant in Ste. Anne's Hospital.....	High River, Alta.....	\$29,191 and unit prices.....	XXXI	929
Construction of a public building.....	Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.....	\$8,574.....	XXXI	929
Construction of a public building.....	Funtingdon, P.Q.....	\$26,000 and unit prices.....	XXXI	1134
Construction of a public building.....	Fenetaughshene, Ont.....	\$34,975 and unit prices.....	XXXI	1134
Alterations to heating apparatus in public building.....	Stratford, Ont.....	\$22,595 and unit prices.....	XXXI	1135
Alterations to heating apparatus in public building.....	Leamington, Ont.....	\$870.79.....	XXXI	1033
Alterations in connection with installation of elevator in Shaughnessy Hospital.....	Brockville, Ont.....	\$6,520.....		
Construction of a public building.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	\$7,449.50.....	XXXI	1033
Construction of repairs to west breakwater.....	Perth, Ont.....	\$61,950 and unit prices.....	XXXI	1249
Installation of boilers in Camp Hill Hospital.....	Port Colbourne, Ont.....	\$37,820.42 (approx.).....	XXXI	1033
Supply and installation of steam generator at Central Iceating Plant.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Work not yet undertaken.....		
Repairs, etc., to Dredge P.W.D. No. 303.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	\$6,200.....	XXXI	1135
Construction of observation gallery in public building.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	\$4,685 and unit prices.....	XXXI	1251
Removal of foundation walls at Drill Hall.....	North Bay, Ont.....	\$810.22.....		
Alterations to public building and fittings.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	\$4,686.....		
Harbour improvements.....	Orillia, Ont.....	\$2,144.....		
Completion of section of breakwater in main harbour.....	Port Maitland, Ont.....	\$12,744 (approx.).....	XXXI	1033
Installation of a crossotied timber crib.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	\$117,575 (approx.).....	XXXI	1334
Renovation and repairs to Government Printing Bureau.....	Nainaimo, B.C.....	Work not undertaken.....		
Construction of protection cribwork and partial reconstruction of wharf.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	\$8,500.....	XXXI	1137
Reconstruction of substructure and reinforced concrete floor slabs for 2 bridges on Hawkesbury approach roadway over Ottawa river.....	Grosse Isle, P.Q.....	\$2,925.88.....	XXXI	1250
Repairs to East pier.....	Pointe Basse, Magdalen Islands, P.Q.....	Work not undertaken.....		
Construction of wharf repairs.....	Between Hawkesbury, Ont., and Grenville, P.Q.....	\$17,192 (approx.).....	XXXI	1033
Repairs to wharf at Quarantine Station.....	Kingsville, Ont.....	\$19,626.33 (approx.).....	XXXI	1249
Renovations and repairs to public building.....	Clarke City, P.Q.....	\$16,428.60 (approx.).....	XXXI	1250
Repairs to chimney of power house at Champlain Dry Dock.....	William Head, Nanaimo District, B.C.....	\$10,701.17 (approx.).....	XXXI	1248
	Barrie, Ont.....	\$4,237.....	XXXI	1135
	Launton, P.Q.....	\$9,445.....	XXXI	1137

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PROVIDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1931-32—*Continued*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued*

Nature of Work	Locality	Amount of Contract	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which particulars of contract published
			Vol. Page
Construction of addition and alterations to Armoury.....	Milton, Ont.	\$4,800 and unit prices.....	XXXII 89
Construction of road approach.....	Ray's Creek, Annapolis Co., N.S.	\$5,117.50 (approx.).....	XXXI 1136
Construction of extension to harbour wall.....	Oshawa, Ont.	\$34,039.09 (approx.).....	XXXI 1137
Waxing floors, Customs building.....	Toronto, Ont.	\$780.....	XXXI 1135
Widening of the Riverside pier.....	Parsboro, N.S.	Work done by day labour.....	
Alteration and addition to heating plant in the public building.....	Vernon, B.C.	\$3,785.....	XXXI 1135
Construction of sheet pile revetment wall at public general hospital.....	Chatham, Ont.	\$4,237.95 (approx.).....	XXXI 1137
Renewal of deck of wharf and driving pilework protection.....	Rimouski, P.Q.	\$11,788 (approx.).....	XXXI 1249
Renewal of part of deck of wharf.....	Douglastown, Gaspe Co., P.Q.	\$6,037 (approx.).....	XXXI 1136
Extension to orthopaedic factory at Christie Street Hospital.....	Toronto, Ont.	\$3,200.....	
Construction of a warehouse.....	Sarnia, Ont.	Work not undertaken.....	
Reconstruction of wharf.....	Cap St. Ignace, P.Q.	\$15,979 (approx.).....	XXXI 1249
Repairing and painting public building.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.	\$9,457.....	XXXI 1248
Reconstruction of part of Government wharf.....	Parry Sound, Ont.	\$84,000 (approx.).....	XXXI 1136
Re-roofing, etc., Shaughnessy Hospital.....	Port Hope, Ont.	\$19,866.50 (approx.).....	XXXI 1248
Construction of repairs to wharf.....	Vancouver, B.C.	\$16,081.....	XXXI 1250
Construction of timber cribwork and fender boom.....	L'Islet, P.Q.	\$3,390.....	XXXI 1250
Construction of two extensions to warehouse and other improvements at the Government wharf.....	Goderich, Ont.	\$6,254.....	
Construction of partitions in Confederation Building.....	Windsor, Ont.	Work not undertaken.....	
Reconstruction of wharf.....	Ottawa, Ont.	\$3,870.25 and unit prices.....	XXXI 1136
Construction of a public building.....	St. Andrews, N.B.	Work not undertaken.....	
Repairs to roof of Post Office.....	The Pas, Man.	\$43,125 and unit prices.....	XXXI 1351
Construction of partitions and other work in public building.....	Halifax, N.S.	\$3,985.....	XXXI 1136
Supply and installation of partitions in Customs Building.....	Calgary, Alta.	\$15,800.....	XXXI 1243
Construction of a public building.....	Toronto, Ont.	\$5,466 and unit prices.....	XXXI 1033
Alterations and additions to fittings, etc., in the public building.....	Moncton, N.B.	Contract not awarded.....	
Construction of shore protection wall.....	Hawkesbury, Ont.	\$823.....	XXXII 89
Construction of wharf to east side and enlargement of approach of wharf.....	Shawinigan Bay, Three Rivers, P.Q.	\$36,695 (approx.).....	XXXII 346
Reconstruction of superstructure of outer ends of north and south piers.....	Father Point, P.Q.	\$24,257.75 (approx.).....	XXXI 1250
Construction of extension to west breakwater.....	Victoria, P.E.I.	\$5,712.....	XXXI 1248
Construction of a wharf.....	Goderich, Ont.	\$32,819.50 (approx.).....	XXXI 1352
	Matane, P.Q.	\$34,950 (approx.).....	XXXII 449
	East Ferry, Digby Co., N.S.	\$19,974 (approx.).....	XXXI 1352

Construction of a public building.....	Parry Sound, Ont.....	\$49,500 and unit prices.....	XXXXI	1351
Construction of alterations and improvements to public building.....	Brandon, Man.....	Contract not awarded.....		
Construction of wharf improvements.....	Havre St. Pierre, P.Q.....	Contract not awarded.....	XXXXI	1352
Construction of extension to revetment wall.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	\$26,208.10 (approx.).....		
Construction of a public building.....	Asbestos, P.Q.....	Contract not awarded.....	XXXXI	1352
Construction of new roof on Armoury.....	St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.....	\$1,600 and unit prices.....		
Alterations and additions to interior fittings, etc., in public building.....	Timmins, Ont.....	\$2,009.....	XXXXII	218
Construction of new roof on Drill Hall.....	Three Rivers, P.Q.....	\$1,935 and unit prices.....		
Construction of addition to Laboratory of Hygiene.....	Ft. P.Q.....	Contract not awarded.....		
Construction of extension to railway wharf.....	Chatham, N.B.....	Work not undertaken.....	XXXXI	1351
Construction of repairs to south approach to Bascule bridge.....	Burlington Channel, Ont.....	6,197.50 (approx.).....		
Construction of addition to public building.....	Gravenhurst, Ont.....	Contract not awarded.....	XXXXI	1353
Construction of additions and alterations to fittings in public building.....	Welland, Ont.....	\$1,729.....		
Lighting of Interprovincial Highway bridge over Ottawa river.....	between Hawkesbury, Ont., and Grenville, P.Q.....	Contract not yet awarded.....		
Construction of a public building.....	St. Joseph d'Alma, P.Q.....	Contract not awarded.....	XXXXII	345
Reconstruction of portion of LaSalle Causeway wharf.....	Kingston, Ont.....	\$17,884.20 (approx.).....	XXXXII	88
Partial reconstruction of wharf and construction of extension thereto.....	Grinestone, Magdalen Islands, P.Q.....	\$7,946.50 (approx.).....		
Grading and paving of Mall, Confederation Buildings.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	\$16,720.....	XXXXI	1352
Construction of steel hopper scow to operate in Ontario and Quebec districts.....		Work not undertaken.....		
Repairs, etc., to public building.....	Canso, N.S.....	Contract not awarded.....		
Construction of a public building.....	McAdam, N.B.....	Contract not awarded.....	XXXXII	88
Construction of repairs to wharf.....	Les Eboulements, P.Q.....	\$5,429 (approx.).....		
Filling in drains, National Research Building.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	\$4,800.....		
Construction of a public building.....	Guelph, Ont.....	Contract not awarded.....		
Construction of a public building.....	Dalhousie, N.B.....	Contract not awarded.....		
Construction of wharf and warehouse and graded approach thereto, also dredging.....	Midland, Ont.....	Contract not yet awarded.....		
Roofing Armoury.....	Kingston, Ont.....	\$1,797.....	XXXXII	89
Demolition of old Levis shops.....	Levis, P.Q.....	\$6,650.....	XXXXII	
Construction of dipper arm for Dredge P.W.D. 123.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	\$900.....		
Construction of dipper for Dredge P.W.D. 116.....	Toronto, Ont.....	2,145.....		
Construction of addition to Drill Hall.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Contract not awarded.....		
Construction of a protection wall.....	St. Lambert, P.Q.....	Work done by day labour.....		
Repairs and new foundations under portion of Drill Hall.....	Vercheres, P.Q.....	Work done by day labour.....	XXXXII	345
Earth filling, etc., of site, National Research Building.....	St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.....	\$3,292.....	XXXXII	217
Purchase, demolition and removal of Government buildings for preparation of site of proposed new public building.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	\$20,000 (approx.).....		
Construction of public building.....	Windsor, Ont.....	\$240.....	XXXXII	
Construction of interior fittings and other work.....	Watuus, Sask.....	Contract not awarded.....		
Re-decking and repairing wharf.....	St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.....	\$2,390.....	XXXXII	217
Re-decking and repairing wharf.....	White Rock, B.C.....	Work done by day labour.....		
Re-decking and repairing wharf.....	Gibson's Landing, B.C.....	Work done by day labour.....		
Supply and applying large stone along outer side of breakwater.....	Squamish, B.C.....	Work done by day labour.....	XXXXII	217
Waxing linoleum flooring in public building.....	Negro Point, Saint John, N.B.....	\$19,400 (approx.).....		
Repairs to protection pier.....	Toronto, Ont.....	\$780.....		
Painting sheds on Government wharf.....	Burlington Channel, Ont.....	\$8,925.....		
Clearing of a channel.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	Work done by day labour.....	XXXXII	89
Construction of extension to wharf.....	Alvin (Pitt Lake), B.C.....	Work done by day labour.....		

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PROVIDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1931-32—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

Nature of Work	Locality	Amount of Contract	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which particulars of contract published
			Vol. Page
Renewing deck of approach.....	Denman Island, B.C.	Work done by day labour.....	
Driving fender piles.....	Gibson's Landing, B.C.	\$792.....	
Construction of extension to wharf.....	White Rock, B.C.	\$2,213.50.....	
Electrical work in public building.....	Pictou, Ont.	\$1,126.....	
Installation of new mail receiver and alterations to fittings at public building.....	Granby, P.Q.	\$783.65.....	
Construction of wharf and float, also a pile dam.....	Alvin (Pitt Lake), B.C.	\$5,355.15 (approx.).....	XXXII 346
Plumbing work, National Research Building.....	Ottawa, Ont.	\$13,795.....	XXXII 354
Foundation work, public building.....	Fort William, Ont.	Work not undertaken.....	
Construction of wharf.....	Sumas, Fraser Valley District, B.C.	\$5,657.01 (approx.).....	XXXII 345
Construction of alterations to public building.....	London, Ont.	\$2,650.....	
Conversion of office into rest room, etc., at The Mint.....	Ottawa, Ont.	\$1,244.....	XXXII 346
Construction of a postal terminal building.....	Montreal, P.Q.	Work not undertaken.....	
Installation of electric wiring in Craig street Drill Hall.....	Montreal, P.Q.	\$1,150.....	XXXII 345
Installation of electric fixtures in public building.....	Cobourg, Ont.	\$695.85.....	
Repairs, renewals, etc., to hull and housing of tug "J. G. Witherbee".....	Peterborough, Ont.	\$523.58.....	
Construction of a public building.....	Lauzon, P.Q.	\$5,829.....	
Additions and alterations to observation galleries at Postal Station "A".....	Windsor, Ont.	Contract not yet awarded.....	
Construction of extension to wharf and dredging.....	Toronto, Ont.	Work not undertaken.....	XXXII 345
Installation of fan to exhaust air ventilation in House of Commons Chamber.....	Rivière du Loup, P.Q.	Work not undertaken.....	
Repairs to toilet rooms, Ste. Anne's Hospital.....	Ottawa, Ont.	\$1,830.....	
Construction of alterations to Observatory.....	Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.	\$1,555.....	
Construction of onion warehouse.....	Toronto, Ont.	Work not undertaken.....	
Construction of freight elevator and shaft in public building.....	Kelowna, B.C.	Work not undertaken.....	
Alterations and additions to public building.....	Nanaimo, B.C.	Work not undertaken.....	
Demolition of buildings at Postal Terminal Building.....	Paris, Ont.	Work not undertaken.....	
Installation of new mail receiver, also steps, platform, etc., at public building.....	Montreal, P.Q.	Work not undertaken.....	
Installation of lunch room equipment in public building.....	Cornwall, Ont.	\$920.....	
Painting of south leaf of bascule bridge over Burlington channel.....	Calgary, Alta.	Work not undertaken.....	XXXII 218
Construction of flooring in public building.....	Near Hamilton, Ont.	\$5,050.....	XXXII
Construction of new concrete paving, and alterations to fittings, etc., in public building.....	Edmonton, Alta.	\$1,891.....	XXXII
	Stratford, Ont.	\$525.....	

Installation of stokers in Shaughnessy Hospital.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Contract not yet awarded...	XXXI	597
Underpinning old Customs House building.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	\$1,850.....	XXXI	597
Varnishing and waxing floors, National Research Building.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Contract not yet awarded..	XXXI	597
Alterations and additions to dockyard manager's house.....	Esquimalt, B.C.....	\$6,900.....	XXXI	597
Dredging.....	Musquodoboit Harbour, N.S.....	\$10,650 (approx.).....	XXXI	597
Installation of electric clock system in public building.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	\$622.....	XXXI	597
Installation of electric clock system in public building.....	Regina, Sask.....	\$552.....	XXXI	597
Installation of electric clock system in public building.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	\$815.....	XXXI	597
Installation of new interior fittings in public building.....	Kentville, N.S.....	\$1,648.....	XXXI	597
Installation of new interior fittings in public building.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	\$13,868.....	XXXI	597
Installation of interior fittings in public building.....	Ville Marin, P.Q.....	\$984.....	XXXI	597
Installation of interior fittings in public building.....	Deloraine, Man.....	\$1,115.....	XXXI	597
Installation of interior fittings in public building.....	Copper Cliff, Ont.....	\$1,310.....	XXXI	597
Installation of electric fixtures in addition to public building.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	\$1,124.70.....	XXXI	707
Installation of interior fittings in public building.....	Keewatin, Ont.....	\$1,235.....	XXXI	707
Installation of interior fittings in public building.....	Victoriaville, P.Q.....	\$1,716.25.....	XXXI	707
Dredging.....	Byng Inlet, Ont.....	\$24,675 (approx.).....	XXXI	831
Dredging.....	Collingwood, Ont.....	\$131,540 (approx.).....	XXXI	831
Installation of interior fittings in public building.....	Fort William and Fort Arthur, Ont.....	\$49,700 (approx.).....	XXXI	831
Installation of interior fittings in public building.....	Atholville, N.B.....	\$1,172.....	XXXI	831
Dredging.....	Shawmigan Falls, P.Q.....	\$1,397.65.....	XXXI	831
Dredging river.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	\$38,775 (approx.).....	XXXI	930
Dredging.....	Nicolet, P.Q.....	\$11,068 (approx.).....	XXXI	930
Dredging western entrance channel of harbour.....	Key Harbour, Ont.....	\$54,980 (approx.).....	XXXI	930
Dredging eastern entrance channel of harbour.....	Toronto, Ont.....	\$217,640 (approx.).....	XXXI	930
Dredging Saint John river.....	Toronto, Ont.....	\$11,520 (approx.).....	XXXI	930
Dredging river.....	Above Saint John, N.B.....	\$12,415.20 (approx.).....	XXXI	930
Dredging harbour.....	Little Caribou, N.S.....	\$5,743.80 (approx.).....	XXXI	930
Dredging.....	Batiscan River, P.Q.....	\$11,136 (approx.).....	XXXI	1034
Dredging.....	Cobourg, Ont.....	\$23,518 (approx.).....	XXXI	930
Installation of heating apparatus in Signal Station.....	Port Dover, Ont.....	\$13,600 (approx.).....	XXXI	930
Dredging Stewart brook.....	Sorel, P.Q.....	\$975.....	XXXI	930
Dredging at mouth of Mersey river.....	South Esk, N.B.....	\$7,605 (approx.).....	XXXI	1034
Installation of electric fixtures in Customs building.....	Liverpool, N.S.....	\$26,885 (approx.).....	XXXI	1034
Installation of new interior fittings in public building.....	Toronto, Ont.....	\$8,659.43.....	XXXI	1034
Dredging at Little Catarqui Bay.....	New Glasgow, N.S.....	\$1,770.....	XXXI	1034
Installation of interior fittings in public building.....	Kingston, Ont.....	\$66,399.16 (approx.).....	XXXI	1137
Installation of interior fittings in post office.....	Port Credit, Ont.....	\$895.....	XXXI	1137
Installation of interior fittings in public building.....	Rodney, Ont.....	\$781.....	XXXI	1137
Installation of interior fittings in public building.....	Lumsden, Sask.....	\$978.....	XXXI	1137
Installation of interior fittings in public building.....	Kamsack, Sask.....	\$1,128.....	XXXI	1137
Deepening channel in Lake St. Peter.....	Middleton, N.S.....	\$1,349.....	XXXI	1137
Installation of interior fittings in public building.....	Louisville, P.Q.....	\$11,500 (approx.).....	XXXI	1250
Installation of interior fittings in public building.....	Shubenacadie, N.S.....	\$839.....	XXXI	1251
Installation of interior fittings in public building.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	\$2,500.....	XXXI	1251
Supply and installation of Post Office conveying machinery and related equipment.....	Huntingdon, P.Q.....	\$900.....	XXXI	1353
Supply and installation of Post Office conveying machinery and related equipment.....	Regina, Sask.....	\$4,500.....	XXXI	1353
Supply and installation of Post Office conveying machinery and related equipment.....	Toronto, Ont.....	\$14,900.....	XXXI	1353

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PROVIDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1931-32—*Concluded*DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—*Concluded*

Nature of Work	Locality	Amount of Contract	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which particulars of contract published	Vol.	Page
Installation of interior fittings in public building.	Sudbury, Ont.	\$3,500	XXXXII	89	
Dredging.	Hamilton, Ont.	\$18,540	XXXXII	89	
Construction and completion of Post Office conveying machinery and related equipment.	Montreal, P.Q.	\$6,300	XXXXII	218	
Supply and installation of interior fittings in Postal Station "D"	Vancouver, B.C.	\$1,000	XXXXII	218	
Supply and installation of interior fittings in Post Office.	Morrisburg, Ont.	\$879	XXXXII	218	
Supply and installation of metallic fittings in public building.	Toronto, Ont.	\$12,732	XXXXII	449	
Supply and installation of metallic fittings in public building.	Calgary, Alta.	\$5,632	XXXXII		
Installation of interior fittings in public building.	High River, Alta.	\$1,180	XXXXII	347	
Alterations and additions to interior fittings in public building.	Sudbury, Ont.	\$3,500	XXXXII	449	
Installation of interior fittings in public building.	Toronto, Ont.	\$21,679	XXXXII	449	
Installation of interior fittings in public building.	New Liskeard, Ont.	\$1,898	XXXXII	449	
Installation of laboratory fittings in the National Research Building.	Ottawa, Ont.	\$28,663.70 (approx.)	XXXXII	449	
Installation of interior fittings in public building.	Penetanguishene, Ont.	\$1,648 (approx.)	XXXXII	449	
Bronze signs for screens in long room in public building.	Toronto, Ont.	\$420	XXXXII	449	

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Supply and erection of superstructure of a steel highway fixed bridge over Couchiching lock.	Trent Canal, near Washago, Ont.	\$3,695			
Erection of two steel bridges at Mileages 24-3 and 59-0 of Canadian National Railways.	Inverness Subdivision, N.S.	Contract not awarded.	XX XI	1133	
Guniting surface of elevator.	Port Colborne, Ont.	\$11,557			
Cutting down existing canal banks and forming fills for 5 highway crossings of the unwatered Welland Canal.	St. Catharines, Ont.	\$4,750	XX XI	1251	
Paving a portion of Chapel street.	Thorold, Ont.	\$1,291.50 (approx.)	XX XI	1251	
Construction of concrete substructures of various bridges on subdivisions of National Transcontinental Railway.	Chipman and Grand Falls, N.B.	Contract not awarded.			
Construction of pile dock and turning basin on Welland Ship Canal at Winchester avenue.	St. Catharines, Ont.	\$47,570 (approx.)	XX XI	1251	
Erection of a steel water tank.	Borden, P.E.I.	Contract not awarded.			
Filling in area at north end of cross street and rear of Reeta Hotel.	Welland, Ont.	\$1,215 (approx.)	XX XI	1333	
Excavating.	Merriton, Ont.	\$1,053 (approx.)	XX XI	1333	

Macedamizing roadway from the Thorold-Allanburg road to Thorold dock.....	Thorold, Ont.....	\$1,389 (approx.).....	XXXII	218
Filling work on Welland feeder canal.....	Dunnville, Ont.....	\$1,598 (approx.).....		
Construction of reinforced concrete pile dock on Welland Ship Canal.....	Welland South, Ont.....	Contract not yet awarded..		
Supply and installation of main switchboard, exciter, panels, storage battery and auxiliaries for power house and step-up transformer station on Welland Ship Canal.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	\$12,350.....	XXXII	218
Driving piles between guard gate and Bridge No. 10, including building timber landing platforms into place on Welland Ship Canal.....	Thorold, Ont.....	\$3,559.92 (approx.).....	XXXII	218
Supply and delivery of 28 connecting lugs for connecting 28 gate leaves to gate lifter.....	Welland Ship Canal, Ont.....	\$6,790.....		
Construction of retaining wall, rock filling and construction of reinforced concrete dock, in connection with carrying West street over forebay of Old Welland Ship Canal supply weir.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	\$12,366.50 (approx.).....	XXXII	448
Supply and erection of structural steel building as storehouse for valves for Welland Canal.....	Port Weller, Ont.....	\$7,372.....		
Fabrication and construction of structural steel freight shed on the main dock.....	Churchill, Man.....	Contract not yet awarded..		
Supply and erection of structural steel freight shed building at dock on Welland Ship Canal.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	\$9,912.50.....		

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Construction of duplex house and garage at the R.C.M.P. barracks.....	Regina, Sask.....	\$18,666.80.....		
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TABLE SHOWING, BY PROVINCES, THE NUMBER OF CONTRACTS EXECUTED BY THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS WERE PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1931-32

Department of Government	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Agriculture.....				1						1
Fisheries.....									1	1
Indian Affairs.....			1							1
Marine.....		1		2	1				3	7
National Defence.....		1	1	6	26				1	35
Public Works.....	1	14	9	48	90	4	6	10	24	206
Railways and Canals.....	1	1	1		16	1				20
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....							1			1
Total.....	2	17	12	57	133	5	7	10	29	272

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

In addition to the contracts listed in the foregoing tables, contracts were awarded by the Post Office Department for the following supplies, in connection with which the wages rates and hours of labour were submitted to the Department of Labour for approval or otherwise:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.....	\$ 7,798 84
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	2,656 01
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms.....	138,080 48
Mail bag fittings.....	34,064 17
Scales.....	5,275 20
Stamping ink and pads.....	1,514 20
Letter boxes.....	9,917 44
Erection of mail accelerator.....	2,500 00
Total.....	\$ 201,806 34

HARBOUR COMMISSIONS

The Department of Labour also prepared labour conditions for insertion in contracts awarded by certain of the Harbour Commissions for works aided by Dominion public funds as follows:—

Halifax Harbour Commissioners

Construction of a frost-proof concrete floor in shed on Pier 2 of the Ocean Terminals, Halifax, N.S., amounting to \$47,476.36. (See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXXI, page 1252.)

Saint John Harbour Commissioners

Reconstruction work in Harbour, West Saint John, N.B., amounting to \$3,819,491.79 up to February 29, 1932. (See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXXII, page 450.)

FAIR WAGES COMPLAINTS

Since the inception of the Fair Wages Policy in 1900, Fair Wages Officers have been employed by the Department of Labour to prepare fair wages schedules as required and to assist in the adjustment of complaints and disputes arising from time to time as to the proper wages rates and labour conditions observable under the terms of Government contracts. These officials are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax, and, in addition to their duties as Fair Wages Officers, act as conciliators and mediators in connection with industrial disputes which are brought to the attention of the department, as referred to in chapter I of this report.

As in previous years, a number of complaints were received of alleged non-compliance with the labour conditions of Government contracts and also of contracts aided by Dominion public funds. The Department of Labour investigated these complaints in all cases and, when they were found to be justified, the contractors were required to make proper settlement with the workmen concerned. The following table lists the complaints which were dealt with by Fair Wages Officers or other officials of the department during the fiscal year under review:—

COMPLAINTS OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS OF GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT-SUBSIDIZED CONTRACTS,
FISCAL YEAR 1931-32

NOVA SCOTIA

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

39

Complaint received	Locality and Public Work	Department affected	Subject of Investigation	Disposition
Jan. 8, 1929	Halifax..... Ice-Breaker.	Marine.....	Complaints that machinists, boilermakers, iron shipbuilders and certain allied trades employed in construction of this ice-breaker were not receiving the prevailing wages rates.	These complaints were investigated at length by departmental officers and found to be justified. The complaint of the machinists was eventually adjusted by agreement between the employing company and the machinists' representative. A ruling given by the Marine Department regarding additional payments due to the other classes mentioned above was not accepted by the employing company and 289 cheques, totalling \$8,431.17, were accordingly issued by the Dominion Government to the workmen concerned from monies owing to the company. These payments were protested by the employing company and the Government agreed on Jan. 22, 1932, to a judicial reference to determine if the payments in question were properly made under the terms of the contract. This reference had not been disposed of at the close of the fiscal year. Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour showed that these complaints were not justified.
Dec. 1, 1931	Halifax..... Marine Leg.	Halifax Harbour Commissioners.	Complaints that boilermakers and painters employed on this work had not received the current rates of wages.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the department showed that this complaint was justified and the contractors were thereupon required to make the necessary adjustments in wages with the men concerned.
Jan. 24, 1931	Halifax..... Extension to Train Shed.	Railways and Canals.	Complaint that labourers employed on this work did not receive the proper wages rate.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour showed that the contractor had misunderstood the conditions of his contract. When the matter was brought to his attention all claims were promptly settled.
July 7, 1931	Middleton..... Public Building.	Public Works.....	Complaint that the labour conditions of this contract were not being observed.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the department showed that the complaint was justified. The contractor was thereupon required to observe the eight-hour working day and to make the necessary adjustments in the wages of the workmen concerned.
June 6, 1931	Shubenacadie..... Public Buildings.	Public Works.....	Complaint that the wages rates and working hours of this contract were not being observed.	
NEW BRUNSWICK				
April 9, 1931	West Saint John..... Harbour Development.	Saint John Harbour Commissioners.	Complaint that machinists employed on this work were not receiving additional payment for overtime.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the department showed complaint was justified and resulted in a satisfactory settlement being made with the workmen concerned.
June 26, 1931	West Saint John..... Shed No. 17.	Saint John Harbour Commissioners.	Complaint that men using power augers in this construction work were not receiving the carpenters' wages scale.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the department resulted in a ruling being given that this work did not call for the employment of carpenters.
Aug. 29, 1931	West Saint John..... Harbour Reconstruction	Saint John Harbour Commissioners.	Complaints that various trades, including plumbers, steamfitters, painters and electricians, employed on this work were not receiving the current rates of wages.	Investigations of these complaints were made by Fair Wages Officers of the department. It was found that the painters' complaint was justified and adjustments in wages were required to be made accordingly. With respect to plumbers and steamfitters, it was found that the men employed on a subcontract for installation work were not receiving the current wages rates and an adjustment in their wages was accordingly made, but the complaints that had to do with surface work were considered without foundation. With respect to the electricians' complaint, it was found that wages adjustments were necessary in the case of certain electrical helpers.

COMPLAINTS OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS OF GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT-SUBSIDIZED CONTRACTS,
FISCAL YEAR 1931-32—Continued
NEW BRUNSWICK—Concluded

Complaint received	Locality and Public Work	Department affected	Subject of investigation	Disposition
Oct. 10, 1931	South Devon Wooden houses on Indian Reserve.	Indian Affairs	Complaint that the labour conditions of contract were not being observed with regard to the classification of the work and the wages rates.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the department resulted in the contractor furnishing a sworn statement from the workmen concerned certifying that proper wages had been paid.
Sept. 5, 1931	Tracadie Harbour. Breakwater and Breast-works.	Public Works	Complaint that proper rates of wages and working hours were not being observed by contractors.	Investigation by Fair Wages Officers of department showed that complaint was justified and contractors were required to make proper wages adjustment with the workmen.
Dec. 7, 1931	Woodstock. Armoury.	National Defence	Complaints that bricklayers, carpenters and structural steel workers were not receiving proper wages rates.	Complaint was still receiving attention at the close of the fiscal year.
QUEBEC				
Oct. 2, 1931	Father Point. Wharf Extension	Public Works	Complaint that carpenter received only a labourer's rate.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the department showed that the work performed was not that of a carpenter, but that of a timberman, and the contractor was required to make the necessary adjustment in wages.
Oct. 23, 1931	Huntingdon. Public building.	Public Works	Complaint that motor truck driver did not receive additional payment for overtime work.	Investigation of this complaint was made by the Department of Labour, but, due to conflicting sworn declarations of the claimant and the contractor, the department was unable to take any further steps in the matter.
Aug. 1, 1931	Jonquiere. Post Office Extension.	Public Works	Complaint that labourer employed on this work did not receive proper rate of wages nor additional payment for overtime.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the department showed that the complaint was justified and the contractor was required to make the necessary adjustment in wages.
April 27, 1931	Montreal. Extension to Shed No. 9, King Edward Pier.	Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.	Complaint that structural ironworkers employed on this work did not receive the current wages rate.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the department showed that complaint was well founded and payment was accordingly made by the contractors of the additional sums due to the individual workers concerned.
April 27, 1931	Montreal. Reconstruction of part of King Edward Pier.	Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.	Complaint that hoisting engineers employed on this work did not receive the proper wages rate.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the department showed that the complaint was justified and payments were accordingly made by the contractors to the individual workmen concerned of the additional sums respectively due.
Dec. 10, 1931	Montreal. Wharf extension.	Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.	Complaint that the labour conditions of the contract were not being observed with respect to labourers and carpenters.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the department showed that complaint was justified and resulted in all claims being satisfactorily adjusted.
May 27, 1931	Rimouski. Wharf reconstruction.	Public Works	Complaint that workman employed as a blacksmith's helper on this work was not receiving the proper rate of wages.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the department showed that the complaint was not justified, as the workman in question was employed as a labourer.
Jan. 12, 1932	Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Public building.	Public Works	Complaint that a bricklayer employed on this work did not receive the proper rate of wages.	This complaint was still under investigation at the close of the fiscal year.
June 1, 1931	Quebec. Wolfe's Cove Terminals.	Quebec Harbour Commissioners.	Complaint that electricians employed on the construction of Shed "A" were not receiving proper wages rate.	Investigation by the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was justified and resulted in a settlement being made with the workmen concerned.

ONTARIO

Mar. 9, 1931	Cockburn Island. Breakwater wharf.	Public Works.....	Complaint that a subcontractor on this work was not observing the labour conditions of the contract in the case of labourers.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the department showed that the work involved in the complaint had nothing to do with the actual construction of the breakwater and that the labour conditions of the contract therefore did not apply in this instance.
Sept. 16, 1930	Goderich. South Pier.	Public Works.....	Complaint that proper working hours were not being observed on the construction of the superstructure.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the department showed that complaint was justified and the contractors were accordingly required to make additional payments for overtime service to the workmen concerned.
Nov. 12, 1930	Hawkesbury. Bridge substructure.	Public Works.....	Complaints that labour conditions of this contract were not being observed in respect of working hours and wages rates of several classes of labour.	Investigation by an officer of the Department of Labour showed that complaints were justified and the necessary adjustments in wages were accordingly required to be made to the workmen concerned.
Dec. 23, 1931	Merriton. Power Plant Tank, Welland Ship Canal. Extension to wharf.	Railways and Canals.	Complaint that steel worker employed on erection of tank for power plant did not receive proper wages rate.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the department showed that complainant was entitled to additional wages and adjustment was accordingly made in his wages.
April 14, 1931	Midland. Extension to wharf.	Public Works.....	Complaint that foremen employed on this contract did not receive proper rate of wages.	Investigation by the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was not justified.
Aug. 26, 1931	Ottawa. National Research Council Building.	Public Works.....	Complaint that electrical workers' helpers employed on this construction work were not receiving proper rate of wages.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the department showed that complaint was justified and the contractors were thereupon required to make the necessary adjustments in the wages of the workmen concerned.
Nov. 15, 1931	Perry Sound. Wharf reconstruction.	Public Works.....	Complaint that labour conditions of contract were not being observed with respect to wages rates and working hours.	Investigation was made by a Fair Wages Officer of the department and the contractor was instructed to properly classify his employees and to observe the wages schedule of his contract. Detailed information regarding the men's claims was before the department at the close of the fiscal year and it was expected that all claims would be disposed of shortly.
May 22, 1931	Port Credit. New Post Office.	Public Works.....	Complaint that the contractors and subcontractors for this construction work were not paying the rates of wages set out in their contract.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the department showed that this complaint was unwarranted.
Oct. 24, 1931	Port Stanley. Pier reconstruction.	Public Works.....	Complaint that workmen employed on this work did not receive additional compensation for overtime service.	Investigation by the Department of Labour showed that this complaint was unwarranted.
Oct. 7, 1931	Sarnia. Government dock.	Public Works.....	Complaint that a workman who had been employed on this construction work as a carpenter did not receive his wages.	Investigation was made by the Department of Labour of this claim but, as it was lodged long after the completion of the work, it was not possible to determine whether the claim was justified or not.

SASKATCHEWAN

June 20, 1931	Lumsden. New Public Building.	Public Works.....	Complaint that workmen employed on carpentry work on this construction received only labourers' rate.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the department showed that the men in question had only been doing labourers' work and were not entitled to a higher rate.
Nov. 18, 1931	North Battleford. Post Office Building.	Public Works.....	Complaint that painter employed on a construction building did not receive proper wages rate.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the department showed that complainant was justified and resulted in the claim being fully settled by the contractor.
Sept. 22, 1931	Regina. Post Office Building.	Public Works.....	Complaint that subcontractors for this construction work were not observing the labour conditions of their contract in respect of wages rates of various trades.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the department showed that complaint was well founded in certain instances. The subcontractor was accordingly required to make the necessary adjustments in wages with the men concerned.

COMPLAINTS OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS OF GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT-SUBSIDIZED CONTRACTS,
FISCAL YEAR 1931-32—*Concluded*

ALBERTA

Complaint received	Locality and Public Work	Department affected	Subject of Investigation	Disposition
April 20, 1931	Drumheller..... Public Building.	Public Works.....	Complaint that contractor for this construction work was not observing the labour conditions of his contract.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the department showed that this complaint was unjustified.
Sept. 28, 1931	Edmonton..... Public Building.	Public Works.....	Complaint that carpenter employed in the installation of interior fittings did not receive proper wages rate.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the department showed complaint was justified and resulted in a proper settlement being made with the workman in question.
Oct. 15, 1931	High River..... New Post Office.	Public Works.....	Complaint that stonemasons employed on this work were not receiving proper rate of wages.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the department showed that this complaint was not justified as the workmen in question were employed as stonecutters, not stonemasons.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mar. 17, 1931	Near Steveston..... Jetty Construction.	Public Works.....	Complaint that workmen employed dumping rock from scows in connection with contract for the construction of south jetty on Fraser River were not paid for time spent on scows going to and coming from jetty and waiting for tides.	Investigation by a Fair Wages Officer of the department showed that complaint was justified and the subcontractors concerned were thereupon required to make the necessary adjustment in the wages of these workmen.
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III. THE LABOUR GAZETTE

The *Labour Gazette* was published regularly during the period covered by this report, the issues for 1931 forming the thirty-first yearly volume of the series. Its publication was one of the original functions of the department, section 10 of the Conciliation Act of 1900 (section 4 of the Labour Department Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 111) providing that the new department should issue this periodical for the purpose of disseminating accurate information in regard to labour affairs. The object and the scope of the *Gazette* were defined in section 10 as follows:—

With a view to the dissemination of accurate statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour the minister shall establish and have charge of a Department of Labour, which shall collect, digest, and publish in suitable form statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, shall institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available, and issue at least once in every month a publication to be known as the *Labour Gazette*, which shall contain information regarding conditions of the labour market and kindred subjects and shall be distributed or procurable in accordance with terms and conditions in that behalf prescribed by the minister.

In accordance with this provision the first issue of the *Labour Gazette* appeared in September, 1900, shortly after the department was established, and since that time it has been published each month without interruption. Thirty-one annual volumes had been completed by December 31, 1931, this series containing an unbroken chronicle and statistical record which is of considerable value for the purposes of labour information and research.

The general policy and aims of the *Labour Gazette* continue as they were stated in the first number, as follows:—

"The *Gazette* will not be concerned with mere questions of opinion, nor will it be the medium for the expression of individual views. It is an official publication, and as such will seek to record only such statements of fact, and such collections of statistics, as are believed to be trustworthy. In the selection and publication of these, care will be taken to have the information as complete and impartial as possible, and so to arrange it that, while furnishing from month to month facts and figures of current interest, these may, at intervals, be classified and compiled in such a manner as to show, over periods of time, the trend and development of the subjects dealt with. The work thus undertaken will, it is hoped, establish a basis for the formation of sound opinions, and for the drawing of correct deductions, but these, in themselves, are tasks which lie beyond the scope and purpose of the *Gazette*, and are ends it will seek to serve, not to meet."

The range of subjects treated in the *Labour Gazette* has become somewhat wider in the course of the past thirty-one years as the result of the gradual increase in the functions and work of the Department of Labour. Prominence is now given to the department's work of conciliation and arbitration in labour disputes, especially to the work carried on under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the official record of all proceedings being published from month to month, including the text of the reports of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Act. An account is given also of the work carried on under the Conciliation and Labour Act, which empowers the minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or arbitrator when so requested by the parties concerned. Full information also is given regularly with respect to proceedings under the other statutes administered by the Department of Labour, including the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, the Technical Education Act, the Government Annuities Act, the Combines Investigation Act, and the Old Age Pensions Act,

and to proceedings under the federal Order in Council providing for the payment of fair wages to workmen employed under Dominion Government contracts.

Reports on the activities arising out of the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, and the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, were given in various issues during the year, these reports showing the extent of the relief afforded to the unemployed and giving particulars of the public works carried out by the provincial and municipal authorities under agreements that had been concluded with the Dominion Government under those Acts. Information was given also in regard to the measures that were adopted in other countries to meet the difficulties resulting from the world-wide economic depression.

As required by section 4 of the Labour Department Act, quoted above, the *Labour Gazette* publishes each month "statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour." This information includes a monthly analysis of prices, wholesale and retail, in Canada, with estimates of the average cost of living, the prices of staple articles, and index numbers of prices movement over a series of years. Similar statistics compiled from records in other countries are also given for the purpose of comparison. Periodical statements and tables appear indicating the movements of employment and the extent of unemployment in Canada and in the various provinces and municipalities. This information is derived from three sources: (1) reports received from the 70 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, vacancies listed and the number of workpeople placed in positions; (2) reports from trade unions showing the extent of unemployment among their members on the last day of each month, and (3) reports from employers throughout Canada showing the number of employees on their pay-rolls on the first day of each month. Statistical information on changes in wages and hours of labour is presented from time to time in special articles.

Monthly and annual tables of industrial disputes are given in each issue, showing the causes, extent and results of strikes and lockouts in Canada. The agreements entered into between employers and workmen are described each month in detail. Quarterly and annual statistics of the fatal accidents that have occurred in the various branches of industry are given, stress being laid on the causes of these accidents with a view to the possible elimination of some of the risks of industry; and a series of notes on industrial safety and health is also published monthly with the same object.

The labour legislation enacted by the Dominion Parliament and by the legislatures of the provinces is outlined on the conclusion of each session, and note is made as far as possible of outstanding activities under existing Dominion and provincial Acts and regulations. Reviews are given of the annual reports of provincial Departments and Bureaus of Labour, Workmen's Compensation Boards, Minimum Wage Boards, Departments of Mines, and other bodies in charge of special branches of labour legislation. In this way it is sought to present a complete view of the legislative and administrative activities affecting labour throughout the Dominion. Each issue contains further an account of important recent legal decisions affecting labour. The conventions and other activities of labour unions and employers' organizations are noted from month to month, with particular reference to legislative proposals put forward by labour representatives.

Prominence is given to the work of the League of Nations International Labour Organization, the draft conventions and recommendations put forward from time to time being printed in full, and a record kept of the progress of ratifications both in Canada and in other countries. Reviews are also given of the publications of the International Labour Office at Geneva, giving the results of expert studies of labour conditions in various countries.

In addition to the regular periodical articles, each issue of the *Labour Gazette* contains special articles on subjects arising out of the general work of the department, as well as notes on current topics of interest to labour.

The *Labour Gazette* was published monthly in English and French during the year ended December 31, 1931, the thirty-first year of its existence, the average number distributed each month being 10,413 of the English edition and 1,711 of the French. The average monthly paid circulation was 6,674, or 5,792 of the English edition and 882 of the French. A nominal subscription of 20 cents a year is charged, the purpose of the subscription being to keep the distribution within the limits of the actual demand, rather than to pay the cost of production. The subscription list includes the names of chartered banks, employing firms, and labour unions paying subscriptions in behalf of their individual officers or members. In addition to the paid circulation the *Labour Gazette* is issued gratuitously to certain public bodies and institutions, including Government departments, both federal and provincial, municipalities, university and public libraries, boards of trade, labour organizations, newspapers and trade journals, as well as to certain persons who from time to time supply information requested by the department. Single copies are sold at 5 cents each. The average monthly distribution of complimentary copies was 5,450, or 4,621 of the English and 829 of the French edition. At the close of each year a limited number of volumes are bound, with a classified index, and sold to subscribers at \$2 per volume.

IV. STATISTICS

Statistical and other information relating to labour conditions has been collected and published by the Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900 as required by statute (Labour Department Act, chapter 111, Revised Statutes, 1927, section 4). In accordance with the Statistics Act (1918), chapter 190, Revised Statutes, 1927, and under arrangements with the Dominion Statistician, statistics are collected and published in co-operation with the Dominion Statistician, in close association with statistics of general social and economic conditions as organized in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

An important feature of this arrangement is the use by the department of the classification of industries and occupations drawn up in the bureau and followed by various departments of the federal Government service in the compilation and publication of records and statistics.

The present chapter contains information as to strikes and lockouts, wages and hours, prices and cost of living, and as to fatal industrial accidents. Information as to employment, labour organization, and other subjects will be found in other chapters.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

The departmental record of strikes and lockouts in Canada was begun on the establishment of the department toward the end of 1900 and particulars of industrial disputes have been given each month in the *Labour Gazette*, the official monthly publication of the department; also in an early issue each year a summary statement of the previous calendar year is printed in the *Labour Gazette*, with a statistical analysis. The figures are given for the calendar year rather than the fiscal year, because in this form they are more easily comparable with statistics on the same subject gathered in other countries, which also as a rule use the calendar year.

A special report covering the period 1901 to 1912 was issued in 1913, followed by another in 1918 giving summary tables for the years 1901-1916 with detailed tables for the five-year period 1911-1916. As these reports had been for some time out of print and as the classification of industries and occupations was altered in 1918 and again in 1922, while certain other changes in methods of compilation and analysis had been made, the record for the entire period was revised. Summary tables containing the revised figures appeared in the *Labour Gazette* for February, 1931.

The record of the department includes all strikes and lockouts of which information becomes available to the department, and the methods taken to secure information are such as to practically preclude omissions of a serious nature. As a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered, strikes and lockouts are recorded together in the statistical tables, and the term "dispute" or "industrial dispute" is frequently used. So far as concerns figures given with respect to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is impossible always to secure exact information, but the estimate made in such cases is the result of painstaking methods in the collection of data, and, with increasing experience in dealing with the subject, it is believed that the statistics indicate the conditions with reasonable precision.

A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees, and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees were not until 1924 included in the published record, but a separate record of such disputes was maintained in the department. Since

1924, however, any disputes involving a time loss of ten working days or more have been included in the published record. A separate record of disputes causing less than ten days' time loss is maintained and during 1931 included three, involving twenty-six employees, and resulting in a time loss of ten working days.

The department secures information as to the occurrence of a strike or lockout through newspapers, from correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in over sixty industrial centres throughout the Dominion, from its officers in touch with disputes and negotiations, and from labour organizations and employers concerned. As soon as a strike or lockout is reported, report forms are sent to the representatives of the employers and of the employees involved in the dispute, calling for details as to dates, numbers involved, causes, negotiations, terms of settlement, etc. From these reports and any other information secured the statistics are compiled, as well as statements for publication in the *Labour Gazette* and in other reports. It is very unusual for either party to a strike or lockout to neglect or refuse to make out and forward to the department the desired report, all parties apparently recognizing the importance of the publication of complete and accurate information. If the dispute is of more than one month's duration, a progress report is secured at the end of each month or more frequently. Supplementary reports are secured through officers of the department and correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, especially when conflicting information is furnished by the various parties to the dispute.

The number of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1931 was 88, a figure somewhat greater than that for 1930 but approximately the same as the average number each year since 1922, which marked the end of a period of industrial conflict under war and post-war conditions. The number of workers involved in 1931, however, being 10,738, was appreciably lower than during 1930 or during any year since 1914, which was the lowest since the record was begun in 1901. A feature of the year was the relatively large number of disputes involving small numbers of employees, usually for short periods of time. On the other hand, owing to the occurrence of several disputes involving relatively large numbers of employees for some length of time, the time loss in "man-working days" was considerably greater than during 1930, but approximately equal to the average number of days lost during the previous five years, and less than during most of the years since 1901.

The largest dispute during the year was that involving 1,500 workers in women's clothing factories at Toronto, Ont., from February 25 to May 7, and resulting in a time loss of 47,000 working days. Other important disputes included that of 650 sawmill workers at Fraser Mills, B.C., lasting over two months in the autumn, and resulting in a time loss of 35,000 working days; that involving 122 photo-engravers at Toronto and London, Ont., Quebec and Montreal, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., from May 4 until the end of the year, resulting in a time loss of 20,000 working days; that of 360 sawmill workers at Barnet, B.C., from September 23 until the end of the year, resulting a time loss of 14,500 working days; that of 206 masters and mates at Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., from April 21 to July 11, resulting in a time loss of 14,000 working days, and that of 600 coal miners at Estevan, Sask., from September 8 to October 8, resulting in a time loss of 5,500 working days. These disputes are referred to in the chapters on Conciliation and on the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The record includes seven strikes involving men engaged by municipal and provincial authorities on unemployment relief work, which are not industrial disputes in the sense of interruptions to industry. These disputes involved 837 workers and a time loss of 4,562 working days. In addition there were reported to the department a number of cases of cessation of work by men on unemployment relief work who were not receiving wages but performing some work and

receiving direct relief. There being no relation of employer and employee involved, such disputes were not included in the record.

The manufacturing industry experienced the greatest time loss during the year, namely, 73 per cent of the total, due chiefly to the important disputes involving women's clothing workers, photo engravers and sawmill workers above mentioned. Fishing, coal mining and water transportation were also considerably affected by disputes in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, respectively. In the other industries the number of disputes was small and the time loss not great. In construction, the time loss was unusually small, no disputes of any magnitude occurring. In all industries most of the disputes were of short duration, 48 per cent being of less than ten days.

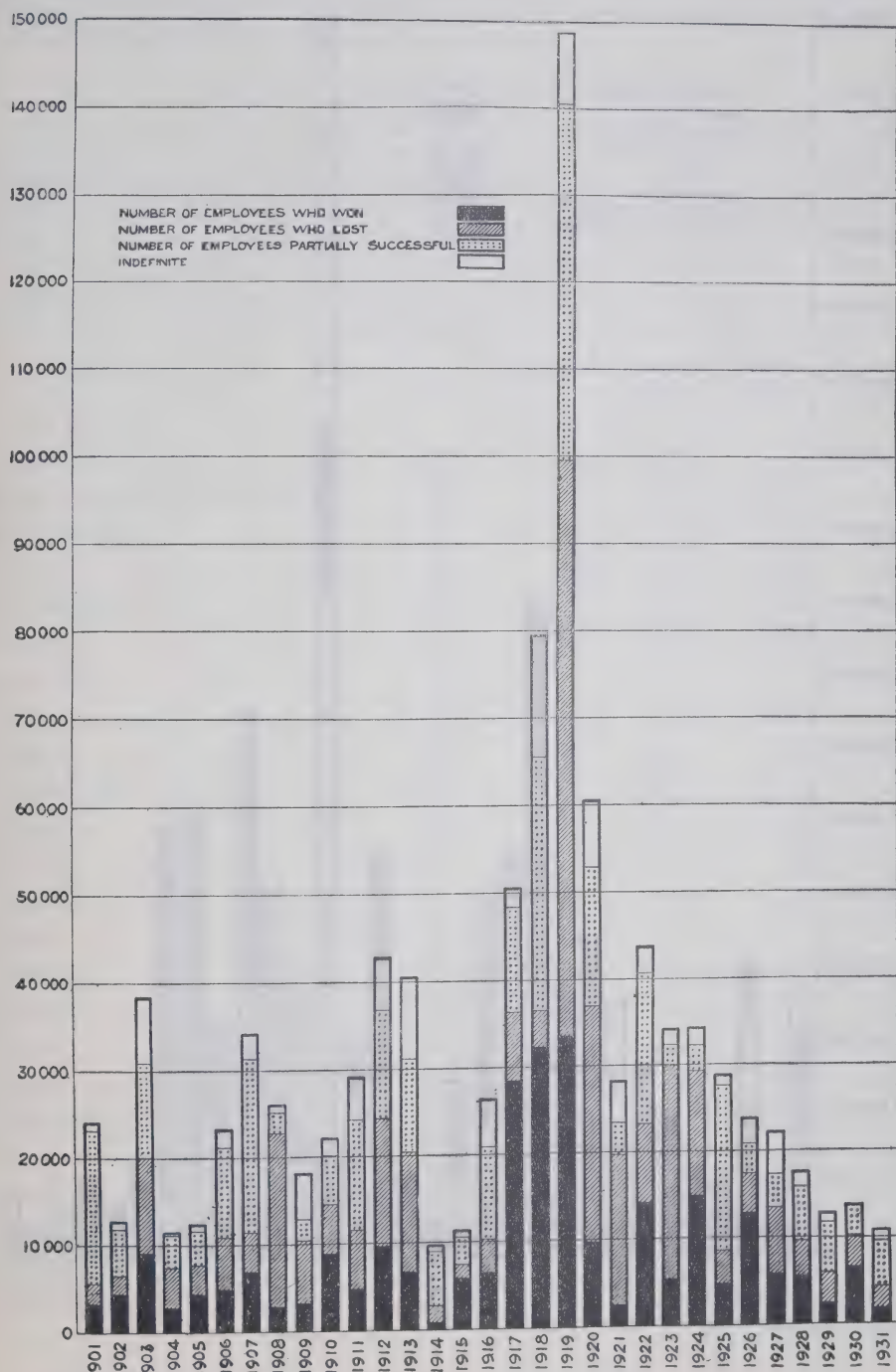
Reductions in wages appeared as the principal cause, 28 out of the total of 88 disputes recorded resulting from this, the workers being successful in five only, partially successful in eleven, unsuccessful in ten, while three were un-terminated or indefinite. There were, however, twelve strikes to secure wage increases, in six of which the workers were successful, and these involved 411 workers, while three were unsuccessful, involving 147 workers, and two were partially successful, involving 800 workers. There were 26 disputes over union questions, of which nineteen were strikes to secure or maintain union wages and working conditions, seven being successful and three partially successful, while six terminated in favour of employers and two were un-terminated or indefinite.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA BY YEARS, 1901-1931

Year	All Industries					Coal Mining			Industries other than Coal Mining		
	Number of disputes		Number of em- ployers	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Number of disputes in ex- istence during year	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Number of dis- putes in ex- istence during year	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days
	In ex- istence during the year	Begin- ning in the year									
1901.....	99	97	285	24,089	737,808	2	1,760	7,040	97	22,329	730,768
1902.....	125	124	532	12,709	203,301	3	510	10,120	122	12,199	193,181
1903.....	175	171	1,124	38,408	858,959	7	5,410	173,441	168	32,998	685,518
1904.....	103	103	501	11,420	192,890	4	184	792	99	11,236	102,098
1905.....	96	95	332	12,513	246,138	10	5,564	101,770	86	6,949	144,368
1906.....	150	149	965	23,382	378,276	13	4,549	146,622	137	18,833	231,654
1907.....	188	183	950	34,060	520,142	13	8,990	102,824	175	25,070	417,318
1908.....	76	72	178	26,071	703,571	7	3,541	13,600	69	22,530	689,971
1909.....	90	88	372	18,114	880,663	13	8,618	720,180	77	9,496	160,483
1910.....	101	94	1,233	22,203	731,324	3	2,950	485,000	98	19,253	246,324
1911.....	100	99	533	29,285	1,821,084	6	9,890	1,513,320	94	19,395	307,764
1912.....	181	179	1,321	42,860	1,135,786	2	2,243	107,240	179	40,617	1,028,546
1913.....	152	143	1,077	40,519	1,036,254	4	4,837	562,025	148	35,682	474,229
1914.....	63	58	261	9,717	490,850	3	2,500	280,800	60	7,217	210,050
1915.....	63	62	120	11,365	95,042	9	2,753	11,907	54	8,642	83,135
1916.....	120	118	332	26,538	236,814	8	11,270	72,387	112	15,268	164,427
1917.....	160	158	758	50,255	1,123,515	21	17,379	584,890	139	32,876	538,625
1918.....	230	228	782	79,743	847,942	46	22,920	130,696	184	56,823	517,246
1919.....	336	332	1,967	148,915	3,400,942	20	10,130	383,659	316	138,785	3,017,283
1920.....	322	310	1,374	60,327	799,524	35	12,128	99,920	287	48,199	699,604
1921.....	168	159	1,208	28,257	1,048,914	10	1,456	31,318	158	26,801	1,017,596
1922.....	104	89	732	43,775	1,528,661	21	26,475	798,548	83	17,300	730,113
1923.....	86	77	450	34,261	671,750	23	20,814	299,539	63	13,447	372,211
1924.....	70	64	435	34,310	1,295,054	15	21,201	1,089,484	55	13,109	205,570
1925.....	87	86	497	28,949	1,193,281	17	18,672	1,040,276	70	10,277	153,005
1926.....	77	75	512	23,834	266,601	16	8,445	35,193	61	15,389	231,408
1927.....	74	72	480	22,269	152,570	20	16,653	53,833	54	5,646	98,737
1928.....	98	96	548	17,581	224,212	14	5,033	88,000	84	12,548	136,212
1929.....	90	88	263	12,946	152,080	8	3,045	86,805	82	9,901	145,275
1930.....	67	67	338	13,768	91,797	15	6,228	24,183	52	7,540	67,614
1931.....	88	86	266	10,738	204,238	9	2,129	11,523	79	8,609	192,715
Total.....	3,939*	3,822	20,816*	993,241*	23,069,983	399*	268,277*	8,986,935	3,542*	724,964*	14,083,048

*In these totals figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.

RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED EACH YEAR 1901-1931

NUMBER OF
EMPLOYEES

The method of settlement in 38 disputes, out of the total of 88, was direct negotiations between the parties. Conciliation was successful in nine disputes, while two were terminated by reference to arbitration and one by reference to a Royal Commission as provided in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Eighteen disputes were terminated by return of workers and twelve by replacement, while eight were unterminated or indefinite.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

It is of interest to compare strikes and lockouts in Canada with those in other countries and the accompanying table gives the figures available for the years 1930 and 1931. The authorities in the various countries do not at present follow uniform methods in compiling and publishing statistics of strikes and lockouts, so that the figures are comparable only in a general way. In some countries the number of disputes shown is the number beginning during the

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN BRITISH AND OTHER COUNTRIES IN 1930 AND 1931†

Country	Year	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Population of country
Canada.....	1930	67	13,768	91,797	10,353,778
	1931	86	10,738	204,238	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	1930	422	308,700	4,399,000	46,182,884
	1931	420	491,800	6,983,000	
Irish Free State.....	1930	53	3,410	77,417	2,949,000
	1931	60	5,431	310,199	
Australia.....	1930	183	51,972	1,511,241	6,488,707
	1931	134	33,674	245,991	
New Zealand.....	1930	45	5,632	35,223	1,463,278
	1931	24	6,356	48,486	
India.....	1930	148	196,301	2,261,731	271,749,312
	1931	*			
South Africa.....	1930				6,928,580
	1931				
Austria.....	1930		7,000	48,000	6,534,481
	1931				
Belgium.....	1930	93	64,718	781,646	8,129,824
	1931				
Czechoslovakia.....	1930	159	23,073	391,560	14,726,158
	1931	227	45,970	509,636	
Denmark.....	1930	37	5,349	144,000	3,351,000
	1931				
Estonia.....	1930	7	154	338	1,116,474
	1931				
Finland.....	1930	11	1,673	12,120	3,634,047
	1931				
France.....	1930	*			40,743,851
	1931				
Germany.....	1930	366	213,931	3,935,977	62,592,575
	1931				
Hungary.....	1930		5,000	80,000	8,661,787
	1931				
Japan.....	1930	1,823	122,413		83,536,911
	1931	2,146	141,685		
Latvia.....	1930	38	1,547	12,077	2,000,000
	1931				
Netherlands.....	1930	204	10,260	273,000	7,938,114
	1931	208	25,100	764,000	
Norway.....	1930	94	4,652	240,454	2,809,564
	1931				
Poland.....	1930	312	50,399	367,711	30,737,448
	1931	333	102,000	573,000	
Sweden.....	1930	261	20,751	1,021,000	6,141,571
	1931				
Switzerland.....	1930	31	6,397	265,695	4,066,400
	1931	25	4,746	73,975	
United States.....	1930	653	153,114	2,730,368	122,775,046
	1931	894	279,599	6,386,183	

* Annual figures not yet available.

† In Italy no strikes or lockouts are reported to have occurred since 1923.

year, in other cases it is the number ending during the year, and in others again it is, as in Canada, the number of disputes in existence, that is, in progress during the year at some time. As regards the number of workers involved, some authorities record the number directly involved only, as in Canada, while in certain other countries the number indirectly affected, that is, thrown out of employment as a result of the strike or lockout, is included. For some countries strikes and lockouts are recorded separately, but in the table herewith figures for both strikes and lockouts have been included. In some cases no figures as to time loss are available.

The population of each country as shown by the latest census is given in the table so that the relative degree of disturbance to industry in the various countries may be noted.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

Statistics as to wages and hours of labour are secured to a considerable extent in connection with the work of the department on strikes and lockouts, industrial agreements, conciliation and mediation in industrial disputes, proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, fair wage schedules, and reports of changes in wages and hours. Each year representative employers in the various industries are requested to furnish figures as to the wages of the principal classes of labour in their employ, hours per day and per week, and information as to any other features of conditions of employment, such as rates for overtime, Sundays and holidays, bonus, profit sharing, old age benefit or other welfare schemes, annual vacation or sick leave with pay, agreements as to wages and working conditions, etc. Labour organizations are also requested to furnish data as to rates of wages, hours of labour, other working conditions, and copies of agreements with employers or schedules of wages and working conditions in effect.

From the information so secured tables of rates of wages and hours of labour for the principal classes of workers in a number of industries are published annually as a supplement to the *Labour Gazette* issued in January each year, with a table of index numbers of wage rates of certain industries back to 1901, calculated with rates for the year 1913 as 100. This series of bulletins was begun with the publication in March, 1921, of a report covering a number of occupations and industries from 1901 to 1920, and certain manufacturing industries from 1911 to 1920. Since that time the scope of the report has been extended to deal with several of the industries more adequately and to cover more of the important industries, especially in manufacturing, for which comprehensive data was not available earlier. Statistics as to wages in coal mining, metal mining and in agriculture have been included, data for agriculture being secured by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics through crop correspondents.

So far as is possible, copies of agreements between employers and trade unions and other organizations or representatives of employees are secured by the department on their consummation and published in the *Labour Gazette* in summary form, or in full when of sufficient importance, with rates of wages and working conditions put into effect by municipalities, other public bodies, etc. The information in the *Labour Gazette* as to settlements of disputes also affords considerable current information as to wages, hours and other working conditions.

The information as to wages and hours of labour secured by the department is used not only for publication as above but also in connection with the settlement of disputes, the administration of the Fair Wage Policy in Dominion Government contracts, and the determination of prevailing rates of wages, hours

of labour, etc., for certain classes of Dominion Government employees under the Civil Service Act, and in furnishing information as to wage rates, hours of labour, etc., in response to special requests.

The accompanying table of index numbers of rates of wages for various classes of employees published in January, 1932, shows levels of wages in 1931 as compared with 1930 and previous years.

It will be noted from this table that during 1931, although a small increase appeared in the printing trades and no change occurred in coal mining, there was a very substantial decrease in logging, sawmilling, etc., with smaller decreases in building trades, metal trades, steam and electric railways, miscellaneous factory trades and common factory labour.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF WAGES FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF LABOUR IN CANADA 1901-1931

(Rates in 1913=100)

Year	Build- ing Trades (a)	Metal Trades (b)	Print- ing Trades (c)	Electric Rail- ways (d)	Steam Rail- ways (e)	Coal Mining (f)	Average *	Com- mon Factory Labour (g)	Miscel- laneous Factory Trades (g)	Logging and Saw- milling (d)
1901.....	60.3	68.6	60.0	64.0	68.8	82.8	67.4			
1902.....	64.2	70.2	61.6	68.0	72.0	83.8	70.0			
1903.....	67.4	73.3	62.6	71.1	75.1	85.3	72.5			
1904.....	69.7	75.9	66.1	73.1	76.9	85.1	74.5			
1905.....	73.0	78.6	68.5	73.5	74.5	86.3	75.7			
1906.....	76.9	79.8	72.2	75.7	79.3	87.4	78.6			
1907.....	80.2	82.4	78.4	81.4	81.0	93.6	82.8			
1908.....	81.5	84.7	80.5	81.8	86.1	94.8	84.9			
1909.....	83.1	86.2	83.4	81.1	86.3	95.1	85.9			
1910.....	96.9	88.8	87.8	85.7	90.1	94.2	88.9			
1911.....	90.2	91.0	91.6	88.1	95.7	87.5	92.3	94.9	95.4	93.3
1912.....	96.0	95.3	96.0	92.3	97.9	98.3	96.0	98.1	97.1	98.8
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914.....	100.8	100.5	102.4	101.0	101.4	101.9	101.3	101.0	106.2	94.7
1915.....	101.5	101.5	103.6	97.8	101.7	102.3	101.4	101.0	106.2	89.1
1916.....	102.4	106.9	105.8	102.2	105.9	111.7	105.8	119.4	115.1	109.5
1917.....	109.9	128.0	111.3	114.6	124.6†	130.8	119.0	129.2	128.0	130.2
1918.....	125.9	155.2	123.7	142.9	158.0	157.8	142.6	152.3	146.8	150.5
1919.....	148.2	180.1	145.9	163.2	183.9	170.5	165.3	180.2	180.2	169.8
1920.....	180.9	209.4	184.0	194.2	221.0	197.7	197.8	215.3	216.8	202.7
1921.....	170.5	186.8	193.3	192.1	195.9	208.3	191.2	190.6	202.0	152.6
1922.....	162.5	173.7	192.3	184.4	184.4	197.8	182.4	183.0	189.1	158.7
1923.....	166.4	174.0	188.9	186.2	186.4	197.8	183.3	181.7	196.1	170.4
1924.....	169.7	175.5	191.9	186.4	186.4	192.4	183.7	183.2	197.6	183.1
1925.....	170.4	175.4	192.8	187.8	186.4	167.6	179.7	186.3	195.5	178.7
1926.....	172.1	177.4	193.3	188.4	186.4	167.4	180.5	187.3	196.7	180.8
1927.....	179.3	178.1	195.0	189.9	198.4	167.9	184.3	187.7	199.4	182.8
1928.....	185.6	180.1	198.3	194.1	198.4	168.9	187.4	187.1	200.9	184.3
1929.....	197.5	184.6	202.3	198.6	204.3	168.9	192.7	187.8	202.1	185.6
1930.....	203.2	186.6	203.3	199.4	204.3	169.4	194.4	188.2	202.3	183.9
1931.....	195.7	182.9	205.1	198.6	199.2‡	169.4	191.8	183.4	197.3	163.0

*Simple average of six preceding columns.

†Including some increases effected near the end of the year.

‡Including a ten per cent decrease for certain classes toward the end of the year.

(a) Seven trades from 1901 to 1920, eight from 1921 to 1926, nine for 1927 to 1931.

(b) Five trades from 1901 to 1926, four for 1927 to 1931.

(c) Two trades from 1901 to 1920, four for 1921 and 1922, six from 1923 to 1931.

(d) Two classes from 1901 to 1920, five classes 1921 to 1931.

(e) Twenty-three classes.

(f) Four classes 1901 to 1920, twelve classes 1921 to 1931.

(g) The number of samples has been increased each year since 1920.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

Statistics of retail prices of a number of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rentals of workmen's houses in the industrial centres of Canada, chiefly cities with a population of 10,000 and upward, have been given in the *Labour Gazette* each month since January, 1910, the number of articles covered and the number of localities included being increased from time to time. The changes in the cost of these items as affecting family expenditure have been shown in the form of a table of the cost of a weekly family budget calculated from the average prices in all the localities each month, the amount of each article used for the calculation being determined according to its importance or representative character in workmen's family expenditure. As the number of items of food, fuel, etc., is relatively small and incomplete, the resulting figures are not suitable for showing either the actual expenditure of the average family or any standard of living, but the figures calculated have been issued for the purpose of showing the changes from month to month in certain items and as a basis for determining approximately the extent of changes in the cost of living. Since 1918 data have also been secured as to prices of clothing, boots, house furnishings and miscellaneous items, and since March, 1921, from time to time, usually at the beginning of each year, the *Labour Gazette* has contained a table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, constructed from the figures of the weekly family budget of food, fuel and rent above mentioned, with the addition of figures for clothing and sundries groups. These figures were issued as the result of tentative calculations pending the compilation of more complete data, and in January, 1927, the department was able to issue a new series of figures for the following groups; fuel and light, rent, clothing, and sundries, and this table has been brought down to date from month to month in the *Labour Gazette*. These figures have been calculated only as average for the Dominion and it is intended to make similar calculations for the provinces and some of the cities. In the calculation of these index numbers allowance is made for the importance of each article in the average expenditure of workmen's families.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers by groups with figures for all items back to 1914, prices in 1913 being taken as 100. It will be observed that the index declined steeply from June, 1920, when the peak was reached, until the summer of 1922. From 1922 until the spring of 1930 was a period of relative stability during which the index did not rise above 160 nor fall below 153, the changes occurring being mainly in foods. Since March, 1930, the index has declined substantially, due mainly to the fall in food prices, though clothing prices also are considerably lower.

In wholesale prices the decline in progress since 1925 became steep during 1930 and continued downward during the years 1931 and 1932. The index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (prices in 1926 as 100) was 69.1 in March, 1932, as compared with 75.1 in March, 1931, 91.8 in March, 1930, and 95.6 in March, 1929. The decrease has been most pronounced in farm products and raw materials, while the prices of manufactured goods declined less steeply, the index number for this group being down from 93.2 at the end of 1929 to 71.9 in March, 1932.

The index numbers of wholesale prices in Canada compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics have been given in summary tables from month to month in the *Labour Gazette* since first issued in 1924. Each month a brief review of the price changes in other countries has been given also, and in the January, April, July and October issues there appeared tables of index numbers in various countries, along with those for Canada, the latter including index numbers of wholesale prices compiled and issued by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Nova Scotia and Professor Michell of McMaster University.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1932*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items	—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items
Dec. 1914..	108	98	97	103	100	103	Mar. 1928..	149	159	156	155	166	156
Dec. 1915..	111	96	94	115	110	107	June 1928..	146	158	157	157	166	155
Dec. 1916..	138	109	95	136	122	124	Sept. 1928..	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1917..	167	125	102	158	134	143	Dec. 1928..	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1918..	186	146	111	185	151	162	Mar. 1929..	153	158	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1919..	201	148	122	210	164	176	June 1929..	149	157	158	157	166	156
Dec. 1920..	202	200	142	232	173	190	Sept. 1929..	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1921..	150	172	150	177	173	161	Dec. 1929..	161	157	158	156	166	160
Mar. 1922..	144	169	151	165	173	157	Jan. 1930..	162	157	158	156	166	160
June 1922..	139	167	154	165	174	156	Feb. 1930..	161	157	158	155	166	160
Sept. 1922..	140	179	155	162	174	157	Mar. 1930..	159	157	158	155	166	159
Dec. 1922..	142	177	155	162	174	157	April 1930..	153	157	158	155	166	157
Mar. 1923..	147	178	156	163	173	159	May 1930..	152	156	160	155	166	157
June 1923..	139	169	158	163	173	156	June 1930..	151	156	160	155	166	157
Sept. 1923..	142	171	158	164	172	157	July 1930..	149	156	160	155	166	156
Dec. 1923..	146	172	158	164	171	159	Aug. 1930..	145	156	160	155	166	155
Mar. 1924..	144	169	158	160	171	157	Sept. 1930..	141	156	160	148	165	152
June 1924..	134	163	158	160	170	153	Oct. 1930..	141	156	160	148	165	152
Sept. 1924..	140	163	158	159	169	154	Nov. 1930..	140	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1924..	144	162	158	159	169	156	Dec. 1930..	138	156	160	148	165	151
Mar. 1925..	146	162	158	160	168	156	Jan. 1931..	134	156	160	148	165	150
June 1925..	142	159	158	160	168	155	Feb. 1931..	129	156	160	142	164	146
Sept. 1925..	147	160	158	159	167	156	Mar. 1931..	124	156	160	141	164	145
Dec. 1925..	157	166	158	159	166	160	April 1931..	121	155	160	137	164	142
Mar. 1926..	156	166	158	157	166	159	May 1931..	116	154	158	137	164	140
June 1926..	151	162	156	157	166	157	June 1931..	111	153	158	137	164	138
Sept. 1926..	149	160	156	157	166	156	July 1931..	110	154	158	131	163	137
Dec. 1926..	152	162	156	157	166	157	Aug. 1931..	112	153	158	131	163	138
Mar. 1927..	151	161	156	157	166	157	Sept. 1931..	109	151	158	127	163	136
June 1927..	148	158	156	154	166	155	Oct. 1931..	107	152	158	127	163	135
Sept. 1927..	148	158	156	155	166	155	Nov. 1931..	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1927..	152	158	156	155	166	157	Dec. 1931..	107	152	158	127	163	135
							Jan. 1932..	105	152	158	123	162	133
							Feb. 1932..	100	151	158	123	162	132
							Mar. 1932..	99	151	158	123	162	131

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries 20%.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

A record of fatal accidents in industry is maintained by the department and a list of such accidents is given quarterly in the *Labour Gazette*, while a summary for each year with analytical tables is given in March in the following year. The statistics include accidents to workers during the course of or incidental to their employment, and also fatalities due to industrial diseases listed with fatal accidents by the provincial workmen's compensation boards. The records are compiled from reports from Dominion and provincial authorities, from *Labour Gazette* correspondents and from newspapers, the various reports being verified and checked to avoid duplication. The published record has in recent years been confined to fatal accidents, but the annual compilation for 1931 given in the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1932, contained a summary table of both fatal and non-fatal accidents recorded by the various provincial workmen's compensation boards.

The accompanying table shows the fatal accidents during 1931 by industries and by months, with figures as to the numbers employed in each industry and percentages of fatalities, and also a comparison with 1930. The figures given for 1930 include revisions made since their publication a year earlier.

The number of fatalities recorded for 1931 was 1,135, as compared with 1,655 for 1930. It will be seen that construction accounted for the largest number, namely, 206 or 18·15 per cent of the total followed by transportation with 199 or 17·53 per cent, agriculture with 162 or 14·27 per cent, and mining with 154 or 13·57 per cent. Electric light and power, however, showed the highest rate per thousand workers employed, namely 2·72, followed by water transportation with 2·32 per thousand, coal mining with 2·30 per thousand, metal-liferous mining with 2·16 per thousand, logging with 1·83 per thousand, non-metallic mineral mining with 1·20 per thousand and construction with 1·11 per thousand, rates in other industries and sub-groups being below one per thousand, the manufacture of chemical and allied products having a rate of ·81 per thousand, and the manufacture of non-metallic mineral products a rate of ·77 per thousand.

An analysis by causes of fatalities showed the largest number under the category "By moving trains, vehicles, etc.," namely, 292. Next in order came "Falls of persons," causing 231 fatalities, followed by "Dangerous substances," causing 165 fatalities, of which 54 were due to electric current, 32 to explosive substances and 9 to mine explosions. "Falling objects" caused 145 fatalities, while animals caused 43 fatalities. Industrial diseases, strains, etc., resulted in 27 fatalities.

A compilation by provinces showed 393 industrial fatalities in Ontario, 268 in Quebec, 156 in British Columbia, 88 in Nova Scotia, 76 in Manitoba, 68 in Alberta, 55 in Saskatchewan, 26 in New Brunswick, and 5 in Prince Edward Island.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1931 BY MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES

Industry	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total 1931	Per cent of total	Estimated number of employees	Ratio of fatalities in 1931 per 1,000 employees	Total fatalities in 1930 (e)	Per cent of total (e)	Ratio of fatalities in 1930 per 1,000 employees (e)
<i>Agriculture</i>	10	16	12	12	12	12	21	17	14	13	13	16	162	14.27	(a) 1,041,618	0.16	122	7.38	0.12
<i>Logging</i>	4	11	6	7	11	8	6	5	4	5	4	2	73	6.43	(a) 39,815	1.83	175	10.55	4.40
<i>Fishing and Trapping</i>	1	4	3	1	3	1	1	...	6	5	6	2	33	2.91	(f) 63,836	0.52	56	2.18	0.56
<i>Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying</i>	11	8	12	11	20	12	12	13	12	16	18	9	154	13.57	(c) 89,200	1.73	258	15.59	2.89
Metalliferous mining....	6	2	5	3	12	5	8	5	4	8	6	2	66	5.82	30,623	2.16	122	7.37	3.98
Coal mining.....	5	4	5	7	8	5	1	5	4	8	10	5	67	5.90	29,172	2.30	106	6.40	3.63
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.....	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	2	11	0.97	9,183	1.20	15	0.91	1.63
Structural materials....	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	2	...	10	0.88	20,222	0.49	15	0.91	0.74
<i>Manufacturing</i>	7	14	17	14	13	10	12	11	9	10	7	5	129	11.37	(d) 625,740	0.21	196	11.84	0.31
Vegetable foods, drinks and tobacco.....	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	3	3	2	15	1.32	66,669	0.22	15	0.91	0.22
Animal foods.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	0.26	39,204	0.08	8	0.48	0.20
Textiles and clothing....	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	0.44	113,724	0.04	6	0.36	0.05
Leather, fur and products.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	5	0.44	28,573	0.17	1	0.06	0.03
Rubber products.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,095	...	1	0.06	0.06
Saw and planing mill products.....	1	2	2	4	3	1	2	1	...	2	2	...	21	1.85	56,993	0.37	48	2.90	0.84
Wood products.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	0.27	25,684	0.12	8	0.48	0.31
Pulp, paper and paper products.....	1	2	4	1	2	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	16	1.41	41,590	0.38	24	1.45	0.58
Printing and publishing....	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	0.35	33,738	0.12	2	0.12	0.06
Iron, steel and products....	1	4	4	2	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	18	1.59	119,199	0.15	46	2.78	0.39
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.35	28,042	0.14	8	0.49	0.29
Non-metallic mineral products.....	2	4	1	4	3	1	2	...	2	1	1	1	22	1.94	28,650	0.77	18	1.09	0.63
Chemical and allied products.....	...	1	1	1	...	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	13	1.15	16,130	0.81	10	0.60	0.62
Miscellaneous products....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,449	...	1	0.06	0.10
<i>Construction</i>	11	11	15	18	17	20	22	25	18	26	14	9	206	18.15	(a) 185,202	1.11	324	19.53	1.75
Buildings and structures.....	3	4	2	12	10	10	7	6	3	6	2	1	66	5.82	...	...	132	7.97	...
Railway.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	10	0.88	...	...	13	0.79	...
Shipbuilding.....	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.26	8,903	0.34	4	0.24	0.45
Highway and bridge.....	3	2	4	1	2	7	6	13	7	16	10	4	74	6.52	...	...	65	3.93	...
Miscellaneous.....	5	4	9	5	2	3	6	5	5	3	2	4	53	4.67	...	...	110	6.65	...
<i>Electric Light and Power</i> ..	3	3	4	2	2	8	6	6	5	1	3	1	44	3.88	(b) 16,164	2.72	42	2.54	2.60
<i>Transportation and Public Utilities</i>	21	19	12	13	14	24	14	15	18	20	16	13	199	17.53	...	...	327	19.76	...
Steam railways.....	10	10	6	9	7	9	5	7	9	6	1	6	85	7.49	(c) 174,485	0.49	142	8.58	0.81
Street and elec. railways.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	5	0.44	(c) 18,340	0.27	8	0.48	0.44
Water transportation....	5	4	1	1	4	6	5	4	3	10	8	2	53	4.67	(a) 22,846	2.32	101	6.10	4.42
Air transportation.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.35	...	...	12	0.73	...
Local transportation....	6	1	4	1	2	5	2	3	1	3	6	3	37	3.26	(a) 47,923	0.77	46	2.78	0.96
Storage.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	6	0.53	...	...	4	0.24	...
Telegraphs and telephones.....	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	9	0.79	(c) 32,959	0.27	14	0.85	0.42
<i>Trade</i>	4	9	3	3	2	3	5	3	4	...	1	4	41	3.61	(a) 310,439	0.13	58	3.51	0.19
Wholesale.....	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	10	0.88	...	...	15	0.91	...
Retail.....	3	7	2	3	2	2	4	2	3	...	1	2	31	2.73	...	...	43	2.60	...
<i>Finance</i>.....	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.26	(a) 61,301	0.06	...	...	...
<i>Service</i>	1	6	2	8	15	11	13	12	10	5	1	7	91	8.02	(a) 547,073	0.17	117	7.07	0.21
Public administration....	...	2	...	6	10	7	7	10	5	1	...	3	51	4.49	94,541	0.54	73	4.41	0.77
Recreational.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	0.27	7,807	0.38	8	0.48	1.02
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.09	...	...	4	0.24	...
Custom and repair.....	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	11	0.97	48,782	0.23	14	0.85	0.29
Personal and domestic.....	...	1	1	...	2	2	2	1	4	...	...	2	15	1.32	214,552	0.07	13	0.79	0.06
Professional establishments.....	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	10	0.88	181,391	0.06	5	0.30	0.03
<i>Total</i>	73	102	86	89	110	110	112	107	100	101	83	69	1,135	100.00	...	...	1,657	100.00	...

(a) Census of 1931. (b) Annual census of industry 1929. (c) Annual census of industry 1930. (d) Annual census of industry 1928. (e) Revised figures for 1930. (f) Fishermen only 1930.

V. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

This chapter constitutes the twenty-fifth annual report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, covering proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, chapter 112, R.S.C., 1927, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

Legislation designed to give full effect to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act within their respective territories was enacted during the fiscal year by the Legislatures of Quebec and Ontario, that in the case of Quebec coming into force on the day of its sanction, February 19, 1932, while the Ontario statute, which received Royal Assent on March 29, 1932, two days before the close of the fiscal year, is to come into force on proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor. Each provincial statute provides for the adoption by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor of future amendments to the Dominion Act. Also the Ontario statute excludes from its application any commission whose members are appointed by the Crown, and provides for the repeal of the Ontario Trades Disputes Act, which was passed in 1894.

It will be recalled that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in a judgment delivered on January 20, 1925, declared the Act in its then existing form not to be within the competence of the Dominion Parliament in so far as it related to disputes within provincial jurisdiction. Amendments were accordingly adopted during the parliamentary session of 1925 restricting the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to disputes in connection with works, undertakings or business which are clearly within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, and enabling its application to disputes within the exclusive control of any province which are made subject to the provisions of the federal Act by provincial legislation. British Columbia took the initial step in 1925 towards making the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act fully operative within the province. The British Columbia measure was followed by similar legislation during 1926 in the provinces of Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba, and during 1928 in Alberta.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' OPERATIONS

Applications under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from its inception on March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1932, numbered 772. Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were granted in 515 cases, leaving 257 disputes which were either settled by other agencies than those provided by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, or in which it was found that the machinery of the statute could not be utilized. In only thirty-eight cases was the cessation of work which threatened not averted, or the strike which had been already entered upon not ended.

THE FISCAL YEAR 1931-32

Twenty applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received during 1931-32; twenty-one disputes figure, however, in the record, proceedings having been continued over from the preceding fiscal year in one case. Over 40,400 employees were directly concerned

in these disputes, which were distributed amongst different industries as follows: coal mining, four; steam railways, five; street and electric railways, three; shipping, two; telephones, one; light and power, four; and disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the statute, two.

Six boards were established and a Royal Commission was appointed in accordance with the terms of the statute, all but one of these bodies reporting during the fiscal year. A report was received also from a board constituted during a preceding period. No interruption of work occurred following the award of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and a strike which had been entered upon before certain matters in dispute were referred to a Royal Commission was terminated shortly after the commission commenced its inquiry.

All reports and minority reports made by boards or members of boards established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were, as required by the statute, published in the *Labour Gazette*, the official monthly journal of the Department of Labour.

With respect to the thirteen applications in connection with which boards were not granted, mediation by departmental officials resulted in the settlement of six disputes, one application was allowed to remain in abeyance, one was withdrawn, one was defective, and three applications were under consideration when the fiscal year closed. In the case of one dispute falling outside the direct scope of the statute, consent to the establishment of a board was withheld by the employer.

Analysed by causes, fifteen of the twenty-one applications dealt with during the year related to disputes arising out of wage reductions, the proposed decrease in eleven cases being 10 per cent. The causes of the six other disputes were as follows: employees' request for increased wages and improved working conditions, two; alleged violation of agreement by company, two; employees' request for renewal of agreement with certain adjustments, one; and alleged unjust dismissal of certain employees, one.

The features of the year's proceedings may be briefly noted.

COAL MINING DISPUTES

Four applications related to disputes in the coal mining industry. A Royal Commission was appointed in connection with one dispute; in two cases Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established, while in the fourth case, that of a dispute between the Intercolonial Coal Company, Limited, of Westville, N.S., and its employees being members of Local Union No. 50, Mine Workers' Union of Canada, direct negotiations were renewed as a result of departmental mediation and board proceedings became unnecessary.

A working agreement was successfully negotiated by the board which dealt with differences between the Mohawk Bituminous Mines, Limited, of Bellevue, Alta., and its coal miners, being members of local union No. 74, District 18, United Mine Workers of America. The board consisted of Mr. L. W. Brockington, of Calgary, Alta., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other board members, Messrs. W. S. Henderson, of Calgary, and William Potter, of Wayne, Alta., nominated by the company and employees, respectively.

Just as the year closed a board was constituted to deal with a dispute concerning wages and working conditions which had arisen between various coal operators in the Drumheller district, Alta., and their employees being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America. Both the operators and the miners applied for a board in this case. The employees numbered approximately 1,400, while the employers included the Jewel Collieries, Limited, Midland Coal Mining Company, Limited, Rosedale Coal Company, Limited, West-

ern Gem Coal Company, Limited, Thomas Coal Company, Limited, Newcastle Coal Company, Limited, Alberta Block Coal Company, and the Star Coal Mines, Limited.

Royal Commission

A dispute between various mine owners and their employees in that portion of southeastern Saskatchewan comprising the lignite coal mining area in the vicinity of Estevan and Bienfait, was referred on September 18, 1931, to a Royal Commission appointed under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act. This action was taken in accordance with section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which reads as follows:—

"Where in any industry any strike or lockout has occurred, or seems to the minister to be imminent, and in the public interest or for any other reason it seems to the minister expedient, the minister, on the application of any municipality interested, or of the mayor, reeve, or other head officer or acting head officer thereof, or of his own motion, may, without application of either of the parties to the dispute, strike, or lockout, whether it involves one or more employers or employees in the employ of one or more employers, establish a Board under this Act in respect of any dispute, or strike or lockout, or may in any such case, if it seems to him expedient, either with or without an application from any interested party, recommend to the Governor in Council the appointment of some person or persons as commissioner or commissioners under the provisions of the Inquiries Act to inquire into the dispute, strike or lockout, or into any matters or circumstances connected therewith."

A strike had been in progress in the Estevan-Bienfait field since September 7, 1931. The mine operators refused to negotiate with or recognize the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, which had recently organized the district. Other causes of unrest included reductions in wage schedules during the latter part of 1930 and during 1931, and the fear, based on statements of the operators during the summer of 1931, that further reductions would be made when the fall season opened; certain unsatisfactory working conditions in the mines; certain unsatisfactory living conditions in the mining camps, etc. The employees involved numbered approximately 600, of whom only about 200 were working when the strike occurred, the operations for the season having just commenced.

The provincial authorities endeavoured on several occasions to get the conflicting forces together, but their efforts were without success.

On September 17 an application was received in the federal Department of Labour from the Mayor of the Town of Estevan and the Reeve of the Municipality of Coalfields for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to inquire into this dispute, neither of the parties directly concerned having made application. In accordance with section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, quoted above, His Honour Judge Edmund R. Wylie, District Court Judge of the Judicial District of Estevan, was appointed a commissioner under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act to investigate and report upon the dispute in question or any matters or circumstances connected therewith, including the causes and circumstances which led to a cessation of work in the various mining and other industries at or near Estevan or elsewhere in southeastern Saskatchewan during the early part of September, 1931. A concurrent commission was issued to Judge Wylie by the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan.

Subsequently the Chief Conciliation Officer of the federal Labour Department was despatched to Estevan with a view to bringing about, if possible, a resumption of work pending the inquiry. The officer spent several days in the area, meeting the operators and the executive of the miners, and was hopeful at one time of being able to effect a settlement. Notwithstanding his efforts, however, it was found impossible to bring the parties into accord.

The conciliation officer reported on September 25 that negotiations had failed. On September 26 the commissioner was instructed by the Dominion Government to proceed with the inquiry forthwith, and arrangements were made

by him for an organization meeting to take place on the morning of September 30. In the meantime, however, on September 29, a riot developed in the town of Estevan, three miners being fatally wounded, a number of persons injured, including several police and citizens, and considerable property being damaged. The disturbance arose when the municipal authorities refused to allow the miners to parade through the streets.

On October 6, after the commission had been sitting for one day, negotiations were arranged through the mediation of the provincial authorities, as a result of which a tentative agreement was reached whereby the men returned to work on October 7 pending a further conference. During the second conference held on October 19 and 20, the commission adjourned to facilitate the negotiations, and counsel for the commission was placed at the disposal of the parties, as well as all evidence taken up to that date. A large number of points were settled and a wage schedule was agreed upon pending the report of the commission.

The inquiry by the commission was chiefly directed towards the dispute as affecting six of the deep seam mines in southeastern Saskatchewan, namely: Bienfait Mines, Limited, Eastern Collieries of Bienfait, Limited, Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Company, Limited, Western Dominion Collieries, Limited, Crescent Collieries, Limited, and National Mines, Limited. The smaller underground mines in the area also had some special difficulties which were presented to the commission. One of the larger underground mines, the Shand, had been permanently closed. A brick and pottery plant in the vicinity of Estevan which had been affected by the strike and in which work had been resumed on September 23, as well as a briquetting plant located near Bienfait and a stripping plant near Estevan, in neither of which had there been labour trouble, came only indirectly within the scope of the inquiry.

Judge Wylie conducted an extensive investigation into all phases of the dispute and made a survey of the lignite coal mining industry as a whole. He personally visited and examined all the mines from which complaints as to wage schedules or working conditions had been received. The assistance was secured of counsel, mining engineers, accountants, inspectors of weights and measures, and sanitary inspectors, from whom reports were obtained on the finances of the various mining companies, the conditions of the mines and their methods of operation, wage scales, condition of houses for miners, rentals, and the operations of company stores. One hundred and sixty-two documents were filed with the commission.

The commissioner's report, which was received in the department on January 29, 1932, comprised 147 pages, accompanied by 2,533 pages of evidence given by 103 witnesses. The report dealt in detail with each feature of the dispute in each separate mine, as well as matters of general application to all the mines. A number of persons who had been charged with taking part in the parade and the riot which followed having been committed for trial, this phase of the discord was not covered by the report. A series of remedies were suggested by the commissioner in connection with inspection of the mines, improvement in living conditions, hours worked by the miners and methods of payment, and an increased market for Saskatchewan lignite coal. His recommendations included the following: that the agreements arrived at between the operators and the men during the conference held on October 19 and 20 continue in force until September 1, 1932, and that wage schedules for the following year or longer be arranged by conference between the operators and their employees; that the miners be paid on a mine-run basis in every mine where the change of system can be reasonably effected; that, pending revision of the schedules, pay for normal conditions of timbering in the rooms continue to be included in the tonnage rate, but that abnormal conditions be paid for at the present rate for

timbering in entries, or at such other rate as may be agreed upon; that on revision of wage schedules the man qualified to have charge of a working face be paid a higher wage rate than the man not qualified; that the Provincial Government consider the advisability of including all mining camps outside of an incorporated village in a separate unit or health district; that operators be required to keep all employees' houses in mining camps in reasonably good repair and provide the camp with a sufficient supply of good drinking water; that the amount deducted for medical services and sick fund be paid out by the operator as directed by the men; and that the Provincial Government ascertain and fix the heat values and other values of the coal mined in the different districts of Saskatchewan, as well as of the coal of the larger producing mines, and consider the advisability of introducing legislation to have the output from these mines sold under a trade name, and the name of the mine and the area in which it is situated designated.

Judge Wylie also recommended reconsideration by the Canada Fuel Board of the existing subvention rate; the strict enforcement of all provisions of the provincial Mines Act and Regulations; a more thorough inspection of the mines and the submission by mines inspectors of more detailed reports; the inspection of tiple scales once every year by the Inspector of Weights and Measures, and that the check weighmen or a representative committee from any mine be allowed to apply for further inspection at any time. In addition some twenty-five amendments to the provincial Mines Act were advocated.

STEAM RAILWAY DISPUTES

The Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway (subsidiary railways: the Dominion Atlantic Railway, Quebec Central Railway, Northern Alberta Railways, and Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway) applied on October 30, 1931, for the establishment of a board to deal with a proposed ten per cent decrease in wages affecting locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen and hostlers, conductors, trainmen and yardmen, and telegraphers, assistant agents and linemen. Thirty days' notice had been given by the companies on September 15, 1931, of the intended change in wages directly affecting 26,500 employees throughout Canada. The personnel of the board was as follows: Mr. James Macdonnell, of Toronto, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the board, Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., of Winnipeg, Man., nominated by the employing companies, and Dr. J. C. Hemmeon, of Montreal, P.Q., the employees' nominee. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Pitblado, and recommended that a 10 per cent reduction in the basic rates of pay of the employees concerned should be put into effect as from November 15, 1931. Dr. Hemmeon submitted a minority report dissenting from this recommendation. The board's findings were accepted by the employing companies, who stated that they were prepared to negotiate with the representatives of the classes of employees mentioned looking to the revision of the existing agreements in accordance with the board's recommendations. Pending such discussion the railways applied the 10 per cent wage reduction on pay rolls commencing with that for the last half of November. The employees rejected the board's recommendations and on December 3 wrote the department protesting against the retroactive feature of the wage decrease, claiming such action to be in violation of section 58 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and requesting an opinion on this point. Also the employees on December 12 served a notice on the railways with respect to wages earned subsequent to November 15, stating that payment on the basis of the board's award would be received and accepted by the employees only on account and as a partial payment.

The employees' protest was referred for consideration to the Department of Justice, which expressed the following opinion upholding the employees' contention:—

Referring to your letter of the 8th instant and the conversations which you have had with officers of this department with regard to the further dispute which has arisen between the railways and certain classes of their employees over the recommendation of the Board of Conciliation to the effect that wage reductions should take effect from November 15, I have given this matter very careful consideration and have noted the arguments of both sides which you submitted.

Section 58 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act provides that no change shall be made in the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours until a board has dealt with the matter and a copy of its report has been delivered to the parties affected.

Section 27 provides that the board may make a recommendation as to the date from which the proposed change in conditions should commence.

It is a fundamental rule of English law that the provisions of a statute should not be construed so as to have a retroactive operation unless its language is such as to plainly require such a construction. In interpreting statutes the general scope and purview of an Act must be kept in mind and it seems to me that there is no doubt that the Act governing this matter was enacted as a conciliatory measure in an endeavour to minimize the danger of industrial unrest in the country. Parliament evidently considered that the public interest required the enactment of section 58 and no doubt they had in mind the general rule that every enactment is to be construed as prospective unless it is necessary to the operation of the Act that retrospective effect be given to it. Furthermore if an enactment is expressed in language which is fairly capable of either interpretation it ought to be construed as prospective only.

Section 27 of the Act can be given its full effect by construing it prospectively, and I do not think that the section clearly indicates that Parliament intended that a board should interfere with vested rights so as to deprive the men of any rights which they had prior to a decision or finding of a board.

Direct negotiations between officials of the railways and representatives of the various classes of employees concerned were subsequently re-opened and continued for several weeks. On February 4, 1932, an agreement was reached providing for a 10 per cent deduction from each employee's pay cheque from December 1, 1931, to January 31, 1933, basic rates of pay to remain unchanged, and, in order that further negotiations might be carried on, the railways to notify the employees on or after December 1, 1932, should business conditions not sufficiently improve to enable them to pay the full basic rates at the termination of the agreement. The deduction from the pay cheques for the second half of November was refunded to the employees.

An application was received in the department on November 11, 1931, from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in connection with a dispute which had arisen with its clerks, freight handlers and station employees and various subsidiary groups, namely, freight handlers, West Saint John; sub-foremen and freight checkers, West Saint John; gang foremen, checkers, coopers, sealers and porters, Montreal wharf; shop clerks, Angus; stores department employees; pursers and freight clerks, British Columbia lake and river steamers; freight shed and baggage room staffs. British Columbia Coast Steamship Service, Victoria; freight shed and baggage room staffs, Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway; waterfront freight handlers, Vancouver; stores employees, British Columbia Coast Service, Victoria. Five thousand employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which was caused by the company's proposal to put a 10 per cent wage reduction into effect. The employees protested the inclusion in the application of certain groups of employees who, they claimed, were covered by separate agreements and whose wages had not yet been made the subject of discussion with the employing company. This point was taken up by the department with the representatives of the company and of the employees concerned, between whom a conference was arranged in which officers of the department participated. As a result of the discussion the employees withdrew their protest with respect to the form of the company's application. A board was established, composed of the Hon. Mr. Justice R. A. E. Greenshields, of Montreal,

third member and chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members; Mr. Errol M. McDougall, K.C., and Prof. J. T. Culliton, both of Montreal, nominees of the company and employees, respectively. The report of the board was unanimous and was accompanied by a signed agreement between the parties concerned providing for a 10 per cent deduction from each employee's pay cheque from March 1, 1932, to February 28, 1933, basic rates of pay to remain unchanged, and, in order that further negotiations might be carried on, the railway to notify the employees on or after January 15, 1933, should business conditions not sufficiently improve to enable the company to pay the full basic rates at the termination of the agreement.

A unanimous report was received on April 23, 1931, from the board established in August, 1929, to deal with a dispute between the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company and its clerks, freight handlers, station and stores department employees, represented by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The report stated that the wages and working conditions of the employees affected had been substantially improved since the board had commenced its inquiry, but that the question of the positions of a personal and confidential nature to be exempt from the proposed agreement remained a matter of controversy, and suggested that the proper officials of the Department of Labour assist in determining these exceptions. An officer of the department was instrumental in promoting negotiations on this point, and it is understood that the matter was subsequently settled.

An application was received on September 9, 1931, from machinists and helpers, numbering approximately 4,000, employed in the repair shops of the Canadian National Railways and being members of the International Association of Machinists. In the spring of 1930 the Canadian National Railways, in order to effect economies in expenses, reduced the working hours of the shop forces from forty-four to forty per week as provided by the terms of agreement. On September 4 a further reduction in working hours was put into effect, all main shop forces being required to lay off every alternate Friday for the remainder of the year, the average working hours per week being accordingly reduced to thirty-six. The International Association of Machinists protested against the latter arrangement, claiming a violation of the existing agreement. The Hon. Senator Robertson, Minister of Labour, discussed the situation with a committee of the machinists' union, and, in view of the temporary character of the arrangement of which complaint was made in the application, it was decided for the time being to hold the matter in abeyance.

Proposed wage reductions were also the subject of two applications under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act which were submitted to the department during the year by the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company. One application related to a dispute with its maintenance of way employees, members of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, and the other application to differences with its telegraphers, members of Quebec Division No. 115 of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. Officers of the department conferred with the management of the company and with representatives of the two groups of employees concerned, and, as a result of their mediation, a settlement was effected in each case.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY DISPUTES

Three boards were established during the year to deal with disputes arising in the street railway industry, the companies affected being the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, the Winnipeg Electric Company and the Hull Electric Railway. Wage reductions proposed by the employer were the cause of the dispute in each instance.

The recommendation of the board which dealt with the dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and its employees being members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, was in effect that no change should be made in existing wage rates. The board member nominated by the company, Mr. Redmond Quain, K.C., dissented from the recommendation and submitted a minority report. The board's findings, which were signed by the chairman, Mr. A. C. Boyce, K.C., and the employees' nominee on the board, Mr. H. J. Burns, were rejected by the company. An agreement was subsequently reached between the parties concerned based on the recommendations contained in the minority report, the company, in adopting the wage decrease, making certain slight adjustments in favour of the men.

The personnel of the board constituted in October, 1931, to deal with differences between the Winnipeg Electric Company and its motormen, conductors, busmen, mechanical department employees, trackmen and gas work employees, members of the Street Railway Employees' Units of the One Big Union, was as follows: Mr. W. J. Christie, of Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by the minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the board, Messrs. Ernest T. Leech, K.C., and R. B. Russell, both of Winnipeg, nominees of the company and employees, respectively. After the board had been functioning for some days a protest was received in the department from the employees claiming that section 58 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which provides that the relations of the parties are to remain unchanged pending proceedings before a board, had been violated by the company, which had put the winter schedule into effect and thereby increased the working hours from seven to eight per day. Inquiry showed the seven-hour day to have been a temporary arrangement to which the company had agreed at the employees' request in order to insure employment for a number of men who otherwise would have been laid off when the summer schedule had been put into operation. Inasmuch as the subject matter before the board related to wages only, and the change made in the working hours was merely a reversion to normal conditions, the department's view, which was supported by the Department of Justice, was that the changed condition of employment was not of a character contrary to the spirit of the statute.

A few days later the department received telegrams from Mr. A. Hume, secretary of the committee representing the employees, and from Mr. R. B. Russell, the men's nominee on the board, protesting the eligibility of the chairman, claiming that he had a direct pecuniary interest in the matter in dispute through being a shareholder of the company and that he was therefore disqualified to act as board member. On this point the chairman submitted a statutory declaration indicating that, while he acted as a joint trustee in regard to certain shares of stock in the Winnipeg Electric Company owned by a person resident in England, he personally did not then own and never had owned any shares or bonds in the company. The situation was carefully considered and Messrs. Hume and Russell were notified that the departmental view was that the chairman was not disqualified as having a direct pecuniary interest in the issue of the dispute.

On December 3 a further telegram was received from Mr. Russell, claiming that the two other board members had signed and dispatched the board report without his knowing its contents and being supplied with a copy of the same. On this point the chairman placed on record in the department a statement indicating that the report was discussed on December 3 by the board with all members present and that Mr. Russell refused to sign the board's award. At this meeting the three members agreed that there was no necessity for having any further board meetings, and the chairman told Mr. Russell that he would forward him a copy of the report during the following morning in order that he

would have the report before him when drafting his minority report. The report was accordingly mailed to the department, and subsequently that evening Mr. Russell requested another board meeting, which was held on the morning of the 4th. A copy of the report was submitted to Mr. Russell for signature, which, if he would sign it, would take the place of the report already forwarded to the department. Mr. Russell, however, again refused to sign the report.

The report of the board, which was signed by the chairman and Mr. Leech, the member nominated by the Winnipeg Electric Company, supported the company's proposal to reduce wages 10 per cent, the reduction to date as from December 1, 1931. Mr. Russell presented a minority report, dissenting from this recommendation. The board's award was rejected by the men. Direct negotiations were subsequently reopened and continued for some weeks. A settlement not having been reached on January 7, 1932, the street railway employees voted five to one in favour of a strike. At this stage the threatened tie-up was averted by the intervention of His Worship the Mayor of Winnipeg. An officer of the department also spent some days in Winnipeg and was in close touch with the mayor and with both sides to the dispute. Negotiations proceeded from time to time and on January 27 word reached the department that the gas work employees had made a separate agreement with the company accepting the 10 per cent reduction commencing February 1. A couple of days later the department was notified that an agreement had been reached between representatives of the Winnipeg Electric Company and its street railway employees, under the terms of which the men were to work eight hours per day from December 1 to April 30 at the 10 per cent wage reduction, and seven hours per day from May 1 to November 30 at $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent reduction, making an average wage decrease for the year of approximately 6 per cent.

The board established in connection with a dispute between the Hull Electric Railway and its motormen, conductors, trackmen, etc., members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, had not yet made its report when the fiscal year closed.

SHIPPING DISPUTES

An application was received in the Department of Labour on April 25, 1931, from various tug-boat owners, being members of the B.C. Tow Boat Owners' Association, namely: Gilley Brothers, Limited, Blue Band Navigation Company, Limited, Canadian Western Lumber Company, Limited, Joseph Mayers, M. R. Cliff Towing Company, Limited, Pacific (Coyle) Navigation Company, Limited, McKenzie Barge and Derrick Company, Limited, Vancouver Tugboat Company, Limited, McKeen & Wilson, Limited, Gulf of Georgia Towing Company, Limited, Young and Gore Tugboat Company, Limited, Pacific Salvage Company, Limited, Island Tug and Barge Company, Limited, and Marpole Towing Company, Limited. The employees concerned in this dispute were masters and mates, members of the Canadian Merchant Service Guild, the application stating that one hundred and fifty were directly affected and three hundred and fifty indirectly. A reduction in wages had been put into effect by certain employers. The men demanded restoration of the former wage rates and that all employers should agree to pay these rates for a period of one year; also that certain new working conditions should be introduced. A strike occurred on April 21 of the masters and mates employed by all tow boat owners who had declined to sign the agreement proposed by the men. On April 23 the marine engineers affected joined in the strike. The western representative of the department kept in close touch with the situation and held several conferences with the disputing parties, meeting both sides separately and jointly. A settlement was not reached, however, and the application was

withdrawn by the employers on May 5. Subsequently the members of the masters and mates' organization voted in favour of calling a sympathetic strike on all passenger and freight boats on the Pacific coast, but action was postponed until the arrival in Vancouver of the Hon. Senator Robertson, Minister of Labour, who was visiting the Pacific coast in connection with other matters. On June 20, at his suggestion, it was agreed to carry on further negotiations, but no settlement was effected. The strike terminated on July 10, about 50 per cent of the men being reinstated on the basis of the 10 per cent reduction. The remainder had either been replaced or their services were not needed.

Marine engineers employed in the British Columbia Lake and River Service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and being members of Council No. 7, National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., made application during May, 1931, for the establishment of a board. Notification by the company of a ten per cent reduction in wages effective as from May 1, 1931, was stated to be the cause of the dispute, fifteen employees being directly affected. The department took the matter up immediately with the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who advised that for the time being the company would refrain from making any alteration in the wage rates of the employees in question.

TELEPHONE DISPUTE

Employees of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, Limited, being members of the Telephone Workers' Association of New Brunswick, applied in July, 1931, for the establishment of a Conciliation Board. A 10 per cent reduction in wages was the cause of the dispute, 170 employees being directly affected, and 340 indirectly. Officers of the department held several interviews with the parties concerned and, as a result of their mediation, an agreement was reached, the employees accepting the company's concession that all male employees receiving \$1,000 or less per year would not be subject to the 10 per cent wage reduction, with the understanding that, as soon as the company's financial standing warranted, the former wage rates would be re-established. The company also agreed to show no discrimination against any employee or any member of the committee. The application was subsequently withdrawn by the employees.

LIGHT AND POWER DISPUTES

Disputes in the light and power industry were the subject of four applications under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the fiscal year.

Employees of the corporation of the city of Edmonton in the electric light and power house departments, also the telephone, street railway, water works and engineer's departments, applied for a board to deal with a dispute concerning certain wage decreases proposed by the civic authorities. The employees directly concerned, numbering 247, were members of (1) the Edmonton Branch of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, and assisting labourers, and (2) Edmonton Civic Employees' Union No. 30, and seasonal labourers. A representative of the department visited Edmonton and held several conferences with the city officials and representatives of the employees, but was unable to effect a settlement. The city's proposals for a wage reduction had been already accepted by a substantial majority of all civic employees. Also a number of the applicants did not appear to be engaged in employment coming within the direct scope of the statute, and a board was not established.

Electrical workers in the employ of the Winnipeg Electric Company submitted an application in connection with a dispute arising out of a wage reduction of 10 per cent proposed by the company. The employees directly affected were foremen, linemen, cablemen, station maintenance wiremen, metermen,

lamp trimmers, troublemen, and helpers for each of the above classes, members of Locals Nos. 1037 and 435 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. An officer of the department discussed this matter with the parties concerned in Winnipeg and as a result of his mediation direct negotiations took place at which a three-year agreement was reached providing for a 10 per cent reduction in the wages of men with continuous employment, and 7 per cent in the wages of men subject to lay-off from time to time, the understanding being that one-half of this reduction would be restored at the end of the first year, and the other half at the end of the second year, contingent upon general conditions warranting. The application was thereupon withdrawn by the employees.

Two applications were received from employees of the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg during the latter half of March, 1932. The cause of each dispute was a 10 per cent wage reduction which had been put into effect by the civic authorities, the employees affected being (1) electricians, drivers, chauffeurs, labourers, electric operators, apprentices, meter readers, instructors, trimmers, and fuel plant operators, members of the Civic Federation of Employees of the City of Winnipeg, and (2) cable splicers, troublemen, linemen and foremen, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The city authorities claimed that certain men covered by each of these applications were not actually engaged on work coming within the direct scope of the Act, and that the applications were defective in this respect. This matter was receiving consideration at the expiration of the fiscal year.

DISPUTES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE DIRECT SCOPE OF THE ACT

Two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation related to disputes falling outside the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Masters and mates employed by the Toronto Transportation Commission in the ferry service of the City of Toronto and being members of the Great Lakes Division of the Canadian Navigators' Federation, Inc., applied for a board to deal with the alleged unjust dismissal of one captain and the suspension of two others. The ferry service being confined to the limits of the province of Ontario, and disputes within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of that province not having yet been made subject to the provisions of the federal statute, a board could be established only by mutual consent of the parties concerned. The matter of the dispute was taken up with the general manager of the commission, who offered to discuss the points at issue with a committee of the employees. The men's representatives agreed to this course and the impending strike was thereupon called off.

Incinerator employees of the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg, being members of the General Workers' Unit of Civic Employees of the One Big Union, also submitted an application for a board, the cause of the dispute being a 10 per cent wage reduction. The industry concerned not coming clearly within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for adjustment, a board could be constituted only with the joint consent of the parties to the dispute under section 64 of the statute. The consent of the city authorities being withheld, no board was established.

SUMMARY TABLES RESPECTING PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

The tables here presented are arranged in several divisions, viz.: (i) showing proceedings by industries concerned during the fiscal year 1931-32; (ii) showing proceedings by industries concerned from March 22, 1907, to March, 31, 1932; (iii) showing by fiscal years, 1907-32, number of disputes dealt with; (iv) showing by calendar years, 1907-32, number of disputes dealt with; and (v) summarizing operations under the statute for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932.

1.—TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1931,
TO MARCH 31, 1932

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards	Number of Boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication and other public utilities—			
(1) Mines—			
Coal.....	4	1	0
(2) Transportation and communication—			
Steam railways.....	5	2	0
Street and electric railways.....	3	3	0
Shipping.....	2	0	0
Telephones.....	1	0	0
(3) Miscellaneous—			
Light and power.....	4	0	0
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.	2	0	0
Total.....	21*	6	0

*Including 1 case carried over from preceding year, as stated below.

The proceedings under the Act during the fiscal year include one case in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, namely, a dispute between the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company and its clerks, freight handlers, etc., represented by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

On March 31, 1932, results were still pending in connection with four applications concerning disputes between (1) various coal operators in the Drumheller district and certain of their employees being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America; (2) Hull Electric Railway and its motormen, conductors, trackmen, etc., members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America; (3) Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and its electricians, drivers, chauffeurs, labourers, electric operators, apprentices, meter readers, instructors, trimmers, and fuel plant operators, members of the Civic Federation of Employees of the City of Winnipeg; (4) Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and its cable splicers, troublemen, linemen and foremen, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

II.—TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907,
TO MARCH 31, 1932

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work—		
(1) Mines—		
Coal.....	84	11
Metal.....	20	5
Asbestos.....	1	0
(2) Transportation and communication—		
Steam railways.....	232	7
Street and electric railways.....	128	7
Express.....	12	1
Shipping.....	42	0
Telegraphs.....	26	1
Telephones.....	9	0
(3) Miscellaneous—		
Light and power.....	32	3
Elevators.....	1	0
(4) War work.....	30	1
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	155	2
Total.....	772	38

III. TABLE SHOWING BY FISCAL YEARS, 1907-1932, NUMBER OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH

	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924	1924-1925	1925-1926	1926-1927	1927-1928	1928-1929	1929-1930	1930-1931	1931-1932	Total
Number of applications.....	34	21	27	24	18	21	16	16	14	36	52	95	72	63	49	39	22	19	4	19	23	22	23	23	20	772
Number of boards granted.....	31	19	25	19	15	17	15	17	11	20	38	60	46	37	31	27	13	9	0	11	11	13	14	10	6	515
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended).....	1	1	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	38

The figures contained in the above table may be thought to show discrepancies as compared with those appearing in the yearly summary. A closer examination will, however, show the respective statements to be in agreement. A complete statement of proceedings for a year must show all disputes dealt with during the fiscal year. The figures of the yearly statement include, therefore, disputes carried over from the previous year and which are counted in the summary of that year's proceedings. Thus the same dispute may properly figure in the annual statement for each of two years. In the statistical recapitulation covering several years, as above, it is necessary that no dispute shall be counted more than once, and account is taken of the number of applications received during the year and thus brought within the purview of the statute.

IV. TABLE SHOWING BY CALENDAR YEARS, 1907-1932, NUMBER OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH

—	*1907 9 mos.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932† 3 mos.	Total
Number of applications.....	25	27	22	28	21	16	18	18	15	29	53	93	70	61	54	42	22	22	4	14	26	25	21	22	19	5	772
Number of boards granted.....	22	25	21	23	16	16	15	18	12	16	37	59	47	41	26	29	17	10	0	9	13	13	10	6	1	515	
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended).....	1	1	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

*The Act became law on March 22, 1907, so that the proceedings cover nine months only.

†To the end of the financial year, March 31.

(The remark following Table III applies equally to apparent discrepancies as between the above summary by calendar years and yearly summaries of proceedings.)

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION AND OF PROCEEDINGS THEREUNDER, FROM APRIL 1, 1931, TO MARCH 31, 1932

I.—AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from the party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from the party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation from the two members first appointed.

(1) MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY

COAL MINES

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
June 17, 1931	Mohawk Bituminous Mines, Limited, and certain of its employees being coal miners, members of Local Union No. 74, District 18, United Mine Workers of America.	Employees...	Bellevue, Alta....	91 dir.....	For renewal of agreement with certain adjustments as to "overpushing".	L. W. Brookington, (c) 3; W. S. Henderson, (e) 1; William Potter, (M) 1.	July 1, 1931	Aug. 7, 1931	The report of the board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement consummated between the parties to the dispute.
July 25, 1931	Intercolonial Coal Company, Limited, and certain of its employees being miners, Local Union No. 50, Mine Workers' Union of Canada.	Employees....	Westville, N.S....	400 approx....	Alleged violation of agreement by company.				The Chief Conciliation Officer visited Westville and discussed the matter of the application with both sides to the dispute. As a result of his mediation the parties agreed to negotiate further regarding the various points at issue and no additional action by the department was requested.

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC.—*Continued*
(1) MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY—*Concluded*
COAL MINES—*Concluded*

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman: (e) Employer: (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Sept. 17, 1931	Various mine owners and certain of their employees in the Estevan district and elsewhere in southeastern Saskatchewan.	Mayor of Estevan and Reeve of Coalfields.	Southeastern Saskatchewan.	600 approx.	Employees' request for union agreement providing for increased wages and improved employment conditions.				A strike occurred in this case on September 7, 1931. No board was established, but, in accordance with section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, His Honour Judge Edmund R. Wylie, of Estevan, Saskatchewan, was on September 18, 1931, appointed a commissioner under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act, Chapter 99, R.S.C., 1927, to investigate the causes and circumstances connected with the said dispute. A concurrent commission was issued to Judge Wylie by the Government of the province of Saskatchewan. A street riot took place in Estevan on September 20th, three strikers being fatally wounded, several strikers and others injured, and much property damaged. As a result of negotiations conducted by the provincial authorities, a tentative agreement was reached and the men returned to work on October 7th. The commissioner's report, which was received in the department on January 29, 1932, set forth the causes underlying the industrial unrest in the district and contained a series of suggested remedies and made certain recommendations looking to the improvement of labour conditions in this field and the solution of the various problems confronting the Saskatchewan lignite coal industry generally. Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.
March 30, April 1, 1932	Various coal operators in the Drumheller District and certain of their employees being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America.	Employees and employers.	Drumheller District, Alta.	1,400 approx.	Concerning wages and certain working conditions.				

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

STEAM RAILWAYS

April 2, 1929	Dominion Atlantic Railway Company and certain of its em- ployees being clerks, freight handlers, and station and stores de- partment employees, represented by the Brotherhood of Rail- way and Steamship Clerks, Freight Hand- lers, Express and Sta- tion Employees.	Employees.....	Nova Scotia.....	90 dir.....	Employees' request for agreement providing for increased wages and changed working conditions.	M. B. Archibald, (c) 3; L. A. I. O'Leary, K.C. (e) 2; Hon. John McDonald, (M) 1.	Aug. 21, 1929	April 23, 1931	A unanimous report was presented by the board, stating that the wages and working conditions of the em- ployees affected had been sub- stantially improved since the board commenced its inquiry, and suggesting that further direct negotiations take place regarding the positions to be covered by the proposed agreement. An officer of the department was instrumen- tal in promoting negotiations on this point, and it is understood that the matter was subsequently settled.
Sept. 9, 1931	Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being machinists and help- ers, members of the International Associa- tion of Machinists.	Employees.....	All provinces.....	4,000 approx.....	Against alleged violation of agreement by em- ployer in reducing working hours below 40 per week without unanimous consent of contracting parties.				Hon. Senator Robertson, Minister of Labour, discussed the situation with a committee of the union, and, in view of the temporary character of the arrangement which complaint was made, it was decided to allow the matter to remain in abeyance for the time being.
Oct. 30, 1931	Canadian National Railways and Cana- dian Pacific Railways; (subsidiary railways; Dominion Atlantic Railway, Quebec Central Railway, Northern Alberta Railways, and Esqui- malt and Nanaimo Railway) on the one hand, and certain of their employees on the other hand, being loco- motive engineers, loco- motive firemen and hostlers, conductors, trammens and yard- men, and telegraphers, assistant agents and linemen.	Employers.....	Lines throughout Canada of the C.N.R., C.P.R. and subsidiary railways.	26,500 dir.....	Ten per cent wage re- duction proposed by employers.	James Macdonnell, (c) 3; Isaac Pitblado, K.C. (e) 1; Dr. J. C. Hemmeon, (M) 1.	Nov. 4, 1931	Dec. 1, Dec. 1, 1931	The board's findings, which were signed by the chairman and Mr. Pitblado, were accepted by the employers, but rejected by the men. Dr. Hemmeon submitted a minority report. Renewed nego- tiations between the parties, which extended over a period of several weeks, resulted in a settlement of the dispute.
Nov. 11, 1931	Canadian Pacific Rail- way Company and certain of its employ- ees being clerks, freight handlers and station employees, and subsidiary groups.	Employer.....	C.P.R. system.....	5,000 dir.....	Ten per cent wage re- duction proposed by company.	Hon. Mr. Justice R. A. E. Greenshields, (c) 4; Errol M. McDon- gall, K.C. (e) 1; Prof. T. J. Culliton, (M) 1.	Dec. 28, 1931	Feb. 20, 1932	The report of the board was unani- mous and was accompanied by a signed agreement between the parties concerned.

V.—STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC.—*Concluded*(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Concluded*STEAM RAILWAYS—*Concluded*

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board, (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men;	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Dec 9, Dec 9, 1931	*Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company and certain of its employees, being members of (1) United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and (2) Quebec Division No. 115, Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Employer.....	Montmorency division of railway between Quebec City and St. Joachim, Province of Quebec.	43 dir.....	Wage reductions and revision of working conditions proposed by company.	.....	.....	.....	It should be noted with regard to this dispute that separate applications were received from the employer covering each class of workers concerned. As a result of departmental mediation, direct negotiations were renewed and an agreement was reached between the company and each group of employees without board procedure.

*Trains operated with both steam and electric locomotives.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

April 30, 1931	Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employer.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	495 dir.....	Substantial decrease in wages proposed by company.	A. C. Boyce, K.C.; (c) 4; Redmond Quain, K.C.; (e) 1; H. J. Burns, (m) 1.	April 30, 1931	June 30, June 30, 1931	The report of the board was signed by the chairman and Mr. Burns, and recommendations in effect that no change be made in existing wage rates. Mr. Quain submitted a minority report. The board's findings were rejected by the company, who later, however, in adapting the wage decrease, offered to make certain slight adjustments in favour of the men, and an agreement on this basis was signed. The report of the board, which was signed by the chairman and Mr. Leach, was rejected by the employees. Mr. Russell submitted a minority report. Direct negotiations were subsequently reopened and proceeded from time to time, separate agreements being reached later by the company with its gas work and street railway employees.
Oct 24, 1931	Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being motormen, conductors, busmen, mechanical department employees, trackmen and gas work employees, members of the Street Railway Employees' Union of the One Big Union.	Employees.....	Winnipeg, Man....	775 dir.....	Against proposed 10 per cent reduction in wages from November 1, 1931.	W. J. Christie, (c) 4; Ernest T. Leach, K.C.; (e) 1; R. B. Russell, (m) 1.	Oct. 24, 1931	Dec. 7, Dec. 14, 1931	

Jan. 25, 1932	Hull Electric Railway and certain of its em- ployees being motor- men, conductors, me- chanics, etc., mem- bers of Division No. 591, Amalgamated As- sociation of Street and Electric Railway Em- ployees of America.	Employer.....	Hull, P.Q.....	\$2 dir.; 18 indir.	Ten per cent wage reduc- tion proposed by com- pany.	His Honour Judge J. Feb. 18, H. Scott, (C) 4; H. 1932 P. Hill, K.C.; (E) 1; W. F. O'Connor, K.C., (M) 1.	Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.
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SHIPPING

April 25, 1931	Various tug boat owners, members of the B.C. Tow Boat Owners Association, and cer- tain of their employees being masters and mates, members of the Canadian Merchant Service Guild.	Employers.....	British Columbia coastal ports.	150 dir.; 350 indir.	Concerning 10 per cent wage reduction put into effect by certain employers and de- mand of union that re- duction be rescinded and that all employers sign agreement to maintain wage scale for period of one year and to introduce cer- tain new working con- ditions.	A strike occurred on April 21 of the employees of all tow boat owners who had declined to sign the agree- ment proposed by the men. On April 23 the marine engineers affected joined in the strike. The western representative of the de- partment kept in close touch with the situation and held several conferences with the disputing parties, meeting both sides sepa- rately and jointly. A settlement was not reached, however, and the application was withdrawn by the employers on May 5. The strike terminated on July 10, about 50 per cent of the men being re- instated on the basis of the 10 per cent reduction. The remainder had either been replaced or their services were not needed.	
May 24, 1931	Canadian Pacific Rail- way Company and certain of its employees being marine engineers employed in the Brit- ish Columbia Lake and River Service, members of Council No. 7, National Asso- ciation of Marine En- gineers of Canada, Inc.	Employees.....	British Columbia lakes.	15 dir.; approx. 500 indir.	Against 10 per cent re- duction in wages with- out prior notice.	This matter was taken up with offi- cials of company who advised that no further action would be taken for the time being in the direction of reducing the wage rates of the employees in question.	

TELEPHONES

July 27, 1931	The New Brunswick Telephone Company, Limited, and certain of its employees being members of the Tele- phone Workers' Asso- ciation of New Bruns- wick.	Employees.....	Province of New Brunswick.	170 dir.; 340 indir.	Against 10 per cent re- duction in wages.	Officers of the department held several interviews with repre- sentatives of the parties concerned and through their mediation a settlement was effected. The application was subsequently with- drawn by the employees.	
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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC.—Continued

(3) MISCELLANEOUS

LIGHT AND POWER

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board, (C) Chairman: (E) Employer: (M) Men:	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Aug. 28, 1931	Corporation of the City of Edmonton and certain of its employees in the electric light and power-house departments, also telephone, street railway, water works and engineer's departments, members of (1) the Edmonton Branch of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, and assisting labourers, and (2) Edmonton Civic Employees' Union No. 30, and seasonal labourers.	Employees....	Edmonton, Alta.	247 dir.; 349 indir.	Against certain proposed wage decreases.				An officer of the department visited Edmonton and held several conferences with the city officials and representatives of the employees, but was unable to effect a settlement. The city's proposals for a wage reduction had been already accepted by a substantial majority of all civic employees. Also a number of the applicants did not appear to be engaged in employment coming within the direct scope of the statute, and a board was not established.
Dec. 28, 1931	Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being foremen, linemen, cablemen, station maintenance wiremen, metermen, lamptrimmers, troublemen and helpers for each of the above classes, members of Locals Nos. 1037 and 435, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man.	67 dir.	Against 10 per cent wage reduction proposed by company.				As a result of mediation by the Chief Conciliation Officer of the department, direct negotiations took place between the parties concerned, and an agreement was reached, the application being subsequently withdrawn by the employees.
March 14, 1932	Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees being electricians, drivers, chauffeurs, labourers, electric operators, apprentices, meter readers, instructors.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man.	150 dir.	Against 10 per cent wage reduction.				The application was under consideration at the close of the fiscal year.

II.—DISPUTES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE DIRECT SCOPE OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

March 29, 1932	tors, trimmers, and fuel plant operators, members of the Civic Federation of Employees of the City of Winnipeg.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man ... 26 dir	Against 10 per cent wage reduction.					The application was under consideration at the close of the fiscal year.
June 30, 1931	Toronto Transportation Commission and masters and mates in the ferry service of the City of Toronto, being members of the Great Lakes Division of the Canadian Navigators' Federation, Inc.	Employees...	Toronto, Ont. 22 dir	Alleged unjust dismissal of one captain and suspension of two others.					This matter was taken up with the General Manager of the Commission, who offered to discuss the points at issue with a committee of the employees. The union's representative agreed to this course and the impending strike was thereupon called off.
March 12, 1932	Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees being cable splicers, troublemen, linemen and foremen, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man ... 80 dir.; 1,700 indir.	Against 10 per cent wage reduction.					The industry concerned not being one to which the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act primarily applies, a board could be established only with the joint consent of the parties concerned. The consent of the city authorities being withheld, no board was established.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE ACT

During the fiscal year 1931-32 two prosecutions for alleged infringements of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were reported to the Department of Labour. Under section 70 of the Act, in case of prosecutions, whether conviction is or is not obtained, it is the duty of the clerk of the court before which any such prosecution takes place to briefly report the particulars to the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation within thirty days after it has been determined. The cases reported to the department were as stated below.

A prosecution for alleged infringement of the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act took place before Police Magistrate J. C. Martin, K.C., of Weyburn, Sask., in October, 1931. Information was laid by Constable H. W. Taylor against one James Bryson, charging him with inciting employees in the Estevan coal fields to continue on strike. The magistrate dismissed the case.

Information was laid on February 23, 1932, by Mr. W. L. Hamilton, President and Manager of the Crescent Collieries, Limited, near Bienfait, Sask., against five coal miners employed in the collieries, namely, Martin Day, Harry Shykitka, William Prokop, William Peattie and Alex. Peattie, alleging that they had violated the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act by going on strike on February 22 without first making application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into a dispute which had arisen when the operator of the mine removed a check-weighman who had been appointed by the men. These charges also were heard by Police Magistrate Martin, of Weyburn, Sask., who found the five miners guilty of an unlawful strike, and imposed a fine in each case of \$20 and costs, or 21 days in gaol. The miners immediately filed notice of appeal.

VI. GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT

The purpose of the Government Annuities Act is to encourage and aid the people of Canada in the formation of habits of thrift, so that provision may be made for old age, and the Canadian Government Annuities system was designed with this object in view.

The minimum amount of annuity obtainable on the life of one person or on the lives of two persons jointly is \$10 a year. The maximum amount of annuity payable to any annuitant or to joint annuitants, which had been fixed by statute at \$5,000 a year, was reduced to \$1,200 a year by an amending Act passed during the 1931 parliamentary session and assented to on August 3, 1931.

A Canadian Government Annuity, which is a fixed yearly income paid by the Government of Canada, is generally purchased to be payable in quarterly or monthly instalments for life, but contracts are also issued under which the annuity is payable for a specified number of years, irrespective of whether or not the annuitant should so long live.

Although in the vast majority of cases annuities issued on the lives of individuals are purchased by the individuals themselves, provision is also made in the Act whereby employers may contract for the purchase of annuities on behalf of their employees, or associations on behalf of their members.

There are two distinct classes of annuities, under each of which several plans of contract are available:—

(1) *Deferred Annuities*, designed to meet the requirements of young persons who desire to provide for old age by securing for themselves a safe, steady, and dependable income to begin when their earning days are over. Deferred Annuities may be purchased by making a single cash payment, or by making annual, semi-annual, quarterly or monthly premium deposits.

(2) *Immediate Annuities*, planned to meet the needs of older persons who have accumulated savings and who desire to retire from active employment. Immediate Annuities are purchased by payment of a lump sum, and the annuity commences three months from the date the purchase money is received.

Notwithstanding the serious effect depressed financial and unemployment conditions had on practically all other forms of investment, the volume of business transacted during the fiscal year compares favourably with that attained during the previous fiscal years when conditions generally were much better.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

From September 1, 1908, the date of the inception of the Annuities Branch, up to and inclusive of March 31, 1932, the total number of annuity contracts issued was 15,019. Of these contracts, 1,746 have been cancelled, leaving in force on March 31, 1932, 13,273 contracts. The total amount of purchase money received during the same period was \$32,666,705.64. The following statement gives the details:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Sept. 1, 1908, to Mar. 31, 1909,	66 contracts..	..	..	..	..	\$	50,391	31
Mar. 31, 1909	"	31, 1910,	566	"	..	..	434,490	89
Mar. 31, 1910	"	31, 1911,	1,069	"	..	..	393,441	40
Mar. 31, 1911	"	31, 1912,	1,032	"	..	..	441,600	60
Mar. 31, 1912	"	31, 1913,	373	"	..	..	417,135	50
Mar. 31, 1913	"	31, 1914,	318	"	..	..	390,886	72
Mar. 31, 1914	"	31, 1915,	264	"	..	..	314,765	29
Mar. 31, 1915	"	31, 1916,	325	"	..	..	441,696	09
Mar. 31, 1916	"	31, 1917,	285	"	..	..	432,272	40
Mar. 31, 1917	"	31, 1918,	187	"	..	..	332,792	01
Mar. 31, 1918	"	31, 1919,	147	"	..	..	322,154	23
Mar. 31, 1919	"	31, 1920,	204	"	..	..	408,718	78
Mar. 31, 1920	"	31, 1921,	195	"	..	..	531,800	45
Mar. 31, 1921	"	31, 1922,	277	"	..	..	748,159	73
Mar. 31, 1922	"	31, 1923,	339	"	..	..	1,028,353	07
Mar. 31, 1923	"	31, 1924,	409	"	..	..	1,458,818	92
Mar. 31, 1924	"	31, 1925,	486	"	..	..	1,606,822	03
Mar. 31, 1925	"	31, 1926,	668	"	..	..	1,938,921	17
Mar. 31, 1926	"	31, 1927,	503	"	..	..	1,894,885	29
Mar. 31, 1927	"	31, 1928,	1,223	"	..	..	3,843,087	96
Mar. 31, 1928	"	31, 1929,	1,328	"	..	..	4,272,418	87
Mar. 31, 1929	"	31, 1930,	1,257	"	..	..	3,156,475	24
Mar. 31, 1930	"	31, 1931,	1,772	"	..	..	3,612,233	88
Mar. 31, 1931	"	31, 1932,	1,726	"	..	..	4,194,383	81
Total..							15,019	
								\$ 32,666,705 64

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932, 716 immediate annuities and 1,010 deferred annuities, a total of 1,726, were purchased, amounting in the aggregate to \$885,876.26, an average of \$513 per contract.

The amount of purchase money received during the same period was \$4,194,383.81.

The number of annuities in force on March 31, 1932, was as follows: Immediate, 5,254, Deferred, 8,019, a total of 13,273, and the amount of such annuities was \$5,467,596.23. The amount received on account of the purchase of annuities from September 1, 1908, to March 31, 1932, exclusive of amounts returned to purchasers, was \$32,666,705.64.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES FUND STATEMENT, 1931-32

ASSETS			
Fund on March 31, 1931..	..	..	\$ 23,306,954 65
Receipts 1931-32 less payments ..	..	..	3,275,463 11
Fund on March 31, 1932 ..	..	..	26,582,417 76
RECEIPTS			
Immediate annuities..	..	..	\$ 3,047,079 22
Deferred annuities..	..	..	1,191,070 41
Refunds..	..	..	954 81
Interest on fund at 4 per cent..	..	..	979,882 66
Amount transferred to maintain reserve..	..	..	261,939 35
Total..	..	..	\$ 5,480,926 45
PAYMENTS			
Payments under immediate contracts..	..	..	\$ 2,122,108 08
Return of premiums with interest ..	..	..	39,589 44
Return of premiums without interest..	..	..	43,765 82
Balance, March 31, 1932..	..	..	3,275,463 11
Total..	..	..	\$ 5,480,926 45

VALUATION ON MARCH 31, 1932, OF ANNUITY CONTRACTS ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT

Classification	Number	Amount of Annuities	Total value of Annuities Purchased
		\$ cts.	\$
Immediate Annuities.....	3,212	1,412,566 30	11,406,687
Immediate, guaranteed.....	1,295	434,253 13	4,477,352
Immediate last survivor.....	747	386,652 49	4,315,406
Deferred Annuities.....	8,019	3,244,124 31	6,672,534
Totals.....	13,273	5,477,596 23	26,871,979

VII. EMPLOYMENT OFFICES CO-ORDINATION ACT

The fiscal year ended March 31, 1932, was the fourteenth in which the Employment Service Branch, set up under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, co-operated with the provincial Governments to maintain the Employment Service of Canada.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BRANCH

The primary function of the Employment Service Branch is administrative—that of administering the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (chapter 57, R.S.C. 1927). This Act empowers the Minister of Labour

- (a) to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them;
- (b) to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters;
- (c) to compile and distribute information received from employment offices, and from other sources, regarding prevailing conditions of employment.

The Department of Labour does not itself operate any public employment offices, but, through the device of paying subventions to the provinces, as provided in the Act, encouragement is given to the governments of the several provinces to operate such offices on a uniform basis. In view of the close co-ordination of effort which is attained, the employment offices of the several provinces and the federal clearing houses, though each unit retains its individual identity, are commonly considered as a single organization known as "The Employment Service of Canada."

Emanating from the administration of the Act is the supplementary function recited in (c) above—that of collecting, compiling and publishing information which sheds light on the currently prevailing trend of the volume of employment. To fulfil this mission two classes of statistics are regularly prepared: (1) administrative statistics—those showing the volume of work performed by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada; and (2) trade union statistics—those compiled on the basis of monthly returns forwarded voluntarily by over 1,800 local trade unions, showing the percentages of their memberships unemployed. These statistics are all published monthly in the *Labour Gazette*.

AGREEMENTS WITH THE PROVINCES

The Employment Offices Co-ordination Act provides in section 6 that,—
 "The payments hereinbefore authorized shall, as to each province, be conditional upon agreement between the minister and the Government of the province as to the terms, conditions and purposes within the meaning of this Act upon and for which the payments are to be made and applied, and upon such agreement being approved by the Governor in Council."

Accordingly during the fiscal year 1931-32, uniform agreements were concluded with all the provincial Governments except that of Prince Edward Island. The sum of money which was specified in the agreement as being available for payment by the Department of Labour to the provinces was \$150,000, the sum

provided by statute. This amount was distributed amongst the provinces in proportion to their expenditures on public employment office administration and operation, the provinces being entitled to claim a portion of the federal appropriation in respect of expenditures made on the operation and maintenance of these offices, but no portion of any capital expenditure the province may make, whether on premises or equipment, may be claimed from the Department of Labour. The amount of \$150,000 distributed amongst the provinces enabled a repayment to them of 29.0 per centum of their gross expenditures in this field, this being the same percentage as was paid by the Dominion in the previous year. Table I on page 88 shows in detail the amounts paid to the various provinces, dividing the totals under the different items which are considered legitimate expenditures under the Act. Moreover, on its part the Department of Labour undertook to, and did, furnish the provinces with the different forms utilized in the employment offices.

The annual agreements between the Minister of Labour and the several provincial Governments, concluded under the terms of the Act, provide that the province in the operation of its employment offices shall register all applicants offering themselves for employment and undertake to locate suitable workers for all employers listing vacancies, without charging any fee or commission either to employer or employee. The province further agrees that the officials of the Employment Service shall accept no responsibility with respect to rates of wages or other working conditions offered or asked, but shall merely communicate the information available on these subjects to the applicant or the employer, as the case may be. It is also agreed that where employment is reported to be affected by an industrial dispute, employees being referred to such employment shall be notified of this fact. Another important provision of the agreement is that the province shall make a special endeavour to place in suitable employment handicapped men suffering from the effects of active service during the War. In the agreement the provinces undertake to furnish the Department of Labour with information relative to the transactions of the offices, industrial information, and the like. The Department of Labour is authorized to inspect the provincial employment offices from time to time, to determine whether the conditions of the agreement are being respected.

LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Every office of the Employment Service offers facilities for both men and women who are seeking work in any occupation, and for employers seeking any sort of help. Obviously, it is neither practicable nor advisable to segregate the various functions of the offices at all centres, but when the volume of work warrants it, and where the population to be served is of sufficient magnitude, such division of functions is made, and men's and women's skilled and unskilled, farm, factory and domestic, etc., divisions are separately operated. In Western Canada, where seasonal workers, such as farm labourers, are regularly hired in large numbers, it is customary to operate temporary offices at some of the smaller centres in the busy season.

During the year the number of centres at which offices are conducted increased to 71, by the opening up of new offices at Fort Frances and New Toronto, Ont., and St. Boniface, Man. The list of centres where offices are located follows:—

Nova Scotia (three centres).—Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney.

New Brunswick (three centres).—Chatham, Moncton, Saint John.

Quebec (eight centres).—Amos, Hull, Montreal, Montreal North, Quebec, Rouyn, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers.

Ontario (twenty-eight centres).—Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Cobalt, Fort Frances, Fort William, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, New Toronto, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Oshawa, Ottawa, Pembroke, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Stratford, Sudbury, Timmins, Toronto, Windsor.

Manitoba (four centres).—Brandon, Dauphin, St. Boniface, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan (nine centres).—Estevan, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Weyburn, Yorkton.

Alberta (five centres).—Calgary, Drumheller, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat.

British Columbia (eleven centres).—Cranbrook, Kamloops, Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Penticton, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Vancouver, Victoria.

For the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of the various local offices, and to facilitate the transfer of any kind of labour from districts over-supplied to those where a dearth exists, eight clearing houses have been established throughout Canada. Those for provincial clearance, operated by the provincial Governments as part of the Employment Service of Canada, are situated at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, and Vancouver. Those for inter-provincial clearance, operated by the Department of Labour in the interests of the Employment Service of Canada, are: Eastern Clearing House, Ottawa; Western Clearing House, Winnipeg.

STAFF

At the end of the fiscal year—that is, on March 31, 1932—the personnel of the Employment Service totalled 309. This number was distributed among the various component authorities as follows:—

(a) *Provincial Governments*.—Nova Scotia, 6; New Brunswick, 7; Quebec, 48; Ontario, 121; Manitoba, 23; Saskatchewan, 24; Alberta, 21; and British Columbia, 27.

(b) *Federal Government*.—Department of Labour, Ottawa, 17; Western Clearing House, Winnipeg, 2; in local employment offices, at Halifax, 1; at Ottawa, 1; at Toronto, 5; at Winnipeg, 2; at Vancouver, 3; and at Victoria, 1.

The explanation of the location of federal employees in local employment offices is that these employees have been placed in the employment offices at the centres mentioned to engage in specialized employment work on behalf of handicapped veterans of the war, in pursuance of the agreements between the federal and provincial Governments.

SPECIALIZED EMPLOYMENT WORK ON BEHALF OF HANDICAPPED EX-SERVICE MEN

One of the more important phases of the administration of the Employment Service Branch is that of specialized employment work on behalf of handicapped veterans of the late war. Until the fiscal year 1923-24 the Department of Pensions and National Health (formerly the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment) endeavoured to place in suitable employment men having physical handicaps due to war service. During the year mentioned the Department of Labour took over from that department this work in respect of all provinces except Quebec, and incorporated it into the Employment Service of Canada.

As previously noted, the annual agreements between the Minister of Labour and the several provinces contain a special clause relating to this matter. The provinces agree to undertake in all their employment offices to register and to endeavour to place in employment employable handicapped ex-service men. On its part, the Department of Labour undertakes to appoint and pay in full any additional employees who may be necessary for the providing of adequate facilities at the more important points. The centres at which federal employees are loaned to the provinces for this specialized employment office work have been selected because of their relative importance as the places of residence of handicapped ex-service men. At the present time such federal employees are maintained in the provincial employment offices as follows: Halifax, 1; Ottawa, 1; Toronto, 5; Winnipeg, 2; Vancouver, 3; and Victoria, 1. On occasions the department has been petitioned to establish further special handicap sections, with federal Government employees in them, but, after careful investigation in co-operation with the provincial authorities, it has been felt that the present requirements are being adequately met by the special staffs at the points enumerated, and by the regular employment office staffs in the other chief centres of the country.

The general observations made on this phase of the work of the Employment Service in preceding Annual Reports may well be repeated this year. The assistance given by the provincial authorities in connection with the placement of handicapped ex-service men has been most wholehearted and substantial, and demonstrates the degree of success encountered in all directions in Dominion-provincial co-operation through the Employment Service. The work of seeking to satisfactorily place men suffering from war disabilities is difficult of accomplishment. Certain classes of disabilities drastically limit the employment opportunities of those unfortunate enough to be afflicted with them, with the result that many avenues of employment are not open to these applicants. Further, during the past few years, due to the competition for vacancies offered by workers who are fully physically fit, opportunities for placing handicapped men have diminished to a certain extent. Due to the physical handicaps and the psychological objections to engaging disabled persons, in many instances it is not possible to place these applicants in regular employment, and only casual work can be found for them. Thus, during the last fiscal year, of 5,340 placements made from handicapped ex-service men, 71.1 per cent were in employment of a probable duration of 7 days or less. The percentage of casual placements for the year 1930-31 was slightly over 74 per cent, and for the year 1929-30 about 72 per cent; therefore it will be observed that the percentage of these placements which is casual remains practically the same each year. It might be remarked, however, that many of the regular placements made effected a permanent rehabilitation of the applicant placed. Employers generally have shown a commendable spirit in accepting handicapped ex-service men for employment, and in many instances they have been willing to concede that in selected occupations one hundred per cent efficiency does not demand one hundred per cent physical fitness. Judged by the number of applications made at the employment offices by handicapped ex-service men, though it is now thirteen and a half years since the Armistice, the obligation of endeavouring to assist these men in securing work shows no considerable diminution, but seems to remain at about the same level.

THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND IMMIGRATION

For some years the Employment Service has provided a regular channel of information for the Department of Immigration and Colonization relative to the

availability of labour in Canada as a condition affecting the admission of workers from outside of Canada. Since the passing of Order in Council P.C. 1413 in August, 1929, under which workers entering Canada under contract of employment must secure special authority from the Minister of Immigration, the Employment Service Branch of the Department of Labour has been consulted by the Immigration Department on numerous occasions in this connection. The procedure of the Employment Service is to endeavour to locate suitable workers in Canada willing to accept the employment offered, and after the lapse of a reasonable time the Immigration Department is notified of the success or otherwise of the Employment Service's efforts. While some hundreds of these cases usually are dealt with each year, due to economic conditions obtaining and the more rigid regulations in respect to entry which were in force the number of cases up for consideration showed a substantial falling off during the last year. Of course, the final decision as to admission rests with the Department of Immigration, and in this regard the Employment Service is primarily a fact-finding agency.

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

As previously stated, certain statistical information covering the field of employment is regularly collected and compiled by the Employment Service Branch and published in the *Labour Gazette*. These statistics are of two classes: (a) administrative statistics, showing the work performed by the employment offices, based on daily reports received from them; and (b) statistics based on monthly reports on unemployment, received from local trade unions. In addition, the *Labour Gazette* publishes each month index numbers of employment in industry and reports on building permits issued, which are collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics Act. These statistics are all closely followed by large numbers of persons throughout Canada, and the numerous inquiries concerning them received in the department testify to the value set on them by the public.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

The tables on page 89 show (table No. 2) applications, (table No. 3) vacancies, and (table No. 4) placements in regular and casual employment as reported by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces during the fiscal year; an analysis of the vacancies and placements by industrial groups for the same period is also given (table No. 5) on pages 90 and 91.

As may be seen in the tables, during the year 1931-32 there were registered at the public employment offices a total of 767,419 applications for employment, 628,459 being from men and 138,960 from women. The total for the previous fiscal year was 721,609.

Opportunities for employment of which the offices were notified numbered 433,334, of which 343,032 were for men and 90,302 for women. The corresponding total for the fiscal year 1930-31 was 464,136. Placements effected by the service show a total of 419,407, 340,403 being of men and 79,004 of women. Considered on the basis of the duration of the prospective work, the figures are further subdivided into "casual", i.e., where the duration of employment does not exceed seven days, and "regular", i.e., where the duration of employment is in excess of seven days. From this angle the placements of men show 208,734 to have been casual and 131,669 to have been regular. Of the place-

ments of women 38,464 were casual and 40,540 were regular. The statistics for the preceding fiscal year recorded placements of 353,840 men and 93,399 women, a total of placed applicants of 447,239.

STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG TRADE UNION MEMBERS

From reports received from local trade unions, a figure is compiled monthly showing the percentage of the membership covered which is unemployed on the last day of the month. These statistics are worked out in considerable detail, being published in such form that each province as a whole, each industry as a whole, and each main division of each industry, for the whole of Canada, are shown separately. When referring to trade union members as unemployed, the term "unemployment" has reference only to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Members who are engaged at work in other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness are not considered for statistical purposes as unemployed. Workers who are involved in strikes or lockouts are excluded from the tabulation. About sixty per cent of all organized workers in Canada are regularly covered in this tabulation. Table No. 7 on page 92 gives the percentages of unemployment among the membership of reporting trade unions from January, 1921, to March, 1931, the figure in each case being that for all Canada, for all industries. Figures are also given showing gross trade union memberships covered, as well as gross numbers reported unemployed.

LABOUR MOBILITY

While the offices of the service are located at points of chief industrial activity, the facilities afforded are not only utilized locally, but each office supplies a considerable number of workers to the contiguous districts. Out of the total of 419,407 placements effected, 61,268 were made outside of the centres in which the offices are situated.

Since 1919 the railways have accorded to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service, who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally, a concession involving a reduced fare. This privilege is effective on the following railroads: Canadian National, Canadian Pacific, Dominion Atlantic, Kettle Valley, Michigan Central, Northern Alberta, Pacific Great Eastern, Quebec Central, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, and the Wabash. The reduced rate is for a second-class fare at 2.70 cents per mile, obtainable on the surrender of a certificate secured at the employment office. A minimum fare of four dollars is stipulated, so that a person travelling to employment at a distance where the reduced rate does not amount to the minimum is not able to derive the benefit therefrom. In Table No. 6 on page 92 which gives details regarding the use of this certificate, it will be seen that 4,866 persons were by this means aided in securing employment.

THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Although no comprehensive plan existed to provide for assistance from the offices of the Employment Service in connection with the relief of unemployment and conditions due to unemployment, in most localities the employment offices did assist in such work. In many instances where public works were being carried on to provide employment the selection and rotation of the workers engaged was arranged by the employment office at the request of the local authorities. In other instances applicants for relief were required by civic

authorities to show certification by the employment office as to their status as unemployed persons. While it is impossible to commit to a statistical record the assistance given by the employment offices in reference to unemployment relief work, provincial Cabinet Ministers in charge of unemployment relief in their respective provinces and civic authorities have testified publicly in many cases to the efficient aid afforded by the employment offices in this regard.

The Department of Labour made arrangements with the transportation companies to secure a special reduced transportation rate for persons proceeding to unemployment relief works, whether federal or provincial. As the persons selected to proceed to these camps were in all instances in indigent circumstances, transportation costs were paid to the railways by the governments. The special requisitions required for this transportation were issued only through the Employment Service, and during the winter of 1931-32 to March 31, 21,422 men were despatched on these requisitions.

TABLE No. 1.—FEDERAL SUBVENTIONS TO EACH PROVINCE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1931-32, GIVING DISTRIBUTION OF PAYMENTS AMONG THE DIFFERENT ITEMS OF EXPENSE ACCEPTED AS PROPER MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES UNDER THE AGREEMENTS

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	2,487 42	2,774 65	17,387 20	48,632 82	8,070 50	9,821 63	8,658 78	12,950 95	110,784 04
Travelling expenses.....	122 95	26 12	284 62	1,696 38	32 54	100 18	181 11	86 26	2,530 16
Rent and janitors.....	689 43	572 38	2,400 60	10,863 07	1,283 22	3,120 38	1,846 94	3,257 92	24,033 94
Heat.....		14 51	206 68	438 31	541 95	79 78	75 88	27 63	1,384 74
Light.....	18 47	19 05	70 32	382 73	96 24	70 32	46 44	45 91	749 48
Water.....		1 75	20 90	18 88	7 35	9 88	15 51	8 35	82 62
Office supplies and expenses.....	33 63	41 29	409 34	1,758 95	382 39	266 61	146 76	143 20	3,182 17
Telephones.....	145 02	76 41	288 69	1,992 75	587 05	443 46	370 77	679 78	4,583 93
Telegrams.....	5 10		6 74	244 69	33 90	28 42	29 86	48 19	396 90
Freight, express, cartage and postage.....	22 93	14 29	87 13	338 17	64 69	246 50	71 42	120 97	966 10
Repairs and alterations.....		1 56		612 96		57 14	14 81		686 47
Advertising.....	27 85	4 61	61 85	237 51		75 02	4 06	3 75	414 65
Unrefunded balance for transportation.....						204 80			204 80
Totals.....	3,552 80	3,546 62	21,224 07	67,217 22	11,099 92	14,524 12	11,462 34	17,372 91	150,000 00

TABLE No. 2—APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY THE OFFICES OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR APRIL, 1931—MARCH, 1932 (INCLUSIVE)

Provinces	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	6,728	5,050	11,778
New Brunswick.....	6,041	4,496	10,537
Quebec.....	45,142	18,318	63,460
Ontario.....	295,426	65,989	361,415
Manitoba.....	61,413	16,906	78,319
Saskatchewan.....	28,730	9,101	37,831
Alberta.....	80,812	9,023	89,835
British Columbia.....	104,167	10,077	114,244
Canada.....	628,459	138,960	767,419

TABLE No. 3—VACANCIES IN REGULAR AND CASUAL EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY THE OFFICES OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR APRIL, 1931—MARCH, 1932 (INCLUSIVE)

Provinces	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	6,103	4,317	10,420
New Brunswick.....	5,167	4,526	9,693
Quebec.....	8,569	10,604	19,173
Ontario.....	184,754	39,013	223,767
Manitoba.....	28,910	13,518	42,428
Saskatchewan.....	23,154	7,279	30,433
Alberta.....	45,273	5,420	50,693
British Columbia.....	41,102	5,625	46,727
Canada.....	343,032	90,302	433,334

TABLE No. 4—PLACEMENTS IN REGULAR AND CASUAL EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY THE OFFICES OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR APRIL, 1931—MARCH, 1932 (INCLUSIVE)

Provinces	Regular Placements			Casual Placements			Total Placements		
	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	2,663	824	3,487	3,424	3,067	6,491	6,087	3,891	9,978
New Brunswick.....	1,795	682	2,477	3,319	3,782	7,101	5,114	4,464	9,578
Quebec.....	7,305	7,241	14,546	1,043	1,455	2,498	8,348	8,696	17,044
Ontario.....	47,238	16,743	63,981	136,319	14,440	150,759	183,557	31,183	214,740
Manitoba.....	16,188	4,816	21,004	13,102	8,375	21,477	29,290	13,191	42,481
Saskatchewan.....	11,642	4,071	15,713	10,586	2,627	13,213	22,228	6,698	28,926
Alberta.....	22,957	3,449	26,406	22,125	1,836	23,961	45,082	5,285	50,367
British Columbia.....	21,881	2,714	24,595	18,816	2,882	21,698	40,697	5,596	46,293
Canada.....	131,669	40,540	172,209	208,734	38,464	247,198	340,403	79,004	419,407

TABLE No. 5—POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED, THROUGH OFFICES TO MARCH

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<i>Manufacturing</i>	196	52	140	248	37	210	1,092	936	18	9,158	5,756	3,078
Animal products edible.....	31	12	19	11	3	8	71	66	.....	202	84	109
Fur and its products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	9	.....	9
Leather and its products.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	14	5	1	280	197	49
Lumber and its products.....	15	8	6	35	7	28	124	112	.....	1,256	564	671
Musical instruments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	31	85
Pulp and paper products.....	25	10	15	3	1	2	240	215	8	464	273	181
Rubber products.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	12	4	2	144	126	15
Textile products.....	3	2	1	19	1	18	114	85	1	693	418	192
Plant products edible.....	16	6	8	74	6	68	33	29	1	1,962	1,461	467
Plant products, n.e.s.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	21	16	.....	188	158	27
Wood distillates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	30	37
Chemical and allied products.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	10	19	10	.....	314	203	100
Clay, glass and stone.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	112	109	.....	293	157	127
Electric current.....	13	7	6	1	1	.....	19	21	.....	134	119	15
Electric apparatus.....	2	.....	2	4	1	3	49	31	.....	449	242	178
Iron and steel products.....	75	6	69	65	5	60	189	173	3	1,924	1,298	566
Non-ferrous metal products.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	1	1	.....	236	165	57
Mineral products.....	8	1	7	15	6	9	7	6	1	313	136	173
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	50	1	116	94	20
<i>Logging</i>	165	142	17	372	325	.....	1,822	1,923	12	4,931	4,119	202
<i>Fishing and Hunting</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7	1	.....	.....	.....	9	3	6
<i>Farming</i>	202	144	54	75	60	15	337	331	.....	9,781	7,169	2,521
<i>Mining</i>	3	3	.....	2	1	.....	60	47	.....	346	321	29
Coal.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	21	.....
Metallic ores.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	43	.....	277	263	16
Non-metallic ores.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	10	4	.....	48	37	13
<i>Communication</i>	9	.....	9	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	128	79	47
<i>Transportation</i>	245	74	177	57	8	48	61	32	2	1,265	392	889
Forwarding and storage.....	50	4	46	31	1	30	55	30	.....	804	163	634
Railway.....	3	.....	3	14	1	12	2	.....	2	56	15	41
Shipping and stevedoring.....	192	70	128	8	2	6	3	2	.....	385	178	200
Air.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	20	6	14
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i>	3,905	2,212	1,681	2,312	1,208	1,103	2,823	2,766	67	140,416	36,386	113,946
Railway.....	107	32	73	71	2	66	30	36	.....	1,080	1,048	34
Highway.....	3,491	1,966	1,519	1,618	783	833	372	353	.....	121,984	21,200	100,779
Building and other.....	308	214	89	623	421	201	2,424	2,383	67	17,352	4,138	13,133
<i>Services</i>	5,130	831	3,883	6,417	786	5,571	12,345	8,029	2,330	52,892	18,411	26,688
Governmental.....	102	1	101	253	8	245	4	1	3	2,728	1,796	927
Hotel and restaurant.....	127	40	53	127	60	63	789	611	41	3,777	2,573	557
Professional.....	399	48	333	119	35	84	590	146	406	1,492	660	698
Recreational.....	69	10	58	30	19	11	57	36	4	1,887	546	1,240
Personal.....	700	15	686	1,620	45	1,576	1,344	724	582	11,342	742	10,515
Household.....	3,733	717	2,652	4,266	617	3,592	9,550	6,504	1,324	31,464	12,019	12,746
Farm household.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	11	7	.....	202	75	5
<i>Trade</i>	452	26	422	185	43	140	609	470	36	4,332	1,261	3,012
Retail.....	324	25	298	156	27	128	256	202	33	3,706	1,017	2,631
Wholesale.....	128	1	127	29	16	12	353	268	3	626	244	381
<i>Finance</i>	112	3	108	16	4	12	21	12	3	461	114	341
<i>All Industries</i>	10,420	3,487	6,491	9,693	2,477	7,101	19,173	14,546	2,498	223,767	33,981	150,759
Men.....	6,103	2,663	3,424	5,167	1,795	3,319	8,569	7,305	1,043	184,754	47,238	136,319
Women.....	4,317	824	3,067	4,526	682	3,782	10,604	7,241	1,455	39,013	16,743	14,440

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

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OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, IN EACH INDUSTRY DURING THE YEAR APRIL 1, 1931,
31, 1932

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
416	167	244	514	91	413	545	264	274	835	297	510	13,004	7,590	4,887
18	8	10	57	5	51	25	14	11	170	35	131	585	227	339
6	2	4	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	26	8	17
18	15	9	23	3	20	9	6	3	1	1	1	346	227	83
28	11	4	35	19	13	156	118	38	183	147	26	1,830	986	786
25	7	18	24	4	18	4	4	4	5	5	5	120	31	90
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	72	4	66	857	518	308
52	12	40	7	2	5	6	3	3	17	6	11	161	131	21
71	10	50	86	13	72	64	20	44	65	31	32	2,371	1,585	742
10	2	8	22	2	10	4	2	2	8	3	4	257	184	63
2	2	2	10	2	2	12	11	44	6	3	3	122	32	91
3	1	2	2	2	2	12	6	6	34	13	20	574	351	207
68	62	5	48	4	44	24	6	23	32	4	28	290	161	131
6	1	7	57	2	55	18	5	1	6	1	1	522	276	198
1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2,719	1,587	1,047
75	8	65	97	19	76	129	52	76	164	26	132	2,719	1,587	1,047
3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	1	251	177	59
8	2	1	42	17	23	36	16	18	57	14	43	486	198	278
14	1	13	1	1	1	8	5	3	7	4	1	209	154	39
487	743	.....	172	184	3	647	605	.....	716	499	213	9,362	8,540	447
11	11	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	2	36	27	9
7,466	6,959	630	9,218	8,084	269	10,203	9,617	454	1,521	1,327	161	33,803	33,691	4,104
33	30	.....	118	99	12	1,140	1,108	26	90	71	15	1,792	1,680	82
5	5	.....	114	94	12	1,002	991	6	7	7	.....	1,151	1,121	18
18	15	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	61	7	420	387	23
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	117	20	12	3	8	221	172	41
1	.....	1	16	12	4	.....	.....	.....	13	7	6	166	98	68
84	21	67	381	74	305	240	21	219	515	48	463	2,848	640	2,170
66	19	49	323	18	303	234	17	217	180	17	160	1,743	269	1,439
8	.....	8	57	55	2	.....	.....	.....	28	5	22	168	76	90
.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	307	26	281	899	284	615
10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	38	11	26
18,626	8,169	10,486	9,753	3,023	6,679	20,755	10,309	10,449	34,070	19,519	14,239	241,664	73,580	167,650
202	171	31	868	644	165	295	271	24	805	385	406	3,458	2,583	802
14,141	4,879	9,298	8,493	2,293	6,207	20,334	4,972	15,361	28,677	18,615	9,768	199,110	55,061	143,765
4,283	3,109	1,157	392	86	307	9,126	5,066	4,064	4,588	519	4,065	39,096	15,936	23,083
14,293	4,728	9,243	9,603	4,095	4,988	7,705	4,392	3,188	8,432	2,715	5,684	116,877	43,987	61,605
173	4	169	171	9	162	1,009	993	16	571	29	546	5,011	2,841	2,169
772	624	181	254	183	55	304	243	45	407	273	124	6,557	4,607	1,119
211	103	103	524	364	131	171	52	117	222	104	115	3,723	1,512	1,987
1,127	49	1,071	234	9	225	164	8	156	156	55	101	3,724	732	2,866
917	33	876	2,067	27	2,034	1,203	59	1,142	2,258	126	2,125	21,451	1,771	19,536
10,425	3,302	6,841	5,179	2,600	2,375	3,827	2,084	1,688	4,791	2,102	2,673	73,235	29,945	33,891
668	613	2	1,234	903	6	1,027	953	24	27	26	.....	3,171	2,579	37
955	188	758	579	43	529	446	90	339	500	97	392	8,058	2,218	5,628
456	78	375	432	33	395	305	66	230	383	71	305	6,018	1,519	4,392
499	110	383	147	10	134	141	24	109	117	26	87	2,040	699	1,236
56	8	48	17	6	11	12	.....	12	29	11	13	724	156	548
42,428	21,004	21,477	30,433	15,713	13,213	50,693	26,406	23,931	46,727	24,595	21,698	433,334	172,209	247,198
28,910	16,188	13,102	23,154	11,642	10,586	45,273	22,957	22,125	41,102	21,881	18,816	343,032	131,669	208,734
13,518	4,816	8,375	7,279	4,071	2,327	5,420	3,449	1,836	5,625	2,714	2,882	90,302	40,540	38,464

TABLE No. 6.—CERTIFICATES FOR SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION RATE ISSUED IN EACH PROVINCE BY THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA DURING THE YEAR APRIL, 1931, TO MARCH, 1932 (INCLUSIVE)

Issuing Province	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
Nova Scotia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quebec.....	0	0	4	133	0	0	0	0	139
Ontario.....	0	0	6	1,636	10	0	0	0	1,652
Manitoba.....	0	0	0	345	931	141	0	0	1,417
Saskatchewan.....	0	0	1	0	30	372	4	0	407
Alberta.....	0	0	0	0	0	69	950	0	1,019
British Columbia.....	0	0	0	2	0	1	5	224	232
Total.....	0	0	11	2,118	971	583	959	224	4,866

TABLE No. 7.—TRADE UNION STATISTICS ON UNEMPLOYMENT

—	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Average membership reported.....	187,083	154,303	152,675	154,935	153,647	148,335	166,632	182,511	200,257	206,217	199,034	.....
Average number unemployed.....	23,683	10,998	7,470	11,154	10,796	7,632	8,132	8,124	11,485	22,867	33,505	.....
Percentage of membership unemployed during year, on average.....	12.7	7.1	4.9	7.2	7.0	5.1	4.9	4.5	5.7	11.1	16.8	.....
Percentage of membership unemployed, by months—												
Jan. 31.....	13.1	13.9	7.8	7.5	10.2	8.1	6.4	6.8	6.3	10.8	16.0	22.0
Feb. 28 (29).....	16.1	10.6	6.4	7.8	9.5	8.1	6.5	7.0	6.8	11.5	15.6	20.6
Mar. 31.....	16.5	9.6	6.8	6.7	8.5	7.3	5.7	6.5	6.0	10.8	15.5	20.4
April 30.....	16.3	10.4	4.6	5.1	8.7	7.3	6.0	5.2	5.5	9.0	14.9	.....
May 31.....	15.5	8.7	4.5	7.3	7.0	4.9	5.2	3.7	4.0	10.3	16.2	.....
June 30.....	13.2	5.3	3.4	5.8	6.1	4.1	3.2	3.2	2.9	10.6	16.3	.....
July 31.....	9.1	4.1	2.9	5.4	5.2	2.3	3.3	2.5	3.0	9.2	16.2	.....
Aug. 31.....	8.7	3.6	2.2	6.5	4.4	2.5	3.7	2.4	3.5	9.3	15.8	.....
Sept. 30.....	8.5	2.8	2.0	5.9	5.7	3.3	3.1	2.2	3.7	9.4	18.1	.....
Oct. 31.....	7.4	3.9	4.8	6.8	5.1	2.6	3.9	3.1	6.0	10.8	18.3	.....
Nov. 30.....	11.1	6.2	6.2	9.7	5.7	4.7	5.2	4.2	9.3	13.8	18.6	.....
Dec. 31.....	15.1	6.4	7.2	11.6	7.9	5.9	6.5	6.6	11.4	17.0	21.1	.....

VIII. TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT

In order to assist the provinces in their efforts to develop vocational education, the Dominion Parliament, in 1919, passed the Technical Education Act, voting a sum of ten million dollars to be expended over a period of ten years. The yearly grants to the provinces sanctioned under the Act were determined by first setting aside the sum of ten thousand dollars for each province and dividing the remainder in proportion to population. Money was not given to the provinces to expend, but each provincial Government was reimbursed, within the limit of its appropriation, to the extent of one-half of approved expenditures on work which comes within the scope of the Act and annual agreements.

The purpose of the Act was to assist any form of vocational, technical or industrial education or instruction deemed necessary or desirable in promoting industry and the mechanical trades or increasing the earning capacity, efficiency and productive power of those employed therein.

The ten-year period during which grants were available to the provinces terminated March 31, 1929, but as eight of the provinces had been unable to earn their entire appropriations during that period, the Act, as already mentioned in previous annual reports, was extended at the 1929 session of parliament for a period of five years, in order to give those provinces a further opportunity to earn the balance of money voted to them under the provisions of the Act.

Ontario is the only province which had earned and received its entire appropriation prior to March 31, 1929, but since that date four other provinces, namely, British Columbia, Alberta, Quebec and New Brunswick, have used the remainder of their allotments. Under the provisions of the Technical Education Act, as amended, all other provinces have until March 31, 1934, to earn the balance of the funds to which they are entitled.

As the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec had received their total grants prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year, it would not be necessary, under the terms of the Technical Education Act, for them to submit to the Department of Labour a report covering their vocational education activities for the year 1931-32. In view, however, of the fact that new legislation, providing for the further promotion of vocational education in Canada, was passed at the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, it has been deemed advisable to keep a continuous record of the vocational education work which has been promoted throughout Canada since the enactment of the federal legislation in 1919. To that end the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour requested each province not participating in federal grants during the year under review to submit a report for that period, and the request has been complied with by all four provinces. This report will, therefore, include a statement covering the work accomplished in each province for the year ended March 31, 1932.

NEW VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT, 1931

In order to further provide for the promotion of vocational education in Canada, an Act, entitled the Vocational Education Act, 1931, authorizing an annual appropriation of \$750,000 over a period of fifteen years from which payments may be made to the governments of the various provinces, was passed during the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament.

In connection with its administration, the Act empowers the Governor in Council to make regulations with respect to various matters, including the

definition which is to be applied to the expression "vocational education", the particular types and grades of vocational education to which assistance may be granted, and the extent to which assistance may be made available towards the continuance of vocational education work, or for lands, buildings, equipment and furnishings. These regulations had not yet been promulgated or agreements completed with the various provinces when the fiscal year closed.

Following is the text of the Vocational Education Act, 1931:—

21-22 GEORGE V

CHAP. 59

An Act for the Promotion of Vocational Education in Canada

[Assented to 3rd August, 1931.]

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Vocational Education Act, 1931*.

"Minister."

2. In this Act the expression "Minister" means the Minister of Labour.

Amount appropriated.

3. A sum is hereby appropriated from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, for a period of fifteen years, from which payments may be made annually to the government of any province for the purpose of promoting and assisting vocational education.

Agreement with province.

4. (1) The payments to be made to any province shall be conditional upon an agreement being entered into between the Minister and the government of the province as to the terms, conditions and purposes on and for which the payments are to be made and applied, and such agreements shall be subject in all cases to the approval of the Governor in Council.

Payments in proportion to population.

(2) The total payments made to the government of any province in any one year shall not exceed a proportion of the yearly appropriation mentioned in section three of this Act, corresponding to the proportion which the population of the province bears to the population of Canada, as determined by the latest federal decennial census.

Regulations.

5. The Governor in Council may, on the recommendation of the Minister, make regulations with respect to the following matters:—

- (a) The definition of the expression "vocational education" in this Act;
- (b) The particular types and grades of vocational education to which assistance may be granted;
- (c) The procedure to be followed in the administration of this Act;
- (d) The extent to which assistance may be made available towards the continuance of existing vocational education work;
- (e) The extent to which assistance may be made available for lands, buildings, equipment and furnishings;
- (f) The extent to which any portion of the annual appropriation under this Act remaining unexpended at the expiration

of any fiscal year may be carried forward and remain available thereafter for the purposes of this Act;

- (g) The auditing of vocational education accounts; and
- (h) Any other matter as may be deemed expedient or necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

6. Such officers and employees as may be required for carrying out the provisions of this Act shall be appointed in the manner authorized by law. Officers and employees.

7. The Minister shall make an annual report on or before the thirty-first day of March on the work done under the provisions of this Act, containing such information and particulars as the Governor in Council may prescribe, and such report shall be submitted to both Houses of Parliament by the Minister within fifteen days after the presentation of the report, if Parliament be then sitting, and if not, then within fifteen days after the opening of the next session of Parliament. Annual report.
Laid before Parliament.

STATISTICS

The money available and the amounts earned by the five provinces entitled to federal grants under the provisions of the Technical Education Act of 1919 for work done during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1932, are shown in table I. The nature and extent of the work being carried on in those provinces are indicated in table II.

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS

The extent of the work in each province and the trend of developments during the year under review are indicated by the following brief summaries for each province and by the more detailed reports and statistical tables prepared and submitted by the several provinces.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The work in Prince Edward Island was practically the same as for the previous year, but the enrolment in technical classes increased from 1,141 to 1,171. The co-operation of the Women's Institute with the supervisors of the schools continues to have a beneficial effect on the various communities.

NOVA SCOTIA

According to the report of the provincial Director of Technical Education, several municipalities were forced by economic conditions to curtail expenditures on technical education during the past year, but all services previously maintained are to be resumed at the earliest possible moment. The total number of students enrolled in the evening technical and coal mining classes is 2,573 as compared with 2,624 for the previous year.

NEW BRUNSWICK

New Brunswick reports an increase in the total enrolment in day classes from 1,483 to 1,535, but in evening classes there was a decrease from 2,004 to 1,638. A most successful summer school for vocational teachers was conducted at the Saint John Vocational School during the month of July, with an attendance of 64.

QUEBEC

The province of Quebec reports a growing interest in vocational education. While extension programs in some of the schools throughout the province have

been curtailed, all services which had been established in previous years have been maintained. The total enrolment in day classes increased approximately 20 per cent, but there was a decrease in evening class enrolment.

ONTARIO

The work in Ontario continues to progress very satisfactorily. At the 1931 session of the Legislature the Ontario Vocational Education Act was amended to provide for the organization of joint vocational school boards, but the extreme economic conditions of the present time have prevented the smaller communities taking advantage of this legislation. It is hoped, however, that with the return to prosperity municipalities will unite for the purpose of providing practical instruction to the boys and girls at present receiving only an academic education.

MANITOBA

While there has been a falling off in attendance at vocational classes in the province of Manitoba, there has been no retrogression of interest in vocational education. The number of pupils enrolled in day vocational classes for last year was 3,371, as compared with 3,555 for the preceding year, and in evening classes there were 2,415 students in attendance, as compared with 2,732 the previous year.

SASKATCHEWAN

The work in the province of Saskatchewan continues to grow in a steady and encouraging manner. The most important developments during the year under review were the completion and occupancy of new technical schools at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, the approximate cost of each building being \$500,000.

The statistical figures submitted by the provincial Department of Education show an increase in day school enrolments from 1,379 to 2,290 and in evening classes from 1,908 to 3,357. The advance is attributable to the opening of the above-mentioned new schools.

ALBERTA

The statistical figures submitted by the provincial Director of Technical Education show a total enrolment in day and evening vocational classes of 3,272 and 1,290, respectively, a decrease in evening classes of 521, but an increase in day classes of 623. One of the most interesting features of the year has been the development of a course in aeronautics, with an enrolment of twenty-six in the day classes and thirteen in the evening.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Interest in vocational education in the province of British Columbia continues to grow and there is evidence of progress in all phases of the work.

The total enrolment in all vocational classes increased from 13,324 to 16,215.

TABLE I.—MONEY AVAILABLE AND MONEY PAID TO THE PROVINCES UNDER THE TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1932

Province	Amount available		Amount paid to provinces	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Saskatchewan.....	436,	259 15	170,	094 89
Manitoba.....	448,	177 12	27,	488 24
Nova Scotia.....	267,	873 20	48,	699 87
New Brunswick.....	4,	791 68	4,	791 68
Prince Edward Island.....	73,	614 43	31,	898 89
Totals.....	1,230,	715 58	282,	973 57

TABLE II.—VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS IN CANADA—SCHOOL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1932

Provinces	Number of Municipalities Conducting Classes		Number of Teachers				Number of Pupils				Teachers-in-Training			
	Day	Evening	Day	Evening	Corre- spondence	Total	Day	Evening	Corre- spondence	Total	Schools	Teachers	Pupils (teachers in training)	
Saskatchewan.....		3	65	79	.....	144	2,290	3,357	.....	5,647	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	6	2	174	101	.....	275	3,371	2,415	.....	5,786	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	8	7	70	88	.....	158	1,535	1,638	.....	3,173	1	7	64
Nova Scotia.....	1	23	20	148	31	199	348	2,573	2,061	4,982	1	2	26	
Prince Edward Island.....	1	.....	22	.....	.....	22	1,171	.....	.....	1,171	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	19	35	351	416	31	798	8,715	9,983	2,061	20,759	2	9	90	

Above table includes figures only for provinces which are still receiving grants under the Technical Education Act of 1919.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

J. W. Boulter

During the year ending June 30, 1932, the following courses were offered in connection with the Technical Education Act:—

1. Short term courses in home economics, including cooking, millinery, dressmaking, home nursing, household administration, accounts and English reading.

2. Special courses in wood-working and drawing.

3. Special courses for cheese and butter makers, visits of instructor to factories for inspection, supervision and demonstration.

4. Commercial course of two years to students having completed two years of high school work.

5. Special courses through schools relating to agricultural conditions.

ENROLMENT

The total enrolment for the school year was 1,171 and the numbers registered by courses were as follows:—

Course 1, 20; Course 2, 128; Course 3, 54; Course 4, 52; Course 5, 917.

Owing to the burning of Prince of Wales College the short course in economics was not completed. In the new building ample facilities are being provided for courses in agriculture and economics and the interest in these subjects considerably increased.

The co-operation of the Women's Institutes with the supervisors of the schools continues to have a beneficial effect on the various communities and is doing much to solve the rural problems towards which the educational efforts are being continually directed.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1931, TO JUNE 30, 1932

Municipality and School	Department	Full-time Classes		Part-time Classes		Short term and Special Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers				
		Total enrolment	Average attendance	Total enrolment	Student hours	Total enrolment	Student hours	Male	Female	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	Total
Charlottetown.....	Commercial.....	27	27	25	2,500	52	.....	14	38	52	1	4	3	2	5
	Industrial.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	5,226	128	.....	128	.....	1	1	.....	1
	Home Economics.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1,440	.....	20	20	.....	5	.....	5	5
	Agricultural.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	917	.....	282	635	917	9	1	9	1	10
	Dairy Course.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	54	.....	54	1	.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	.....	27	27	25	2,500	1,171	6,666	478	693	1,171	11	11	14	8	22

NOVA SCOTIA

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Dr. F. H. Sexton

The continued economic depression has had some effect in slightly curtailing some of the services in technical education. The province of Nova Scotia economized in many of the government departments in order to balance its budget, but did not pare the estimates for education. Some municipalities in which coal mining and steel manufacturing are the chief industrial activities were forced by financial stringency to curtail expenditures in technical education during the past year, but will resume the former services in vocational training at the earliest possible moment.

The registration in the continuation classes of the evening technical and coal mining schools showed a small recession from the previous year and stood at 2,573, as compared with 2,624 in 1930-31. This can be explained in no other way than that the continued lack of opportunity for employment discourages young people from making distinct efforts to improve their technical knowledge, when they do not know specifically where it can be applied on a job. In some of the colliery districts there have been cases of boys leaving school at the statutory age limit of compulsory attendance, who have been vainly waiting for three or four years to get a place to work in the mines. They have grown from adolescence to manhood without knowing the meaning of useful productive labour. They turned their backs on the public school system and have been drifting about aimlessly in idleness for years. They have probably forgotten a great deal of the knowledge which they gained in the common school, and have lost any desire or habit of study. It is futile to appeal to them to attend evening classes, although this is the most valuable course for them to pursue. They have acquired mental outlooks of inertia, nonchalance, and dependency, which will be hard to change when normal times return.

Short-term day vocational courses continued to make a strong appeal to comparatively small groups of ambitious workers in industry, and the registration was about the same as in former years. For the expense involved, this form of training is one of the most effective kinds of vocational education offered in the province. The students have settled on their occupations and have had previous practical experience in them. They are mature and in deadly earnest. The technical knowledge which they secure in the courses is immediately applied in their daily work, and they frequently forge ahead rapidly to positions of greater responsibility than they held before.

The correspondence study division did not advance as far in registration of new students as it did in the previous year but the percentage of those enrolled, who completed their courses fully was greater than in 1930-31. The home study courses in household arts, conducted by the women's Institute Division of the Department of Agriculture, made distinct gains in both registration and in the widespread effectiveness of this valuable service to the women in rural districts. The short courses in home-making were not offered at the Agricultural College.

A disastrous fire destroyed the building and equipment used in Halifax for instruction in automotive mechanics. Fortunately the students pursuing courses in these subjects, both of the short-term and the evening technical types, had nearly finished their sessions and were not affected in any important manner by the accident. The building and equipment will be replaced before the beginning of the next school year.

During 1930-31 a new syllabus covering the whole range of instruction offered in the evening coal mining schools was approved by the Government Board of Examiners for Colliery Certificates of Competency. This will make a distinct increase in the efficiency of these special classes, because the students will know exactly the range of knowledge they are required to have for the examinations of various grades. Special new texts are in the process of publication and will be ready for issue at the opening of the next winter session.

The vocational training for juvenile truants and delinquents, which was established at the Halifax Industrial School two years ago, continues to achieve marked success. A greater number of youths who have taken this trade training have gone out into industry as apprentices during the past year than in the previous one, in spite of difficult employment conditions.

The newly organized trade courses in the Nova Scotia Training School at Brookside, near Truro, are now well established. These have been planned for backward boys and girls, and the scope of the work limited to those trades where the highest grade of intelligence is not required for success. Of course the period of training will be more extensive than it would be for students of a higher mental order, but the progress of the one hundred or more who are now being instructed is very satisfactory.

NOVA SCOTIA COLLEGE OF ART

The college maintained effectively its position as the provincial training centre in commercial and applied art. In order to discover and develop artistic ability in groups of young people more adequately it gave instruction to school boys and girls in Halifax, in two centres, on Saturday mornings. The service of special training to school teachers in Halifax and Dartmouth was also continued. Most of the students come from the neighbouring locality, but there are a number of young people from widely separated parts of the whole province who come to the college for training for a life career.

A campaign was undertaken to get funds for a new building, but failed to reach its objective of \$80,000, because of the general hard times. New quarters will have to be secured shortly because the present accommodations are pitifully inadequate to meet the pressing demands on the institution.

CORRESPONDENCE STUDY DIVISION

The student enrolment this year is the lowest since 1927, but the courses completed show an increase of eighteen over those of last year. The decreased enrolment may be accounted for by a change in the regulations respecting free courses, by trade conditions, and reduction of wages. The number of enrolments does not, however, show completely the work of this division, for courses in most school subjects are sent to teachers in country schools on request.

Though the enrolments have fallen off for the reasons named in the preceding paragraph, yet many students have continued their studies as is shown by the paid course enrolments. Most of these students are either engaged in trade and business or temporarily unemployed, the latter very wisely making use of their enforced leisure time in preparing themselves for the work in which they will be engaged—the favourite subjects being mathematics, drafting, designing, electricity, steam engineering, internal combustion engines, telephony, book-keeping and English.

NOVA SCOTIA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1931, TO JUNE 30, 1932

Municipality and School	Department	Full time Classes		Part-time Classes		Short term and Special Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers				
		Total enrolment	Average attendance	Total enrolment	Student hours	Total enrolment	Student hours	Male	Female	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	Total
Nova Scotia Technical College.....						27	13,441	27	....	27	6	....	6	....	6
Nova Scotia College of Art.....		23	21	94	5,184	68	1,478	43	142	185	3	2	2	3	5
Nova Scotia Training School.....		*228	207					51	60	*111	7		4	3	7
Industrial School.....				25	15,630			25	....	25		2	2	....	2
Totals.....		251	228	119	20,804	95	14,919	146	202	348	16	4	14	6	20

*Some pupils took more than one class.

Teacher-training Classes—Enrolment, 26; Teachers, 2.

Correspondence Department—Enrolment, 587; Teachers, 31.

Active Students, 2,061.

NOVA SCOTIA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS FOR PERIOD JUNE 30, 1931, TO JUNE 30, 1932.

Municipality or School	Total Number of Subjects	Total Number of Classes	Total Enrol- ment all Classes	Total Student Hours (by Clock)	Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers		
					Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
TECHNICAL										
Glace Bay.....	3	5	111	6,936	3	108	111	.....	5	5
Halifax.....	13	41	743	47,015	468	275	743	26	9	35
New Glasgow.....	8	9	165	10,656	87	78	165	5	4	9
New Waterford.....	6	7	116	6,431	36	80	116	3	3	6
Springhill.....	2	3	44	3,278	6	38	44	.....	2	2
Stellarton.....	2	3	57	3,446	.....	57	57	.....	2	2
Sydney.....	13	17	337	22,814	191	146	337	9	9	18
Westville.....	3	3	68	4,824	5	63	68	.....	3	3
West Gore.....	4	4	42	4,802	28	14	42	2	1	3
Windsor.....	4	4	63	5,289	36	27	63	3	1	4
Yarmouth.....	6	7	127	6,596	54	73	127	3	4	7
COAL MINING										
Dominion.....	1	1	20	716	20	.....	20	1	.....	1
Dominion No. 6.....	1	1	15	1,536	15	.....	15	1	.....	1
Florence.....	3	3	49	2,898	45	4	49	3	.....	3
Glace Bay.....	5	7	82	5,516	77	5	82	7	.....	7
Inverness.....	2	2	12	1,086	12	.....	12	2	.....	2
Joggins.....	3	3	31	1,246	31	.....	31	3	.....	3
Little Bras d'Or.....	3	3	36	2,734	32	4	36	3	.....	3
New Waterford.....	4	4	61	3,193	61	.....	61	3	1	4
Port Morien.....	2	2	32	2,210	32	.....	32	2	.....	2
Reserve.....	2	2	20	1,778	20	.....	20	2	.....	2
River Hebert.....	2	2	20	1,082	20	.....	20	2	.....	2
Springhill.....	4	6	84	5,346	79	5	84	5	.....	5
Stellarton.....	4	4	61	3,520	61	.....	61	4	.....	4
Sydney Mines.....	6	6	98	5,590	96	2	98	6	.....	6
Thorburn.....	2	2	15	1,454	15	.....	15	2	.....	2
Westville.....	3	3	21	1,596	21	.....	21	3	.....	3
Nova Scotia College of Art.....	3	3	43	2,367	9	34	43	2	2	4
Totals.....	.....	157	2,573	163,955	1,560	1,013	2,573	102	46	148

NEW BRUNSWICK

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

W. K. Tibert

During the school year which ended June 30, 1932, all vocational services were maintained. Day school enrolments show but little change.

TEACHER TRAINING

A summer school for vocational teachers was held in the Saint John Vocational School during the month of July. This was one of the most successful summer schools held under the board. Teachers from every school operating under the Vocational Education Board were in attendance. The staff and subjects taught were as follows:—

Home Economics.—Miss Rheta M. Inch, B.Sc., head of the Home Economics Department of the Saint John Vocational School; Miss Anne C. Graverson, Supervisor, Practical Art Classes for Women, Waltham, Mass.; Miss Violet A. Gillett, head of the Art Department of the Saint John Vocational School.

Sheet Metal.—Mr. LeRoy F. Bruce, Sheet Metal Instructor, Continuation School, Rochester, N.Y.

Junior High School Organization and Vocational Guidance.—Dr. Fletcher Peacock, Director of the Saint John Vocational School.

Educational Psychology and Teaching Methods.—Professor A. F. Chaisson, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.

Commercial Book-keeping and Penmanship.—Mr. H. W. McFee, head of the Commercial Department of the Fredericton Composite High School.

The enrolment was 62. Only two teachers were outside the province for training.

SHORT COURSES

The usual short courses offered by the Saint John Vocational School for tradesmen were organized during the winter months. These courses have become very popular among the younger garagemen of the province.

NEW BRUNSWICK—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1931, TO JUNE 30, 1932

Municipality and School		Department	Full-time Classes		Part-time Classes		Short Term and Special Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers					
			Total enrollment	Average attendance	Total enrollment	Student hours	Total enrollment	Student hours	Male	Female	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	Total	
Campbellton Composite High.....	Prevocational.....	47	31.0														
	Industrial.....	7	6.3														
	Home Economics.....	10	7.1														
	Commercial.....	78	72.9					69	73	142	7		3	4	7		
Carleton County Vocational.....	Agriculture.....	36	30.5														
	Home Economics.....	11	10.0														
	Commercial.....	28	25.5														
	Prevocational.....	47	39.6					42	33	75	5		2	3	5		
Edmundston Composite High.....	Industrial.....	32	28.8														
	Home Economics.....	6	3.9														
	Commercial.....	40	37.9					79	46	125	7		4	3	7		
	Prevocational.....	41	36.9														
Fredericton Composite High.....	Industrial.....	25	22.5														
	Home Economics.....	11	10.8														
	Commercial.....	79	74.9					63	93	156	8		2	6	8		
	Commercial.....	15	13.7					2	13	15	1			1	1		
Milltown Composite High.....	Prevocational.....	102	88.3														
	Technical.....	4	3.8	8													
	Home Economics.....	1	1.0	22	4,500												
	Commercial.....	23	17.8					80	80	160	5		2	3	5		
Newcastle Composite High.....	Prevocational.....	28	20.1														
	Industrial.....	5	3.5	6	480												
	Home Economics.....	14	12.3														
	Commercial.....	43	36.9					68	28	96	5		2	3	5		
Saint John Vocational.....	Prevocational.....	163	121.0														
	Industrial.....	172	133.2														
	Technical.....	66	58.2														
	Home Economics.....	92	53.9														
Saint John Vocational.....	Art.....	20	14.6														
	Commercial.....	223	182.5														
	Automotive.....																
	Electricity.....																
Totals.....	Motor Mechanics.....																
	Welding.....																
Totals.....		1,469	1,199.4	36	4,980	43	16,826	819	716	1,535	67	3	35	35	70		

Teacher Training Classes—Enrolment, 64; Teachers, 7.

NEW BRUNSWICK—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF
TEACHERS IN EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1931,
TO JUNE 30, 1932

Municipality or School	Number of Subjects	Number of Classes	Enrol- ment all Classes	Student Hours	Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers		
					Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Campbellton.....	8	12	77	2,016	21	56	77	3	5	8
Edmundston.....	7	16	226	4,408	103	39	142	7	2	9
Fredericton.....	15	26	302	9,200	76	194	270	4	12	16
Milltown.....	4	4	50	1,410	17	33	50	.....	4	4
Moncton.....	10	15	190	5,920	50	105	155	1	7	8
McAdam.....	3	2	19	684	6	13	19	1	1	2
Saint John.....	24	73	1,160	38,204	430	495	925	22	19	41
Totals.....		148	2,024	61,842	703	935	1,638	38	50	88

QUEBEC

REPORT OF THE GENERAL DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Dr. A. Frigon

The economic conditions that have prevailed during the year 1931-32 have had little influence on the trend of technical education in this province. It is true that it has resulted in a sharp decline in evening class enrolment in Montreal and Quebec, but this was balanced, so to speak, by an increase of approximately 20 per cent in day classes. Extension programs of some of our industrial schools have also been curtailed to a certain extent, but these schools have carried on as usual, and will reopen under normal conditions next year.

Perhaps the most important development of the year has been a renewal of activity in domestic arts in country places. The handicrafts of cloth making and of carpet knitting have been somewhat on the decline amongst the French Canadian farmers for a good many years. In order to revive these arts so that country people may use their spare time profitably, the Department of Agriculture has launched a campaign throughout the province and founded a school in domestic arts where primary school teachers receive whatever instructions they require, so that they may in turn teach the art to their pupils and others. The province of Quebec is fortunate in having a system of education which, in the country at least, is conducted to a great extent by well disciplined religious orders. A movement of this sort can therefore be spread very easily and rapidly through their medium. For two consecutive years a great number of religious and lay teachers, mostly women, from villages and small towns have come to Quebec city where they were taught the use of the weaver, the fundamental principles of designing and also the processes of the preparation of dyes. The clergy have endorsed the movement very heartily, because they see in it a means of keeping country people on the farm by teaching them how to make many articles which otherwise they would have to buy. Particular attention has been given to the preparation in the home of the necessary dyes, with the use of local ingredients. Elaborate studies in this regard have been made under the direction of Mr. O. Bériau, a highly qualified man, who is in charge of the whole organization.

Parallel with this domestic art movement, an effort is being made, especially through the Montreal Technical School, to promote in the manufacture of fur-

niture the use of wood grown in this province. The cabinet-making department of the Montreal Technical School has had tremendous success with its exhibits of all sorts of furniture pieces and veneers which were shown in Montreal, Quebec and other centres. Wonderful results have been obtained with local woods, which up to this time had been regarded as of secondary importance. It is proposed to spread the idea through the medium of our different industrial schools and evening classes. Our intention is not only to popularize the use of our own woods, but to indicate the way of using them to the best advantage as to design, finish and usefulness.

A great deal of care has been taken in the preparation of new instructions which have been published during the year for the teaching of drafting and wood-working. The present editions are in French.

From a pedagogical point of view a most important step has been taken in changing from a three year to a four year course what we call our "Technical Course." The new curriculum will be introduced at the Montreal Technical School in the fall of 1932, and at Quebec and Hull in the fall of 1933. The boys will still be admitted to this course after they have completed the second year of High School. The four year program will include French, English, geography, history, and book-keeping. Following the present practice, the shop work given during the first year will comprise approximately one-quarter of the time allotted to the machine shop, the wood-working shop, the foundry and the smithy, respectively. During the second and third year the student will specialize in one of these branches or in electricity or cabinet-making. During the fourth year, time spent in the shop will be devoted to advanced work in the specialty chosen by the student, with also short sessions in the pattern-making, the electrical welding and the steam engine and other departments. It is hoped that, besides a good training in one particular branch of industry, this arrangement will give to all the students a fair knowledge of the basic operations in many different trades. In other words, we will continue to follow for that technical course our usual practice of a general training and education which gives our graduates an opportunity to select, once they are out of the technical school, the branch which offers the best opportunities to them. The facility with which they can shift from one branch of industry to another also protects them against unemployment due to over-production or any other cause affecting the trade in which they are engaged. Of course the new curriculum will include the program in mathematics, science and technology that we had in the past. The introduction of French and English, of geography, history and book-keeping adapted to technicians, will provide a much better general education than that we have been giving heretofore.

Besides the technical course we will continue the two year trade courses, the course in typography, and all other special courses as already established.

Our industrial schools located in Grand'Mere, La Tuque, Chicoutimi, Port-Alfred and Lachine are still carrying on effectively, as are the Shawinigan Technical Institute and the Three Rivers Technical School.

Evening classes, in drafting and wood-working more particularly, have been conducted as usual in Valleyfield, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Beauceville, Levis, Lauzon, St. Romuald and all the schools mentioned above. We have opened a new centre in Montreal at the La Mennais school, where classes in drafting, wood-working, mathematics electricity and radio communications have been given to a fine group of students. May we recall that the evening classes given in our department of technical education are intended for boys and men only, that we try to limit the enrolment to pupils who are actually earning their living in some trade, and that we try to eliminate from our class rooms all young boys who quite often follow evening classes without any particular aim and mostly to give themselves something to do in the evening. This type of boy is taken care of by other organizations.

The permanent exhibition of manufactured products, or, as it is called, the Commercial Industrial Museum, annexed to the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales in Montreal, and one of the finest on the American continent, is now very well established and was visited by a great number of people last year. That school is conducting a course in commerce of university grade, numerous evening classes, and the only correspondence course in commerce in French in America.

The above review is far from covering all our activities in this province. Elementary education of this type is given in a great number of schools already under the jurisdiction of this department which are doing excellent work.

We are not planning any important changes or extensions for the coming year, but we expect the usual increase in interest shown by our population in technical education. We are confident that as soon as the present depression is over there will be quite a movement towards the opening of new centres in small towns for both day and evening classes. The Catholic Committee of Public Instruction is studying ways and means of helping us in that direction through the co-operation of public schools.

QUEBEC—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DAY AND EVENING SCHOOLS FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1931, TO JUNE 30, 1932

Municipality and School	Department	Enrolment and Attendance						Total Class Hours	Teach- ers	
		Day Classes		Evening Classes		All Classes				
		Beginning of period	End of period	Beginning of period	End of period	Beginning of period	End of period			
<i>Montreal—</i>										
Ecole Polytechnique.....	Special.....									
Montreal Technical School.....	Industrial.....	967	844	1,539	1,280	2,506	2,124	29,776	109	
Montreal Technical Institute.....	Industrial and Home Economics.....			637	694	637	694	2,922	40	
Montreal School of Fine Arts.....	Art.....	767	642	273	214	1,040	856	9,513	20	
Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste.....	Commercial and Indus- trial.....			1,012	544	1,012	544	480	15	
Académie Piché (Lachine).....	Industrial.....	230	199			230	199	2,158	6	
<i>Quebec—</i>										
Quebec Technical School.....	Industrial.....	349	312	480	345	829	657	27,854	47	
Quebec School of Fine Arts.....	Art.....	207	161			207	161	9,610	11	
Three-Rivers Technical School.....	Industrial, Pulp and Paper.....	305	232	14	11	319	243	9,873	19	
Grand'Mère Sacred Heart Academy.....	Industrial.....	370	360			370	360	4,878	7	
Berthierville Forest Rangers School.....	Forestry.....	52	39			52	39	1,094	9	
Shawinigan Technical Institute.....	Industrial.....	134	127	227	169	361	296	8,546	22	
Hull Technical School.....	Industrial.....	123	96	229	205	352	301	10,430	23	
Beauceville Sacred Heart College.....	Industrial.....	198	187			198	187	1,490	5	
La Tuque College.....	Industrial.....	280	268			280	268	25,417	4	
Chicoutimi Industrial School.....	Industrial.....	69	60			69	60	25,881	5	
Port Alfred Industrial School.....	Industrial.....	123	117			123	117	780	1	
Drummondville David Academy.....	Industrial.....	305	290			305	290	380	1	
Council of Arts and Trades Schools (Arts).....	Home Economics.....			3,881	2,534	3,881	2,534	2,932	48	
Council of Arts and Trades Schools (Trades) 12 centres.....	Industrial.....			818	311	818	311	1,370	28	
Totals.....		4,479	3,934	9,110	6,307	13,589	10,241		420	

NOTE.—The fiscal year ends on the 30th June in the Province of Quebec. On that account numerous statistics for the year 1931-32 were not available in time for publication in this report.

ONTARIO

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

F. S. Rutherford

To the end that the federal Government may be in a position to keep a continuous record of the progress and development of vocational education throughout the Dominion, the Province of Ontario last year submitted a report of the activities of the province in this particular field for the twelve months ending June 30, 1930. It is with pleasure and no small amount of gratification that we are able to report sustained endeavour and accomplishment in the intervening period.

STATISTICS

At this date it is impossible to secure figures for the school year 1931-32, but, linked to those submitted in previous reports, statistics for 1930-31 will supplement and form a continuous chain of information. The following table is a comparison between the academic year 1929-30 and 1930-31.

DAY VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

	1929-30	1930-31
Number of day schools.....	51	62
Number of day full-time teachers.....	893	1,055
Number of day part-time teachers.....	194	277
Number of day full-time pupils.....	25,558	29,470
Average attendance of full-time pupils.....	20,632	23,952
Number of part-time pupils.....	2,100	2,027
Aggregate student hours of part-time pupils.....	248,935	206,395
Number of special pupils.....	1,437	1,198
Aggregate student hours of special pupils.....	168,366	200,878

EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

	1929-30	1930-31
Number of evening schools.....	67	71
Number of evening teachers.....	1,486	1,647
Total number of pupils.....	44,431	47,440
Aggregate student hours.....	2,382,929	2,258,712

EXPENDITURES AND GRANTS RECEIVED BY MUNICIPALITIES

	1929	1930
	\$	\$
Expenditures.....	6,173,009	7,833,837
Legislative grants.....	1,036,441	1,144,052

It will be observed that there has been no retrogression of interest on the part of the people of Ontario so far as this practical form of education is concerned. The considerable increase in the number of day schools is accounted for by the transfer of several day commercial classes formerly operated under the High Schools Act, and the erection of the Westdale Composite School at Hamilton and the Northern Vocational School at Toronto.

BUILDING PROGRAM

Municipalities have continued to increase the accommodation for vocational schools and departments during the year. Both Hamilton and Toronto have erected new vocational schools. The new Westdale School in Hamilton is a composite school providing accommodation for industrial, technical, commercial, homemaking, art and academic high school classes. The new Northern Vocational School in Toronto provides accommodation for industrial, technical, commercial, homemaking and art classes. Both of these buildings are fine examples of modern school architecture and are provided with the best available furniture and equipment. The municipalities of Welland, North Bay, Timmins, Kingston, Sudbury, Haileybury, Sault Ste. Marie and Windsor have also added to existing buildings to provide further accommodation for vocational education and are receiving assistance on both capital and maintenance expenditures.

THE PROBLEM OF SMALL COMMUNITIES

This problem is receiving constant consideration. The extreme economic conditions of the present time have acted as a deterrent to the smaller communities taking advantage of the legislation of 1931 which provided for the organization of Joint Vocational School Boards. This legislation has been well thought out, and it is reasonable to assume that with a return to prosperity municipalities will unite for the purpose of furnishing practical instruction to the boys and girls at present receiving only an academic education. One desirable objective is the introduction of one-teacher shops, the instructor being an all-round man capable of handling the fundamental operations of wood and metal work, mechanical drawing, electricity, motor mechanics, etc. The chief difficulty to be overcome is the provision of suitably qualified teachers. The department is giving very careful consideration to this aspect of the situation, and hopes to evolve a policy which will simplify the problem. Coupled with the idea of a one-teacher shop would be a course in homemaking for girls. The Vocational Agricultural School is being developed and has demonstrated its feasibility. Ridgeway, Beamsville and Renfrew have successfully carried on such courses for years, and it is planned to encourage the extension of this work in rural Ontario by every means at the Government's disposal.

SCHOOLING FOR APPRENTICES

The Provincial Apprenticeship Committee operating under the original Act has been superseded by a small board of three persons known as The Provincial Apprenticeship Board, and in order to co-ordinate the educational and practical activities of the board the Director of Vocational Education has been retained as one of the members. The board has, by regulation, set up a standard of education for apprentices in the building trades which may eventually be extended under the powers of the Act to any industry, trade or business. These regulations describe the nature and number of educational classes to be attended by the apprentice. Generally speaking, an apprentice is required to attend school for eight weeks during each of the first and second years of apprenticeship. Classes have been organized covering the designated trades, namely, bricklaying, masonry, carpentry, painting and decorating, plastering, plumbing, steam-fitting, sheet-metal work and electrical installation. Classes were held in the spring of 1931 at Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and Windsor, and in 1932 in Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa only. A fee of \$60 per pupil is charged for non-resident pupils which, in the case of municipalities with technical schools, is deducted from the legislative grant, and in other cases shared by the Department of Labour and the Department of Education. The

boys are instructed in trade practice and the related science, mathematics and mechanical drawing, which is an essential part of their training not procurable during working hours.

VOCATIONAL REGULATIONS

On July 1, 1930, revised regulations were distributed under which the qualifying attainments of vocational teachers have been made considerably more stringent. The supply of trained instructors is fast overtaking the demand, and specialist's standing has become the requirement for departmental heads. The split training-period of ten weeks followed by two summer courses at the Training College at Hamilton has been abolished, and prospective teachers will be required henceforth to attend for twenty-five weeks' continuous training, the only exception being in favour of those who had already embarked on a course of training under the former regulations.

The Government is safeguarding Canadian interests by insisting that specifications for both building and equipment shall stipulate preference for materials produced and manufactured in Canada, and the Department of Labour is setting the rates which may apply to all classes of labour under any contract in which the Government participates.

MANITOBA

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

S. T. Newton

In the field of hand and mind training for boys there has been for a number of years two elective curricula offered in the senior high schools of Manitoba. First, the technical course which was usually chosen by those students who were seeking entrance to the university or the normal school and in which shop work and mechanical drawing assumed the status of a major elective. Second, the vocational course intended to prepare students to enter successfully into industrial pursuits at whatever level they find it necessary to go to work.

Those taking the college entrance course received instruction in shop work and mechanical drawing for from two and a half to four and a half hours per week in one or more shops, while boys in the vocational course spent half of their time in their major activity shop and the balance of their time in related shops, drafting, mathematics, English and science.

The technical course is of undoubted value to students who later on intend to continue their studies in either the engineering or science faculties in the university. Unfortunately in Manitoba it worked out that students who took shop work as an option were obliged to drop physics, which is a basic subject in all engineering courses and in most of the science courses. It was not surprising, therefore, to note that in the calendars recently issued by the University, grade XI physics has been made a prerequisite in these two faculties.

We cannot help but feel that the University authorities, particularly in the engineering faculties, in so framing their entrance requirements that it is practically impossible for grade XI students to get instruction in shop work, are very seriously handicapping them, since later on they must compete with graduates from other universities where the value of shop work is recognized.

TECHNICAL COURSES

What are the aims of the technical courses in the high school?

1. To give students who intend taking engineering, fundamental ideas of industrial processes and industrial organization.

2. To enable them to acquire manipulative skill and a high standard of craftsmanship.
3. To give them some experience in the technical and theoretical aspects of trade work, production methods and principles.
4. To give them experience in knowing, using and testing woods, metals and other materials used in industry.
5. To give training in handling equipment, material and labour such as is needed by foremen and junior executives.

The lack of this experience must be a very serious handicap to the engineering student and it is hoped that the entrance requirements for engineering can be so modified as to permit students to get both physics and shop work in grade XI.

THE VOCATIONAL COURSES

The aim in the vocational courses differs considerably from that of the technical courses in that there is a greater degree of concentration in one subject because the boys are preparing directly for industry where their skill and knowledge must of necessity be of a more specialized nature. The aims are therefore:—

1. To carefully analyze the trade chosen and systematically perform all the operations shown by the analysis.
2. To make a very careful study of the related subjects of drafting, English, mathematics and science which bear directly on the work of the trade chosen rather than in the broad general field as is required by students proceeding to the university.
3. To help students to acquire accuracy in craftsmanship, power of concentration, judgment, initiative, manipulative skill, job intelligence and speed in the operation of machines in a given trade in which they are interested and for which they appear to have reasonably good aptitude.
4. To help them to understand the relationships in industrial organization which will enable them to co-operate with both employers and other workmen.
5. To give them the thorough direct trade training that will enable them later on to become skilled non-commissioned officers in industry.

In times of stress it is not unusual for those not in touch with industrial needs to belittle the need of systematic training for the coming workmen. A community must either pay for the cost of training workmen or for the greater cost of the inefficiency of labour. Inefficient workmen mean commercial and industrial inefficiency. To provide such training as will promote good workmanship is purely a public responsibility.

During the year there has been a big increase in the enrolment in the shop work classes, even though of necessity carried on under a considerable handicap in that the vocational students in most cases were obliged to work in the same shop as technical and industrial arts students since their numbers were not, in most cases, sufficiently large to warrant the organization of separate classes.

This handicap was, however, an advantage in one sense, as teachers, in order to successfully instruct the larger number of students, were obliged to break away from the old wasteful individual method of teaching and develop group teaching and a wider use of lesson plans, blueprints, individual instruction sheets, information sheets, wall charts and large diagrams. They found it necessary to train tool checkers, record clerks, group foremen, and shop superintendents, and to make use of other teaching aids, all of which helped to develop

responsibility on the part of the pupil and to make discipline a minor consideration. This plan relieves the teacher of a lot of routine work and gives him more time for the actual job of teaching.

UNEMPLOYED YOUNG MEN ATTEND CLASSES

Many of the vocational students enrolled had already had some experience in industry and made good use of their lay-off period to get experience in operating machines and equipment which were not within their reach in the commercial shops. They had a definite idea of what they wanted to learn and were not slow in taking advantage of every opportunity offered. They will, therefore, be better equipped than ever for efficient service when the wheels of industry again start turning.

As the students were more mature than in previous years it was possible to secure a greater degree of co-operation between the various shops and drafting rooms.

Many of the tools made were of original design. Plans were made in the drafting room. The patterns were made in the school shops. The smaller castings were made in the school and the larger ones in local commercial foundries. The machine work was all done in the school.

Included in the elementary work were punches, screw-drivers, grease guns, hammers of various design, face plates, lamps, trays, toasters, lawn sprayers, valve grinders, vises, cribbage boards, wrenches, etc., all so arranged that the fundamental bench and machine operations of the trades involved were learned.

In the more advanced work, articles such as vises, drill presses, jig-saws, wood-turning lathes, grinder and polishing heads, were quite common and were introduced to give the students experience in such operations as bending, casting, centering, turning both straight and taper, threading, drilling, boring, babbitting, milling, tapping and assembling.

DEFINITE OBJECTIVES

Back of every project completed was a definite purpose, a progressive program and careful attention to the related information as required. Efficiency was made the keynote. The pupils understood that the purpose back of every operation was efficiency in thinking and doing. That efficiency depended on (a) job intelligence, (b) related information, and (c) manipulative skill.

EFFICIENCY SCORE CARDS

Each pupil had access to his progress record card at all times. This card showed graphically his rating in efficiency, attitude, initiative, dependability, co-operation, ability to follow instructions, accuracy, speed, workmanship, workshop habits, and his success in mastering the related information concerning his subject.

Drafting is a required subject in all shop courses, particularly in the industrial arts work in the junior high school. After the pupils reach high school and have acquired further skill in drafting they are encouraged to put their own ideas on paper and with helpful suggestions from the teacher reach a point where these ideas can be put into concrete form on the various machines.

RESOURCEFULNESS DEVELOPED

As the work progressed during the year considerable ingenuity was developed in making use of scrap material. For instance, a very efficient wood-turning lathe is very popular with the boys. The frame is made from angle

iron purchased at the scrap yard. The bed from I beam. The casting for the head stock, tail stock and rest were cast in the school from aluminum obtained from worn-out washing machines. The ball bearings were picked up in local garages and discarded; $\frac{1}{4}$ -horsepower motors were picked up, reconditioned and used to run the lathes by direct drive. Five of these lathes were made during the year.

Among the many large projects completed were three combination wood and metal lathes, three band saws with angle iron frames, one six-inch jointer, one combination metal turning lathe drill press and grinder head, three metal-turning lathes with round beds, two 12-inch swing metal-turning lathes, a 9-inch shaper, seven drill presses and a milling machine.

One ingenious boy made a working model of a machine shop. He designed and made the drawings, patterns, castings and machined all the parts. The model shop included a metal-turning lathe, drill press, grinder, milling machine, motor, and bench equipped with vise, anvil, drawers, etc.

Seven boys in one shop are very proud of their seven 8-inch bench lathes complete with carriage and compound tool rest, all representing the highest quality of workmanship. The boys financed their own project. They entered into an agreement with a local foundry and earned money in various ways to pay for their castings as needed.

The work in the woodworking, pattern and forge shops was equally good, even though the enrolment in each shop was somewhat smaller.

The forge shops operated very economically due to the fact that it was possible to get from the scrap iron dealers several tons of new metal in short lengths at about a cent a pound. It is claimed by the forge teachers that although oxyacetylene welding is ordinarily an expensive course, the saving made in coal and iron and the repairs made on many articles of school furniture greatly narrowed the spread in cost between gas welding and regular forge work.

In the drafting departments not only were projects designed and tracings made for the high school shops, but scores of tracings were made for the industrial arts department of the Winnipeg schools.

ENROLMENT IN VOCATIONAL SHOP WORK CLASSES

The number of pupils enrolled in vocational classes on a half time basis was as follows:—

Machin shop.....	50	Electric.....	18
Drafting.....	49	Patternmaking.....	7
Cabinet-making.....	21	Forging and welding.....	24
Carpentry.....	25		

MASS PRODUCTION

Among the outstanding needs in a vocational school are experience in production methods and principles, and a stimulus for constructive thinking and doing. Both of these were supplied in abundance during the four weeks preceding Christmas when the Tribune Empty Stocking Fund disclosed the fact that 20,000 children would likely be without Christmas toys. The vocational and industrial arts teachers saw in this an opportunity for their pupils to get experience in mass production and permission was obtained from the School Board for them to spend two or three weeks in toy making on a factory basis. Lumber and sheet metal were generously donated by several large city firms. The high school boys designed and made dies and jigs of various kinds. The classes were divided into groups, each under a capable foreman. Even as simple an article as a wheel for a toy wagon passed through as many as six distinct operations, each taken care of by a different group. More than 4,000 wheels were either

stamped out of metal and put together mechanically or turned out of wood. Fourteen hundred new toys were made, and 1,100 mechanical toys donated by older boys were re-conditioned and made as good as new. There were 600 doll carriages and cots alone with a beautifully dressed doll and the other items of furnishing put in each, all made by the girls in the household arts classes.

Needless to say, the toys made were more sturdily constructed than the usual run of toy. One hundred and two English type of locomotives with eight wheels each were made and each one was capable of carrying a weight of 250 pounds. These locomotives were beautifully lacquered in red, black and gold, and illustrated what a group of junior high school girls can do by way of decoration. Many of the sturdy toys went into hospitals and children's institutions where they are kept by the nurses for permanent use by little boys and girls who find little relief from pain and loneliness in their strange surroundings.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS OR MANUAL TRAINING

In a mechanical age the importance of hand work in a modern system of education becomes more and more apparent. In Manitoba the emphasis is placed on industrial arts work in the junior high school where individual differences are recognized, where opportunity is provided for self-expression and the discovery of capacities, aptitudes and abilities, and for exploration in a variety of fields.

It is now apparent to every one who has made a study of the needs of the adolescent pupil that he is robbed of much of the value of industrial arts training if his activities are confined to one material, such as wood. As new schools are built or old ones remodelled, provision is being made for training in a wider variety of materials, such as sheet metal, iron, aluminum, solder, upholstery and finishing materials, and for practice in drafting. Shop work has, on account of its importance in the junior high school program, been made a required subject for boys, and cooking and sewing for girls.

EVENING SCHOOLS

The usual number of evening classes were organized and the attendance for the fall term of ten weeks was as good as expected. There was, however, a considerable falling off in the attendance after Christmas, due to the fact that many of those whose homes were not in the city returned to them when they became temporarily unemployed. Others who were not any too sure of their jobs hesitated to spend even \$5, the fee charged for a 20-session course. The attached records, however, show that, everything considered, the attendance of students and the work done in the evening school was very encouraging.

CANADIANIZATION CLASSES

The need of classes in English for non-English speaking citizens of the province is gradually getting less and last year classes were organized in five centres only. Those who enrolled in these classes in October nearly all continued until the evening schools closed on March 10. The enrolment this year was 609, as compared with 703 in 1931.

TEACHER TRAINING

Four young men with grade XI standing have been following a systematic course of training in industrial arts in Winnipeg shops. They carefully study the texts of eight recognized authorities on their work and hand in reports on assigned studies. Next summer they will take special training in schools which provide courses for teachers of shop work, such as Hamilton, Ont.; Vancouver,

B.C.; Menomonie, Wisconsin; or Fort Collins, Colorado. During the past summer four Winnipeg shop work teachers were enrolled at Menomonie and four others at Fort Collins. A number of the older technical teachers are so interested in securing higher professional qualifications that they are now pursuing courses at various institutions every year. Needless to say, the Manitoba schools have benefited by the increased efficiency both as regards methods and a better understanding of the real objectives of industrial arts and technical work.

THE COMMERCIAL CLASSES

A careful study of the statistical page discloses the fact that the majority of the pupils in the vocational classes in Manitoba are taking commercial work. This is natural in a city like Winnipeg, which is one of the great commercial centres of the Dominion. In response to the demand for office help having a wider general training, the commercial course has been extended to four years, two in the junior high school and two in the senior high school, and greater attention is given to the study of English and commercial geography and the use of the increasing equipment now installed in up-to-date offices.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

The scarcity of ready money resulted in a small falling-off in the enrolment in home study courses. There is, however, no diminution in interest on the part of those actually enrolled.

Five years' experience in correspondence work carried on in co-operation with the old reliable commercial schools has convinced us that it is more economical for the province than it would have been to develop our own courses.

We have an idea that if teachers in resident schools put forth the same effort to give satisfactory instruction to their students as the correspondence schools do, there would be a considerable increase in efficiency. It is very rarely indeed that we receive a complaint from a student as regards either the instruction material or the correction service provided.

There are 970 students enrolled, approximately 450 being high school pupils, who are taking a correspondence subject in place of a subject in the regular program which not infrequently causes him considerable worry.

Courses are arranged for in almost any subject along industrial, commercial or home-making lines in which any citizen of the province has need of instruction, and students are actually enrolled in 25 different courses. The most popular subjects, however, and the number enrolled in each are given below:—

Electricity.....	273	Radio.....	30
Commercial.....	98	Drafting.....	21
Automobile.....	81	Architecture.....	15
Commercial art.....	75	Printing.....	14
Dressmaking and cookery.....	55	Civil engineering.....	10
Steam engine ering.....	54	Story writing.....	5
Mining.....	4	Miscellaneous.....	190
			<hr/>
			970

THE BRANDON TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Good progress was made during the year. The school is now well housed, with a complete equipment of tools and machines. A full three-year course is provided and the first class graduated in June.

In addition to the regular automobile repair work carried on, the school is now equipped to do oxy-acetylene welding and vulcanizing.

Forty-seven pupils were enrolled during the past year, of which number thirteen were in the graduating class.

TECHNICAL CLASSES IN MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY, 1931 AND 1932

Courses in mineralogy and geology were conducted under the auspices of the Mines Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, during 1931 and 1932. The following table gives the places, dates of classes, and attendance:—

Where Held	Date of Classes	Average Attendance
Winnipeg.....	Jan. 3-15	76
The Pas.....	Feb. 24-29	100
Pointe du Bois.....	April 13-18	36
Flin Flon.....	May 4-9	30
Sherridon.....	May 18-23	17
Total.....		259

The classes were conducted by G. M. Brownell, 'Ph.D., Department of Geology, University of Manitoba. While intended primarily for prospectors, the classes were made available to any who cared to attend.

Instruction was given in the identification of common rock and ore forming minerals and the rocks characteristic of the province. Lectures were given in general geology sufficient to provide an understanding of the formation and occurrence of rocks and ore deposits. Following the lectures practical work was done on the identifying of mineral and rock specimens.

Classes were conducted at night and occupied from 2½ to 3 hour periods. The year 1931-32 marked the fourth in which the province of Manitoba carried out general instruction for the study of minerals and ore deposits.

WINNIPEG SCHOOL OF ART

The outstanding development in the school during the session of 1931-32 was the establishment of a third year class, with enough students enrolled to make it practical. The presentations of diplomas to the students of this class on the completion of the school year was made for the first time in the history of the school. This third year class is a very important step forward and allows for more thorough study than in the past, giving more time to individual subjects during the first and second years. Due to the studies completed in this class, the annual school exhibition was more interesting than usual, showing a greater variety as well as more finish in the work done.

Although the enrolment was slightly less than that of the preceding session, the attendance in all classes was very much more consistent, making for a higher standard of work in all subjects and more consolidated effort. Changes in the curriculum and in class hours, and the addition of more practical problems, increased the enthusiasm for study and the expending of greater energy on the part of the student body. Each year an effort is made to improve the character of the problems given and much experimental work is carried out to find the most direct method of attaining the maximum of results during the session.

Some new equipment has been added and the main class rooms redecorated to make the working conditions as ideal as possible.

MANITOBA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1931, TO JUNE 30, 1932

School	Department	Full-time Classes		Part-time Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers					
		Total enrollment	Average attendance	Total enrollment	Student hours	Male	Female	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	Total	
<i>Winnipeg—</i>														
Daniel McIntyre.....	Commercial.....	263	229	.....	.....	113	150	263	3	8	8	3	11
Kelvin.....	Commercial.....	341	270	.....	.....	155	186	341	8	2	8	2	10
.....	Industrial.....	50	44	.....	.....	50	.....	50	2	3	7	6	7
St. John's.....	Commercial.....	299	243	.....	.....	120	179	299	4	7	7	5	11
.....	Industrial.....	104	91	.....	.....	104	.....	104	3	4	7	7	7
Aberdeen.....	Commercial.....	38	34	.....	.....	22	16	38	.....	5	.....	5	5
Cecil Rhodes.....	Commercial.....	122	110	.....	.....	70	52	122	.....	5	1	4	5
.....	Industrial.....	25	20	.....	.....	25	.....	25	1	.....	1	.....	1
Earl Grey.....	Commercial.....	143	136	.....	.....	65	78	143	1	12	1	12	13
General Wolfe.....	Commercial.....	205	184	.....	.....	71	134	205	2	12	2	12	14
Gordon Bell.....	Commercial.....	95	84	.....	.....	34	61	95	.....	3	.....	3	3
Hugh J. MacDonald.....	Commercial.....	115	106	.....	.....	20	95	115	.....	2	.....	2	2
.....	Commercial.....	46	40	.....	.....	13	33	46	.....	3	.....	3	3
Isaac Brook.....	Commercial.....	281	245	.....	.....	106	175	281	4	15	6	13	19
Isaac Newton.....	Commercial.....	86	73	.....	.....	44	42	86	.....	5	3	2	5
King Edward.....	Commercial.....	99	89	.....	.....	36	63	99	.....	7	1	6	7
Lord Roberts.....	Commercial.....	231	209	.....	.....	112	119	231	1	11	1	11	12
Lord Selkirk.....	Commercial.....	161	146	.....	.....	66	95	161	2	10	2	10	12
Macbray.....	Commercial.....	36	30	.....	.....	16	20	36	.....	5	.....	5	5
R. H. Smith.....	Commercial.....	177	134	.....	.....	.....	177	177	1	10	0	11	11
Wm. Whyte.....	Commercial.....	60	52	.....	.....	81	99	180	2	3	4	1	5
School of Art.....	Art.....	.....	.....	120	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Suburban Schools—</i>														
Centennial.....	Commercial.....	72	65	.....	.....	27	45	72	1	.....	1	.....	1
Glenlawn.....	Commercial.....	85	73	.....	.....	33	52	85	1	.....	.....	1	1
Norwood.....	Commercial.....	35	32	.....	.....	4	31	35	.....	1	.....	1	1
St. Joseph's.....	Commercial.....	35	28	.....	.....	.....	35	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Brandon—</i>														
Automobile School.....	Technical.....	47	43	.....	.....	47	.....	47	2	.....	2	.....	2
Totals.....	.....	3,251	2,830	120	3,600	1,434	1,937	3,371	39	135	60	114	174

MANITOBA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1931, TO JUNE 30, 1932

Municipality or School	Total Number of Subjects	Total Number of Classes	Total Enrol- ment All Classes	Total Student Hours (by clock)	Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers		
					Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
<i>Winnipeg—</i>										
Daniel McIntyre...	6	8	244	7,940	94	150	244	7	4	11
Kelvin.....	16	29	609	16,342	491	118	609	19	3	22
St. John's.....	12	37	824	26,322	495	329	824	24	14	38
Foxwarren.....	1	1	12	552	12		12	1		1
Glenlawn.....	1	1	19	1,116	9	10	19		1	1
<i>English for Non- English, Winnipeg—</i>										
Gordon Bell.....	1	5	98	3,923	38	60	98	1	4	5
H. J. Macdonald...	1	6	177	7,368	122	55	177	2	4	6
I. Newton.....	1	7	183	8,150	90	93	183	4	3	7
Norquay.....	1	5	123	5,079	58	65	123	2	3	5
<i>Brandon.....</i>	1	1	28	676	28		28	1		1
<i>School of Art— Art instruction.....</i>	5	6	98	2,450	52	46	98	3	1	4
Totals.....		106	2,415	79,918	1,489	926	2,415	64	37	101

SASKATCHEWAN

REPORT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Dr. J. H. McKechnie, Chief Inspector

The outstanding events of the year were the completion and occupancy of the new technical school buildings at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, each erected at an approximate cost of \$500,000. Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw are now well equipped to handle the needs of vocational students for some years to come.

Like Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw had for years been conducting large commercial classes in rooms leased from the collegiate institutes and were naturally handicapped for lack of suitable accommodation and equipment, while for the same reason it was practically impossible to offer courses in industrial work. These limitations have now been removed and the large enrolments which fill the new buildings to capacity give unmistakable indication that these schools are meeting a clearly felt need for diversified secondary education in the communities which they serve.

In Dr. J. W. Sifton, who has been connected with the Moose Jaw School system for the past twenty-seven years, the Moose Jaw Technical School has a capable and seasoned organizer and administrator. Dr. Sifton is assisted by Mr. A. E. Peacock, B.Sc., as vice-principal. The Saskatoon Technical Collegiate Institute is under the able guidance of Mr. Robert McGregor, B.A., with Mr. R. V. Humphries, B.A., and Mr. John L. McKinnon, M.A., as vice-principals. In each of these schools the commercial department is an important factor, while the night class enrolments set new records for each of these cities. In Regina, the Balfour Technical School and the Commercial High School have large enrolments in both day and evening classes.

Although it would appear that vocational work may be confined to the three largest centres for some time, interest has been shown in some of the smaller cities and developments elsewhere are possible.

Changes in the vocational curricula during the year were in the direction of extension and amplification of the courses and such co-ordination of the vocational and academic

courses as, it is hoped, may make possible in time the production of technical school teachers of high training in both technical and academic lines.

SASKATCHEWAN—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES
FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1931, TO JUNE 30, 1932

School	Department	Full-time Classes		Part-time Classes		Short Term Special Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers				
		Total enrolment	Average attendance	Total enrolment	Student hours	Total enrolment	Student hours	Male	Female	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	Total
Regina.....	Technical.....	212	196.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	158	50	208	13	3	13	3	16
	Industrial.....	207	185.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	181	30	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Jaw.....	Technical.....	443	258.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	340	443	7	1	2	6	8
	Industrial.....	500	313.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	495	5	500	8	2	10	.....	10
Saskatoon.....	Technical.....	580	522.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	482	580	16	.....	12	4	16
	Industrial.....	348	313.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	324	24	348	15	.....	13	2	15
Total.....	.....	2,290	1,788.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,359	931	2,290	59	6	50	15	65

SASKATCHEWAN—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1931, TO JUNE 30, 1932

Municipality or School	Total Number of Subjects	Total Number of Classes	Total Student Hours (by clock)	Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers		
				Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Regina.....	24	30	28,478	450	302	752	21	7	28
Moose Jaw.....	12	12	450	112	70	182	11	1	12
Saskatoon.....	38	53	41,645	1,469	954	2,423	30	9	39
Total.....		95	70,573	2,031	1,326	3,357	62	17	79

ALBERTA

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Dr. W. G. Carpenter

The interest in technical education in Alberta has not waned although the report for the year 1931-32 is not so encouraging. The general economic slump has materially affected the development of the program in technical education in the province. Several communities have been interested and would organize for some specialized service but for the cost. In Lethbridge the School Board submitted a proposition to a referendum vote, which gave an adverse attitude on the part of the taxpayer. The Crow's Nest Pass towns retain their interest, but the cost deters action. Because of the fact that commercial classes can be organized without a large additional expenditure several communities have given consideration to this type of variation to the stereotyped academic program. Medicine Hat, Ponoka, Edson and Vegreville boards have studied this phase of technical work, with Edson and Vegreville actually organizing classes. In general the evening class program has fallen away. The economic situation is largely responsible for this also. Many individuals would have spent their evenings in study if the fee had not deterred them.

Fundamentally this province is one in which the basal industries have to do with the production of raw materials. These commodities have been very greatly reduced in price and the consequent effect has been very noticeable. There are few new Canadians coming into the country for whom classes in English are required. The coal mining industry has been almost paralyzed. The closing of the Turner Valley oil field as a development project has thrown hundreds out of employment. The low price of farm products has grievously affected the financial status of the farmer. All this has had a direct effect upon the demand for evening class instructions.

In the day classes the year has had several redeeming features. Because of the absence of employment possibilities many boys and girls have continued at school. The technical and the commercial schools have all experienced increased enrolments.

The Provincial Institute of Technology and Art has had a good year. While the actual number served during the year is less than that of the previous year by 219, the total being 1,026, still the actual student hours of instructional service in the day classes have dropped only 122 student hours in a total of 315,010. This clearly indicates that the demand is for longer courses. The

largest falling away in enrolment occurred in the evening classes, where the enrolment dropped from 435 in 1930-31 to 208 in 1931-32. In the correspondence classes the enrolment was well maintained, there being 180 served as against 185 in the previous year.

An interesting feature of the year has been the development of a strong course in aeronautics. Twenty-six enrolled for this subject in the day classes and thirteen in the evening. During the year a Waco plane was completely overhauled and reconditioned with distinct success. The prospects for growth in this department are particularly encouraging.

A demand became apparent at the close of the spring term for a short course in placer mining. Because of this a two weeks' intensive practical program was offered under the direction of Mr. J. O. Howells, B.Sc. One hundred and twenty-four students enrolled, the majority of whom left for the mountains and placer areas in search of gold. The course was interesting, instructive and much appreciated.

The Technical Institute, in common with other public services, has been required to reduce its expenditures. Because of the reduction in its vote it has been compelled to discontinue some of the services it has previously offered and the numbers on the instructional staff have been reduced. The railway station agents' department has been temporarily closed. The tractor, blacksmith, and farm construction classes have been suspended for a year. In all probability the program of evening classes will be curtailed. All of this is reported with great regret because many of the services which are being reduced have been built by patient effort and much expenditure of time and money and in many cases they will be grievously missed.

ALBERTA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1931, TO JUNE 30, 1932

Municipality and School	Department	Full-time Classes		Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers						
		Total enrol- ment	Average attend- ance	Male	Female	Total	Full- time	Part- time	Male	Female	Total		
Calgary S. D. No. 19—													
Prevocational.....	Prevocational.....	238	200.15	123	115	238	7	4	4	7	11		
Technical High.....	Technical Courses.....	368	341.2	281	87	368	6	13	11	8	19		
Commercial High.....	Commercial.....	509	368.0	123	386	509	13	.....	8	5	13	
Edmonton S. D. No. 7—													
King Edward Commercial.....	Commercial.....	250	177.5	66	184	250	6	.....	2	4	6	
McDougall Commercial.....	Commercial.....	502	393.77	125	377	502	11	.....	4	7	11	
Technical High.....	Technical Subjects.....	446	328.32	342	104	446	19	.....	16	3	19	
Edmonton Separate School.....	Commercial.....	79	62.41	28	51	79	2	.....	.....	2	2
Lethbridge S. D. No. 51.....	Commercial.....	192	159.36	70	122	192	4	4	4	4	8		
Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary.....	Industrial.....	638	565.0	557	81	638	26	11	33	4	37		
Edson S. D. No. 2298.....	Commercial.....	25	23.25	8	17	25	1	0	0	1	1		
New Vegreville S. D. No. 1480.....	Commercial.....	25	18.2	12	13	25	1	0	1	0	1		
Totals.....		3,272	2,637.16	1,635	1,537	3,272	96	32	83	45	128		

ALBERTA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1931, TO JUNE 30, 1932

Municipality or School	Number of Subjects	Number of Classes	Enrol- ment All Classes	Total Students Hours (by clock)	Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers		
					Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Edmonton S.D. No. 7	34	33	364	17,018.4	195	169	364	19	10	29
Calgary S.D. No. 19.	35	37	569	22,459	260	309	569	17	2	19
Medicine Hat S.D. No. 76.....	3	3	66	3,740	17	49	66	0	4	4
Rosedale S.D. No. 3751.....	2	1	14	406	14	0	14	1	0	1
Mountain Park S.D. No. 3334.....	1	1	12	682	12	0	12	1	.....	1
Cadomin S.D. No. 3896.....	2	1	14	630	14	0	14	1	.....	1
Blairmore S.D. No. 628.....	2	1	15	2,074	15	0	15	1	.....	1
Bellevue S.D. No. 1336.....	3	3	47	2,106	35	12	47	2	1	3
Provincial Institute of Technology and Art.....	9	11	219	10,848	219	30	189	13	.....	13
Totals.....	.....	91	1,320	59,963.4	771	569	1,290	55	17	72

BRITISH COLUMBIA

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

John Kyle

DAY SCHOOLS

It is gratifying to note that during these difficult financial times when funds are hard to obtain for education and when wages are low and work scarce that the position of technical education in the province is fast becoming consolidated and strongly entrenched.

The various subjects on the school curriculum are being scrutinized, criticized and questioned by both parents and students. They are paying a little less attention to preparation for professional life and a little more to those studies which lead to industrial activities.

The demands of junior high school and high school students have led to the equipping of many high schools for the purpose of giving technical courses.

High school technical courses are classed as follows: "A"—wood-work, "B"—metal-work, "C"—wood and metal work.

Courses "A" and "B" are accepted by the university authorities for matriculation. For various reasons, however, the high school work in these courses can scarcely be classed as vocational; for instance, the number of weekly periods which it is possible to give to the work are inadequate for vocational training; the standard of equipment which is necessary to do the work which can be accomplished in the number of periods need not be as comprehensive or expensive as that required in a vocational or technical school; the type of training which is necessary for instructors to teach the high school course need not be so intensive as that required for teaching a vocation. These reasons combined preclude the high school courses from being intensely vocational or industrial.

Course "C," however, comes nearer to the vocational than "A" or "B." It may be said to be characterized by breadth but lacking in that depth which is to be found in a technical trade course at the technical school.

As has been stated, the courses "A" and "B" enable high school students to enter the Technical School, Vancouver, with a matriculation certificate, and all three courses "A," "B" and "C" prepare students for successfully carrying on that industrial work which has a direct vocational purpose. High schools with technical courses will undoubtedly become the feeders of the technical school proper situated in Vancouver where training for a variety of trade and vocational courses may be obtained.

The Vancouver Technical School offers five courses, namely:—

Junior Matriculation Course of Four Years without Technical Options

I. The junior matriculation course of four years is the usual high school course as outlined in the program of studies published by the Department of Education.

Junior Matriculation Course of Four Years with Technical Options

II. The junior matriculation course with technical subjects A or B is the usual course found in many high schools and outlined in the program of studies published by the Department of Education.

General Technical Course of Four Years for Technical School Graduation Diploma

III. Course III is the general technical course extending over four years and leading to the technical school diploma. Entrance to this course is by the British Columbia High School Entrance Examination or its equivalent. This course is composed of two sections. The compulsory subjects are English, health, physical education, social studies, practical mathematics and mechanical drawing and applied design. There is a choice of subjects in sciences and shops. The sciences are mechanics, physics, electricity, chemistry; while the shops are wood-work, sheet metal, machine shop, electrical and printing.

Vocational Courses of Two Years

IV. Course IV is called the vocational course, which starts in grade X and covers two years. Students must have successfully passed grade IX, either in the technical school or in a junior high school. This course is intended for boys who cannot stay for four years in the general course, and who mean to specialize along some particular shop line. This course is intended as preliminary to boys going into apprenticeship. If, at the successful completion of his course, a boy wants to specialize further, he will be admitted to the special courses. The vocational course has the same compulsory subjects as in the general course, but with a more practical aspect. The shops are woodwork, sheet metal, motor mechanics, machine shop, electrical and printing. In addition, students study the science related to the shop, and have the opportunity to work in the other shops in addition to the major shop. On the successful completion of the course the student is awarded a vocational course certificate by the Board of School Trustees.

Special Courses for Students taking Advanced Technical Instruction

V. (a) The special courses are intended for those students who have finished the general course, or a vocational course, and for other students who must have at least three years' high school work. In the shops this standard is not asked for but applicants must show that they have sufficient education

to profit by the instruction offered. All students must be over seventeen years, and fees, on a sliding scale, are charged. Advanced instruction is given in the sciences and shops, a student choosing his own subjects and working on the Dalton plan. By this plan he will make progress according to the measure of his application and industry. The subjects are advanced practical mathematics, physics, mechanics, chemistry, electricity, mechanical drawing and applied design; the shops are wood-work (a) carpentry, (b) cabinet-making; sheet metal, machine shop, electrical, motor engineering and printing.

(b) Tradesmen desiring further instruction along some particular line may enroll in the special courses.

Day students in the Technical School, Vancouver, number 930. This is a reduction of 80 from the enrolment of last year caused by the enlargement of equipment in the high schools of the city and the organization of technical courses therein. As will be seen from this report, there is no reduction in the total number enrolled in the technical courses.

The future development of the technical school should lie in the direction of those activities for which the Provincial Government demands credentials and for which suitable specific training is difficult to obtain. The technical school should be the headquarters for training apprentice painters and decorators; plumbers; engineers of the first, second, third and fourth classes; miners (coal and metalliferous); moving picture operators; navigation for masters, mates and seafaring men; aeronautics.

The T. J. Trapp Technical School, New Westminster, has a program of studies whose ambit embraces junior high, technical high, technical (to a limited degree), commercial, home economics and agriculture. The character of the practical work accomplished in this school reaches a high standard and the organization of the whole school is excellent. The enrolment numbers 550.

Attendance of technical students at other high schools throughout the province is as follows: Burnaby, 184; Delta, 19; Kamloops, 301; Kelowna, 297; Nelson, 340; North Vancouver, 73; Oak Bay, 126; Ocean Falls, 75; Powell River, 129; Prince Rupert, 196; Revelstoke, 23; Surrey, 14; Vancouver, 6,854; Victoria, 479; and West Vancouver, 53, making a total for the province of 9,713.

AGRICULTURE

To embrace the fundamental and basic subject of agriculture with technical education seems quite appropriate seeing that it is essentially vocational and industrial. If success is to be attained in teaching the subject it is imperative that practice be not divorced from theory. There is nothing quite so pernicious as making agriculture a purely text-book subject. Supervised work on the home farm, the home garden or school garden should always accompany instruction in the classroom. From the standpoint of the prevocational, vocational or academic, agriculture as a subject of study is both scientific and educational.

It is taught in the following high schools in the province: Chilliwack, Courtenay, Kelowna, Maple Ridge, New Westminster, Penticton, Richmond, Salmon Arm, Summerland and Victoria.

SCHOOL OF DECORATIVE AND APPLIED ART

It was a wise provision to embrace a school of design under technical education, for undoubtedly an appreciation of beauty and a knowledge of the fundamental principles which underlie all that is artistic in form and colour is inseparable from successful industrial training.

Excellent instruction is to be obtained in figure drawing and composition, showcard and poster work, pottery, modelling, illumination and lettering, applique and embroidery. The work is characterized by that boldness and confidence

which comes from knowledge. The same characteristics will doubtless develop in the study of interior decoration which was introduced last year. This study together with costume designing is an excellent outlet for the creative faculties and for the application of art as applied to everyday life. While the work of the school is bright and modern in expression, the students are well grounded in sound principles which alone provide the means of self criticism and of creating works of art in any medium.

Students attending the day classes number 96 and those attending evening classes number 233.

TEACHER-TRAINING CLASSES

Technical Teachers.—It would have been quite impossible to reach the standard of technical work in the province and establish successful technical courses in high schools without a thorough system of teacher-training. Therefore, in order that a competent technical staff might be obtained and maintained the Department of Education has conducted for some years past special classes for that purpose.

There were 122 students enrolled in the teacher-training courses in technical subjects and 48 students in the commercial courses.

The total sum expended on teacher-training from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932, amounted to \$8,355.05.

NIGHT SCHOOLS

Night schools, with a total enrolment of 6,269 students, were conducted in the following cities, municipalities and rural districts in the province: Anyox and Granby Bay, Blakeburn, Britannia Beach, Britannia Mines, Burnaby, Castlegar, Chilliwack Municipality, Coal Creek, Courtenay, Cumberland, Fernie, Kaslo, Kelowna, Kitsumgallum, Langley, Maple Ridge, Michel and Natal, Mission, Nanaimo, New Westminster, North Vancouver Municipality, Ocean Falls, Oyster, Pioneer Mines, Pitt Lake, Pitt Meadows, Port Moody, Powell River, Prince George, Richmond, Saanich, Summerland, Surrey, Trail, Tsolum, Vancouver, Victoria and West Vancouver.

The undermentioned subjects were included in the night school courses: academic courses for junior and senior matriculation, physics, chemistry, general science, mathematics, history, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, French, Latin, singing and choral, English for new Canadians, commercial English, commercial French, commercial Spanish, public speaking, psychology, shorthand, typewriting, secretarial practice, business correspondence, book-keeping and accounting, cost accounting, salesmanship, commercial arithmetic, technical drafting, machine construction and drawing, machine shop practice, motor mechanics, automotive electricity, electrical engineering, stationary engineering, diesel engineering, mining and engineering, acetylene welding and cutting, heating and welding for steamfitting trade, building construction for carpenters and millworkers, sheet-metal work, general and decorative concrete work, plumbing, painting and decorating, sign and pictorial painting, plain and ornamental plastering, radio course, wireless telegraphy and telephony, printing and presswork, show card writing, cabinet-making, carpentry and joinery, art metalwork, cookery, dress-making, millinery, china painting.

The amount granted by the province in aid of night schools was \$35,616.15 and no money for educational purposes was better expended. No matter what class of work a man or woman may be compelled to engage in for wages during the day, they can always at night engage in that occupation into which they can put their whole heart and soul. "Every particular nature hath content when in its own proper course it speeds", wrote Marcus Aurelius.

CORRESPONDENCE INSTRUCTION

Correspondence Lessons in Coal-Mining and Surveying

This work is conducted to prepare men for the examinations demanded by the Department of Mines in the interest of public safety. The course embraces the following:—

No. 1. Preparatory mining course for boys over fifteen years of age, who have left school.

No. 2. Course in arithmetic and mathematics.

No. 3. Course for fire-boss, shift-boss or shot-lighter's papers (third class).

No. 4. Course for overman's papers (second class).

No. 5. Course for mine manager's papers.

No. 6. Course in mine survey work.

A great field of expansion lies in teaching technical subjects by correspondence. When physics, chemistry, commercial subjects and draughting are taught, there is no logical reason why machine shop, sheet metal, carpentry and joinery, cabinetmaking, industrial design, electricity, auto mechanics and home economics should be neglected.

The enrolment of students in coal-mining has suffered owing to the depressed condition of the coal trade. From a total number of 241 only 18 may be called active members. The enrolment of students taking commercial subjects, however, numbers 163, which, together with 29 students taking home economics, 5 draughting and 18 agriculture, makes a total enrolment of 233.

The total amount expended in correspondence instruction from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932, amounted to \$3,438.63.

APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL

The self-sacrificing work of above council has been severely checked owing to lack of trade, the unfortunate state of finances in the country, and the absence of large construction works. Their organization, however, is intact and they are eager to keep the idea of apprenticeship before the community and before all employers of labour.

The Superintendent of Apprentices is holding the ground gained during the past few years and is determined to be ready for an advance with the return of normal trade conditions.

One cannot overestimate the work of the men who constitute the Apprenticeship Council, and scores of young men have reason to be thankful to them for their foresight and altruistic devotion to public welfare.

ADMINISTRATION

The total amount spent on administration of technical work from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932, amounted to \$8,005.15, making a grand total of \$242,453.04 for the year.

Day-schools.....	\$ 182,494 68
Night-schools.....	35,616 15
Teacher-training.....	8,355 05
Teaching by correspondence.....	3,438 63
Technical equipment.....	4,543 38
Administration.....	8,005 15

\$ 242,453 04

BRITISH COLUMBIA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DAY VOCATIONAL CLASSES
FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1931, TO JUNE 30, 1932

Municipality and School	Department	Full-time Classes			Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers				
		Total enrol- ment	Average attend- ance	Total	Male	Female	Total	Full- time	Part- time	Male	Female	Total
Burnaby.....	Commercial.....	184	167	.....	.....	.....	184	13	4	12	5	17
Delta.....	Commercial.....	19	17	.....	.....	.....	19	1	.....	.....	1	1
Kamloops.....	Commercial.....	40	35	.....	.....	.....	40	2	.....	1	1	2
.....	Technical.....	126	119	.....	.....	.....	126	1	.....	1	.....	1
Home Economics.....	.....	135	128	.....	.....	.....	135	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Technical.....	.....	123	118	.....	.....	.....	123	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Home Economics.....	.....	172	164	.....	.....	.....	172	1	.....	1	.....	1
Nelson.....	Commercial.....	40	37	.....	.....	.....	40	1	5	3	3	6
.....	Technical.....	169	155	.....	.....	.....	169	1	.....	1	.....	1
Home Economics.....	.....	131	125	.....	.....	.....	131	1	.....	.....	.....	1
New Westminster.....	Commercial.....	163	143	.....	.....	.....	163	4	.....	1	3	4
.....	Technical.....	304	279	.....	.....	.....	304	14	.....	12	2	14
Home Economics.....	.....	83	73	.....	.....	.....	83	1	.....	.....	.....	1
North Vancouver.....	Commercial.....	73	70-97	.....	.....	.....	73	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Oak Bay.....	Commercial.....	36	26	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	5	2	3	5
.....	Technical.....	50	46	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	9	5	4	9
Home Economics.....	.....	40	35	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	9	5	4	9
Technical.....	.....	33	30	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Home Economics.....	.....	42	38	.....	.....	.....	42	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Technical.....	.....	94	86	.....	.....	.....	94	1	.....	1	.....	1
Home Economics.....	.....	35	32	.....	.....	.....	35	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Commercial.....	.....	50	45-35	.....	.....	.....	50	2	.....	2	.....	2
Technical.....	.....	66	65-5	.....	.....	.....	66	1	.....	1	.....	1
Home Economics.....	.....	80	75	.....	.....	.....	80	2	.....	.....	2	2
Commercial.....	.....	23	17-11	.....	.....	.....	23	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Technical.....	.....	14	13	.....	.....	.....	14	1	.....	.....	1	1
.....	Commercial.....	2,137	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,137	47	42	40	49	89
Technical.....	.....	2,582	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,582	73	40	99	14	113
Home Economics.....	.....	2,039	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,039	22	47	22	47	69
Art.....	.....	96	87	.....	.....	.....	96	9	.....	7	2	9
.....	Commercial.....	303	290	.....	.....	.....	303	.....	19	10	9	19
Technical.....	.....	176	164	.....	.....	.....	176	4	21	17	8	25
Commercial.....	.....	53	48-64	.....	.....	.....	53	2	.....	1	1	2
Totals.....	.....	9,713	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,713	212	202	245	169	414

Teacher-Training Classes—Enrolment, 170; Teachers, 12.
Correspondence Department—Enrolment, 233; Staff, 11.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AND NUMBER
OF TEACHERS IN EVENING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1931,
TO JUNE 30, 1932

Municipality or School	Total Number of Subjects	Total Number of Classes	Total Enrol- ment All Classes	Total Student Hours (by clock)	Number of Individuals Enrolled			Teachers		
					Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Anyox and Granby Bay.....	17	28	419	27,503	342	77	419	16	2	18
Blakeburn.....	1	1	12	1,627	12	.....	12	1	.....	1
Britannia Beach.....	3	3	41	1,085	26	15	41	2	1	3
Britannia Mines.....	1	1	10	225	6	4	10	1	.....	1
Burnaby.....	11	26	390	20,773	157	233	390	10	9	19
Castlegar.....	1	1	8	338	6	2	8	.....	1	1
Chilliwack Municipal- ity.....	2	4	49	4,359	31	18	49	2	.....	2
Coal Creek.....	1	1	24	1,852	24	.....	24	1	.....	1
Courtenay.....	4	4	64	6,832	49	15	64	2	2	4
Cumberland.....	1	1	13	1,676	9	4	13	.....	1	1
Fernie.....	5	5	56	4,692	35	21	56	4	1	5
Kaslo.....	2	2	33	2,904	33	.....	33	2	.....	2
Kelowna.....	2	3	43	1,898	8	35	43	1	2	3
Kitsumgallum.....	3	3	47	2,259	18	29	47	1	2	3
Langley.....	2	4	33	1,294	20	13	33	1	1	2
Maple Ridge.....	4	6	118	6,661	117	1	118	6	.....	6
Michel and Natal.....	1	1	12	1,280	12	.....	12	1	.....	1
Mission.....	1	1	12	1,302	3	9	12	.....	1	1
Nanaimo.....	2	2	44	1,299	15	29	44	1	1	2
New Westminster.....	19	19	285	14,764	180	105	285	13	7	20
North Vancouver Municipality.....	2	2	29	2,298	16	13	29	2	.....	2
Ocean Falls.....	17	15	218	13,909	150	68	218	10	5	15
Oyster.....	1	1	16	86	.....	16	16	.....	1	1
Pioneer Mines.....	1	1	21	512	17	4	21	1	.....	1
Pitt Lake.....	1	2	12	427	9	3	12	1	.....	1
Pitt Meadows.....	1	2	28	781	26	2	28	1	.....	1
Port Moody.....	3	3	57	4,302	31	26	57	1	.....	1
Powell River.....	3	3	53	6,646	41	12	53	3	.....	3
Prince George.....	4	4	48	2,000	26	22	48	2	1	3
Richmond.....	1	2	32	3,930	29	3	32	.....	1	1
Saanich.....	4	4	50	811	9	41	50	2	2	4
Summerland.....	1	1	39	978	16	23	39	1	.....	1
Surrey.....	1	1	11	158	.....	11	11	.....	1	1
Trail.....	2	10	226	14,846	178	48	226	2	.....	2
Tsolum.....	3	3	31	536	16	15	31	2	1	3
Vancouver.....	40	102	2,614	149,165	1,735	879	2,614	69	18	87
Victoria.....	40	48	999	57,686	489	510	999	29	13	42
West Vancouver.....	3	3	72	5,582	43	29	72	2	2	4
Totals.....	.....	323	6,269	369,276	3,934	2,335	6,269	193	76	269

IX. COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

The following report summarizes the proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932. It constitutes the ninth annual report of proceedings under this Act.

The Combines Investigation Act, Chapter 26 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, was enacted in 1923. This legislation provides for the investigation of business and industrial combinations which have operated or are likely to operate to the detriment of the public. As recounted in the eighth annual report, the Supreme Court of Canada on April 30, 1929, pronounced the Act to be within the legislative powers and jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament; on appeal this decision was supported by judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered on January 29, 1931.

ELECTRICAL ESTIMATORS ASSOCIATION

In October, 1930, T. N. Phelan, K.C., who had been appointed a commissioner in May, 1930, to investigate the Electrical Estimators Association, an alleged combine of electrical contractors in the city of Toronto, submitted his report, finding contraventions of the Combines Investigation Act and of section 498 of the Criminal Code. The report and evidence were remitted to the Attorney General of Ontario, and prosecution proceedings were instituted by the Province. Twenty-three firms and individuals connected with the association were committed for trial after a preliminary hearing by Magistrate Jones in the Toronto Police Court on September 17, 1931, on charges laid under the Combines Investigation Act and under section 498 of the Criminal Code. A true bill was returned against the accused parties by a Grand Jury in Toronto on October 9. The trial was commenced on November 23 and, after adjournment, was concluded on December 15. The defendants elected trial by judge without a jury. The case was heard by Mr. Justice Raney; the prosecution was conducted by T. Herbert Lennox, K.C., the defendants being represented by G. R. Geary, K.C., and five other counsel.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Raney in the Supreme Court of Ontario on January 12, 1932. Each of the defendants was found guilty under four counts of the indictment, two of which had been laid under the Combines Investigation Act and two under section 498 of the Criminal Code. The charges on which the members were convicted related to conspiracy or agreement to enhance prices and prevent or lessen competition unduly or unreasonably and against the public interest, contrary to the Combines Investigation Act and the Criminal Code. The fines were imposed under the Combines Investigation Act and amounted to \$26,200: \$2,500 in the case of each of the seven corporations, \$1,000 for each of the eight individual contractors, and \$100 for each of the seven individual defendants who were representatives of their respective corporations in the Electrical Estimators Association.

The chief system practised by the combine required each member, before tendering on a job, to submit his costs to the association secretary, who averaged them and "awarded" the contract to the member whose costs were nearest the average. This contractor then added an agreed percentage to cover overhead and net profit, announced his tender price to the other members, and the other members tendered for the job at higher figures. Only contracts amounting to over \$1,000 were handled. About sixty large contracts were allotted by the association during the two years in which it operated, including school, library,

hospital, office and factory buildings, as well as some of the larger residences in the city. Unreasonable enhancement of price was proved in many of these contracts. The judgment of Mr. Justice Raney (*The King v. Harry Alexander, Limited, et al*, [1932] 2 D.L.R. 109-128) states in part:—

"The main question to be answered by me is: Were the defendants parties or privies to or did they knowingly assist in the formation or operation of a combine which operated, or was likely to operate, to the detriment or against the interest of the public, and which resulted from an agreement or arrangement which had or was likely to have the effect (count 4) of enhancing the price of articles in which the defendants dealt; or (count 5) of preventing or lessening competition in the sale or supply of anything in which the defendants dealt, or which had or was likely to have both these effects?

The four main elements for consideration are:—

1. Membership of a combine; 2. Enhancement of price, actual or potential; 3. Lessening of competition, actual or potential; 4. Detriment to the public interest, actual or potential.

As is suggested by section 2 (of the Combines Investigation Act), combines may take many forms. One form, and perhaps one of the most pernicious, is the 'gentlemen's agreement', by which all persons of the ring or combine agree to fix a standard price by which all must abide. The Crown alleges that the scheme of the Electrical Estimators Association approximated this type of combine.

Then, as to the facts in evidence; competition had been keen in the electrical contracting business for some years, and early in 1927 some of the defendants conceived the idea of improving things by forming an association which would regulate and control the tenders of the members for Toronto jobs.

The association was formed early in 1927, all the defendants, except two or three, being original members, these latter coming in later.

The method of procedure and operation of the association was described by the secretary, who was a witness for the prosecution.

A recital of those purposes and methods, without evidence before him of their effect upon prices, would arouse, I would expect, the indignation of the average jurymen. He would resent the meeting together of contractors who had been invited by owners to make independent tenders, to compare figures; the averaging by these men of figures representing proposed tenders, or of figures representing prime costs, and the addition to prime costs of such sum as the contractors concerned thought proper, to represent overhead and profits; the agreement by the assembled contractors, four or five or eight or ten, as the case might be, that one of their number should have the contract so far as by their action they could award it to him; to this end, the putting in by members of the association of tenders at figures higher than the amount which they had agreed amongst themselves was a fair price for the work; the attempt to make a contract between a member of the association and an owner without the knowledge or consent of the owner; the assistance given by the association to a protected tenderer by leading the owner to believe that tenders higher than his were real tenders; the application by the contractors of the designation, 'courtesy tenders', to what the jurymen would doubtless call bogus tenders, intended to beguile the owner. And the average jurymen would not be much mollified by the protest of the members of the association that their governing motive was a fair price for both the contractor and the owner, and to escape the ravaging competition, 'red in tooth and claw' with the life blood of the unhappy contractor, to which he had been a victim prior to the formation of the association.

The primary effect, if not the purpose, of trade combines is to dictate the conduct of others without their consent, and preferably, from the point of view of the combiners, without their knowledge. And when ten of the defendants sat around a table and agreed among themselves without the knowledge of the Toronto Board of Education that the board should pay \$58,000 for the electrical work in the Toronto West End Technical School, they were dictating to the ratepayers of Toronto that they should pay some \$8,000 of their money more than they would have been called upon to pay under an open, honest and competitive system of tendering, which the school board had asked for and which the school board thought it was getting.

The lessening of competition was necessarily incidental to the scheme of the defendants, and in my view, apart altogether from its effect on prices, that scheme was, in the language of section 2 of the Combines Act, 'likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public'.

It is no answer that the motives of the defendants were to tender at a fair price, fair equally to the public as to themselves. This is just what the master plumbers of Toronto said when they were prosecuted before Mr. Justice Clute in 1905 (*Rex v. Master Plumbers*, 14 O.L.R. 295). That case ought to have been a sufficient warning to the defendants in this case.

It is to be said for the members of the Electrical Estimators Association that their methods were less ruthless and less dishonest than those of the master plumbers of 1905,

and less subtle, less ruthless and less dishonest than those of the members of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild with whom Mr. Justice Wright had to deal (*Rex v. Singer, et al.*, 1931 O.R. 202), but the electrical contractors are clearly within the prohibitions of Section 498 and the Combines Act. . . .

In the result I find the defendants not guilty under the first and sixth counts of the indictment, being the restraint of trade counts, but guilty under the second and third counts, which are under the Criminal Code; and guilty under the fourth and fifth counts which are under the Combines Investigation Act. . . .

The penalties ought I think to be imposed under section 32 of the Combines Investigation Act. . . .

The penalties ought not to be vindictive, but they should be substantial, and under all the circumstances, particularly in view of the prosecution of the Master Plumbers in 1905, and the result of that prosecution, they ought to be exemplary. . . .

The constitutionality of the Combines Investigation Act having now been established by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, perhaps Parliament will consider the propriety, in the interests of simplifying the law, of the repeal of section 498 of the Criminal Code, and the clarification of the somewhat difficult language of section 2 of the Combines Act."

Notice of appeal from Mr. Justice Raney's judgment was filed in February, 1932, but the appeal had not been heard at the end of the fiscal year.

MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY

The last annual report made reference to the investigation of an alleged combine in the motion picture industry by Peter White, K.C., appointed as commissioner in September, 1930, to conduct the investigation. The methods and results of the extension of control by Famous Players Canadian Corporation over Canadian motion picture theatres and over the distribution of motion picture films in Canada were the chief subjects of the investigation.

The report of the commissioner, made public on July 7, stated his finding that the principal parties to the combine were Famous Players Canadian Corporation, Limited, the dominant company in the Canadian motion picture business; Paramount Publix Corporation, its United States parent company; thirteen companies distributing motion picture films in Canada; and Motion Picture Distributors and Exhibitors of Canada, a trade association representing chiefly the film exchanges. A number of theatre companies which are subsidiaries of Famous Players Canadian Corporation also were listed as participants in the alleged offences. The combine had operated against the public interest, according to the commissioner, by various improper methods adopted for securing control of motion picture theatres throughout Canada and for influencing the operations of film distributors, independent theatre owners and others.

Taking Canada as a whole, the report stated, Famous Players occupy either an exclusive or a dominant position in practically all towns and cities having a population of 10,000 or more. This finding is stated to apply almost with equal force to practically all towns where they are operating theatres. In many important locations Famous Players have a complete monopoly of the business. Some sixty pages of the report are occupied by a survey of Famous Players' theatres throughout Canada.

"By the control and operation of the above theatres", reported Mr. White, "Famous Players is in a position to dictate to the exchanges in regard to the purchase, selection and booking of pictures, not only for its own theatres, but in a large measure in regard to the booking of and contracting for the pictures in the theatres which are in opposition to them."

Of the 299 chain theatres in Canada, controlled by owners of three or more theatres, 207 were reported to be controlled by the Famous Players company, most of them in the larger centres. The company was stated also to have acquired control over or interest in the business of many other persons engaged in the motion picture industry and to have entered into "contracts, agreements, arrangements and combinations which have or were designed to have the effect of preventing or lessening competition in the sale or supply of motion picture films to the exhibitors, and through them to the public."

As a further development, "Famous Players and its subsidiaries and affiliations have obtained practically complete control of the vaudeville theatrical business in Canada."

The films shown in Canadian theatres were found by the commissioner to be supplied almost entirely by ten Canadian distributing companies of which all but one were controlled through direct stock ownership by United States producing companies, that one being controlled by persons close to the Famous Players organization. One of these United States companies, Paramount Publix Corporation, "is in virtual control of Famous Players Canadian Corporation, Limited", by its ownership of 93 per cent of the stock of the Canadian company. It also controls two of the Canadian distributors and "is a dominating influence in the motion picture business in Canada, as it controls the companies which dominate the situation here." Regarding the purchase of pictures, the commissioner stated, "it is a fair conclusion from the evidence that, while there may be a certain amount of bargaining between Famous Players and the distributors, the percentages and flat rentals paid by Famous Players, are fixed by them; and the distributors, if they would deal with Famous Players, must accept Famous Players' terms." In contrast to this condition "there is no effective organization of independent theatre owners." Recently, however, an organization known as Exhibitors Co-operative of Canada, Limited, had been formed with a membership operating about 31 theatres. This group has done some collective bargaining for pictures, in a comparatively small way. The distributors named as members of the combine were stated to control at least 95 per cent of the distribution of films in Canada.

The commissioner criticized the policy of "protection", as enforced by Famous Players with the concurrence of the film distributors. Protection, or the withholding of a picture from a subsequent showing for a period of time after the close of a previous run, was found to have been afforded for periods "far beyond what could possibly be justified if it were for the purpose of protecting the business of these first run theatres and not for the purpose of injuring other independent exhibitors."

In discussing booking arrangements for films, the commissioner stated that blind booking and block booking were decidedly detrimental to the public. He found also evidence of undesirable monopoly tactics in the endeavours of Famous Players to secure control of various theatres.

The joint policies of the Canadian film distributors and of the Famous Players organization were stated to have been put into effect mainly through Motion Picture Distributors and Exhibitors of Canada, an incorporated body of which most of the parties to the alleged combine were members.

In the conclusion of his report Mr. White stated that:—

"Under its present management, Famous Players does not appear to me to be conducted with quite the ruthless disregard of the rights of others, and of the public interest, as was formerly the case; though the present manager is, however, still under the direction of the United States interests who control the company. As an illustration of how far things are still carried, it might be mentioned that, failing to agree with the distributors on the length of protection or clearance periods, a demand has been made for protection for periods very much in excess of anything heretofore contemplated or demanded."

In July the report of the commissioner was remitted to the Attorneys General of the provinces. In the province of Ontario prosecution proceedings were instituted in October, and the trial of fifteen companies and three individuals charged as parties to the alleged combine commenced in the Criminal Assizes at Toronto on January 25, 1932. The eighteen defendants were tried before Mr. Justice Garrow without a jury on all three counts of the indictment, one count being under the Combines Investigation Act and two under section 493 of the Criminal Code.

R. H. Greer, K.C., acted as special Crown counsel, and was assisted by I. A. Humphries, K.C., C. L. Snyder and B. L. Smith of the Attorney General's office. The defendants were represented by some fifteen counsel, including W. N. Tilley, K.C., chief counsel; Arthur G. Slaght, K.C., R. S. Robertson, K.C., A. C. McMaster, K.C., and F. J. Hughes, K.C. The trial occupied three weeks, concluding on February 14. The judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Garrow on March 7 acquitted all parties charged as members of the alleged combine.

The judgment expressed the "main question of fact" involved in the trial as follows:—

"Has the evidence established that there existed during the years mentioned, between the accused, or some of them, an actual or tacit agreement entered into within this province which had or was designed to have the effect of preventing or lessening competition in or substantially controlling within Ontario or generally the purchase, barter, sale or supply of film? If that question is answered in the negative then it is scarcely necessary to inquire whether such an agreement existed to unduly prevent or lessen competition (Count 2), or to unduly limit the facilities for supplying or dealing in film (Count 3). So also, if it is answered in the negative, it becomes unnecessary to inquire what the effect on the public was of that which the evidence disclosed, whether it was to their detriment or against their interest and who are the public to be considered."

The concluding sections of the lengthy judgment stated in part:—

"One general conclusion at least emerged from the mass of material, which distinguishes this case I think from any Canadian case to which I have been referred. It is obvious, I think, at any rate I have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion, that there was no attempt at price fixing as between the exchanges. On the contrary there was at all times very considerable rivalry and marked competition for business between them, with the result, so far as the general public is concerned, that no complaint whatever is made as to the price of admission charged. There have been available throughout the years in question more films supplied than there were theatres to play them in. There has never been an instance of a theatre being obliged to close its doors for want of film so far as the evidence discloses. And the rentals charged by the various exchanges to the exhibitors have been fair and reasonable, or at any rate have been arrived at solely by bargaining between the individual distributor and his customer and not as the result of any pre-arrangement among those controlling the product.

In *Weidman v. Shrage*, 46 Can. S.C.R. 1, which was of course a civil action and not a criminal prosecution, the supply of junk in Western Canada was practically controlled by the two parties to the agreement in question, and their arrangement enabled them to stifle all competition. In *Rex v. Elliott*, (1905) 9 O.L.R. 648, the object and effect of the association in question was to restrict and confine the sale of coal by retail to its own members and to prevent anyone else from obtaining it. In *Rex v. Singer et al*, 1931 O.R. 202, it was found that facilities for supplying or dealing in plumbing and heating supplies were limited and controlled by the combine there in question, that a common price was fixed, and that prices to the public were generally enhanced. So too it was found in the case of *Rex v. Alexander* (1932) 2 D.L.R. 109, that the object and effect of the arrangement between the defendants as to tenders was to limit and prevent competition and to practically dictate to the owner and without his knowledge who was to do the work for him for which tenders were called and at what prices. But the facts in all those cases were quite different from the present.

The very fact that these various contracts did differ in detail indicates wherein the argument of the Crown fails. The important terms as to price, play dates, protection, etc., were left to individual bargaining between the parties, and were never arrived at as the result of arrangement between the distributors themselves; or if they were I have not been able to find the evidence of it.

Undoubtedly Famous Players were striving to get greater protection, and towards the end of the years here in question their demands became so excessive that the distributors rebelled, appointed a committee to deal with the subject and passed a resolution indicating the limit to which they were prepared to go.

But these demands, as I say, were never acceded to and I have to do only with the situation as it existed during the years named in the indictment.

I find as a fact that protection in itself is conceded to be and is a proper enough arrangement. Undoubtedly there are individual cases in which it may have seemed to work a hardship. But I am quite unable to find that the accused or any of them combined together to grant to Famous Players or their associates such a degree of 'protection' as worked to the detriment of the independents as a whole by controlling or limiting the supply of film.

Again, it is said, as already intimated, that the Arbitration Clauses of the Standard Contract and the Rules as to arbitrations were harsh and unfair in their operation. Assuming that, they were agreed to by everyone in the business, including Famous Players, and the form of contract was not adopted until after full discussion with every one concerned. There is no instance either of any exhibitor being informed that unless he signed this form of contract he would get no pictures. Much criticism is levelled at the provisions as to security which have now, wisely perhaps, been dropped from the standard contract. But that they were ever inserted for the purpose of putting independent theatre owners out of business or unduly hampering them, or, as was suggested, with the hope and expectation that they would fail in their contracts and so become subject to arbitration, I do not believe. Not only is the evidence lacking to support such a suggestion, but, as I have already said, it would be entirely against the financial interest of the distributor that that should occur. . . .

I have not been able to gather from the material before me that the existence of such a combination between the parties has been made out. Some of the accused, such as Columbia for instance, had very little apparent connection with any of the matters charged. . . . There is much to criticize, perhaps, in the method of some of the other accused, particularly Bloom and Fine, who scarcely succeed in concealing their identity behind their initials 'B. & F.'; but, remembering that this is a criminal prosecution and not a civil proceeding, I find myself quite unable to arrive at the conclusion that the Crown has discharged the burden which rests upon it, and consequently the prosecution fails as to all the accused and upon all three counts of the indictment."

AMALGAMATED BUILDERS' COUNCIL

Previous annual reports have reviewed the investigation into the Amalgamated Builders' Council and related organizations, a combine in the plumbing and heating industry in Ontario, as well as the prosecutions and convictions which followed.

The case of *The King v. White, et al* was concluded at Toronto on April 25, 1931, when Mr. Justice Sedgewick imposed fines of \$100 each on eleven Windsor plumbing contractors and sheet metal contractors who were members of the Amalgamated Builders' Council.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario heard two appeals from the judgment of Mr. Justice Wright in *The King v. Singer, et al*. Louis M. Singer, Charles E. Paddon and Herbert Ward appealed against their convictions and sentences; but the judgment of the trial judge was sustained. On the appeal of the Crown against the acquittal of two other defendants, Belyea and Weinraub, president and secretary of the A. B. C., the Court of Appeal reversed Mr. Justice Wright's judgment and imposed a fine of \$4,000 on each of them. The judgment, which was read by Chief Justice Latchford, was delivered on June 26, 1931, and included the following comment on the case:—

"That these respondents took an active part in the original scheme—the conspiracy which formed the basis for the prosecution—is admitted; the error in law into which the learned Judge fell was in not distinguishing between the conspiracy itself and overt acts which, while not themselves the conspiracy, were evidence of the existence of the conspiracy."

The Supreme Court of Canada, in November, 1931, refused leave to appeal against the conviction of Louis M. Singer. The appeal against the conviction of Belyea and Weinraub was heard by the Supreme Court in November and the judgment of the Court, dismissing the appeal, was delivered by Chief Justice Anglin in February, 1932. In the reasons for judgment the following observations were made:—

"The following findings of Wright J., in the course of his judgment, seem to us to be vital and leave no doubt as to the appellants' guilt. Moreover, they are all supported by the evidence. Indeed, as stated by counsel for the appellants in his memorandum, the fact-finding of the learned trial judge was good. . . .

If sitting as a jury, we should have no hesitation in finding that the illegal acts done at Windsor were a result intended by the defendants and their fellow conspirators when they formed the organizations found to have been a combine and a conspiracy. But we do not proceed on this ground, since this would involve making a finding of fact contrary to a finding of the trial judge. . . .

Having determined that the formation of the various organizations in question amounted to the formation of an illegal combine, and to a conspiracy within section 498, Criminal Code, the learned judge proceeded to deal with the questions as to who had incurred criminal responsibility. He convicted Singer, Paddon and Ward on evidence which, in our opinion, clearly implicated Belyea and Weinraub, in much the same manner in which Singer and his companions were involved, in the formation of the combine and conspiracy in question. He fell into error, however, when he proceeded to find that it was essential to a finding of guilt of the accused, that they should be held to have had actual knowledge of, or to have actually participated in, the overt acts at Windsor.

Mr. O'Connor, somewhat ingeniously, argued that, where there is an 'inferred conspiracy', or an 'inferred combine', as he termed them, proof of the existence of which depends largely on certain overt acts, it is necessary to show privity of the accused to, or participation by them in, such overt acts, in order to make them liable for the formation of the combine or the conspiracy. This seems to us to be a fallacy. The moment it is established that a combine or conspiracy existed, it is unnecessary, in order to warrant a conviction of the respondents for the formation of the combine, or of the agreement to conspire, to show their complicity in subsequent illegal acts done by, or with the connivance of, the body against members of which conspiracy or unlawful combine is charged; provided always, of course, that there is, in the evidence, sufficient proof of the complicity of the accused in the original formation of the combine, or in the agreement charged as conspiracy. Here, the learned trial judge apparently had already found facts from which the conclusion was inevitable that there was guilt on the part of Belyea and Weinraub in regard to the formation of the illegal combine and the conspiracy, the existence of which he had already found to be proven. On these findings, coupled with the admissions made by Belyea and Weinraub in their testimony, and the documents of which they were proved to have knowledge, their convictions, as was held by the Appellate Division, were a necessary consequence."

The appeal of W. F. O'Connor in *O'Connor v. Waldron*, against the judgment of Mr. Justice Orde, who dismissed the case on May 5, 1930, was heard by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario in April, 1931. This was an action for slander taken by W. F. O'Connor against Gordon Waldron, K.C., the commissioner in the A. B. C. investigation. The Court dismissed the appeal on June 15, 1931, Mr. Justice Hodgins dissenting. Mr. Justice Middleton, writing the judgment of the Court, stated, in reviewing the facts of the case, that during the course of the investigation under the Combines Investigation Act "it was suggested that the plaintiff, who is a practising barrister and solicitor, had suggested or advised the things that were shown to have been done and which, in the opinion of the commissioner, constituted a combine. The commissioner expressed his disapproval of the plaintiff's conduct in strong and emphatic language. Hence this action." He continued:—

"During the course of the argument it became plain that there was only one contention really relied upon, to wit, that the appointment of the plaintiff under the statute in question did not confer upon him a status entitling him to rely upon that immunity which is commonly described as the judicial privilege, or the privilege of courts and other tribunals exercising true judicial functions."

The judgment reviews the law relating to judicial privilege and states in conclusion:—

"This case emphasizes the impossibility of an individual discharging a duty cast upon him by the law of the land, if at all times he should be constantly in fear of actions against him by reason of that which he might do in the discharge of this duty."

A further appeal by Mr. O'Connor to the Supreme Court of Canada was dismissed with costs in a unanimous judgment delivered December 22, 1931.

OTHER COMPLAINTS AND INQUIRIES

The increase in the number of complaints and inquiries which was noted in the last annual report has continued during the current year. During this period no commissioners have been appointed under the Act. Consequently more intensive investigations by the registrar have been necessary than was the case when such investigation was preliminary to final hearings before a commissioner. The statute gives to the registrar practically the same powers as it gives to commis-

sioners in the matter of requiring the production of records and the taking of evidence. In practice it has seldom been found necessary to stress these provisions of the Act in order to secure the desired information. Inquiries have been carried on, without undue formality, chiefly by correspondence and personal interviews, evidence under oath being required where it has been considered that satisfactory results could not be obtained otherwise. No addition has been made to staff, but as in other years temporary assistance has been retained in connection with the more important cases. In two of these cases findings against the combinations were reported to the minister. The reports were not made public, but were referred direct to the Attorney General of the province shortly after the close of the fiscal year. These cases were referred to in the last annual report. One of them related to a combination of manufacturers of fruit and vegetable baskets, the other to a combination of manufacturers of radio vacuum tubes.

The following are examples of other complaints and inquiries received during the year:—

Inquiries from individual manufacturers and agents as to their rights in the matter of refusing to sell to certain dealers; also complaints from wholesale and retail dealers and others that certain manufacturers or producers had refused to supply them with goods. The policy of the department on such questions has been discussed in the concluding sections of recent reports.

Complaint of a dealer that manufacturers had refused to sell to him at regular trade discounts because he was not a member of the trade association. The manufacturers questioned the financial standing of the dealer, and after negotiations agreed to sell at wholesale prices for cash.

Complaints that quotations by a number of manufacturers on similar products have been uniform; and that prices have been enhanced as a result of price agreements. Each case has been considered in the light of the circumstances of the industry. In certain of them evidence of agreement was insufficient. In others final disposal was deferred pending judicial interpretation of the Act in connection with the cases which have been referred to the Attorney General.

Complaint that a manufacturer through his own retail agencies was selling supplies direct to consumers at wholesale prices for the purpose of eliminating competition of dealers. It was found that the manufacturer in question was in competition with at least two other producers of similar articles, and that the public was not detrimentally affected.

Complaint that an alleged monopoly was maintaining prices at high levels in the face of reductions in costs and general price levels. No application was filed, and preliminary inquiries did not disclose a situation which warranted action being taken without regard to an application.

Complaint by the representative of a Canadian organization of producers that three foreign-owned companies in Canada, controlling over half the Canadian output, would not assist in developing the Oriental market. No action was taken because the question was considered beyond the jurisdiction of the Combines Investigation Act.

Request for a ruling as to whether exception would be taken under the Combines Investigation Act to an agreement on the part of about twenty-five of the largest producers of a commodity to export large quantities of their product to Great Britain on a quota basis, each agreeing to export the same percentage of its holdings. No exception was taken to the arrangement in view of the unusual circumstances involved, but the scheme was finally abandoned, owing, it was understood, to the opposition of foreign-controlled concerns in Canada.

X. OLD AGE PENSIONS

The present chapter is the 6th annual report on the administration of Old Age Pensions in Canada under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, R.S.C., 1927, chapter 156, as amended by Chapter 42 of the Statutes of 1931, being for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932.

The statute provides for the establishment of a Dominion-Provincial system of non-contributory old age pensions to be effective in provinces that have enacted and given effect to special legislation for this purpose. Section 8 of the Old Age Pensions Act, which defines the classes of persons who are pensionable, reads as follows:—

“Provision shall be made for the payment of a pension to every person who, at the date of the proposed commencement of the pension

- (a) is a British subject, or, being a widow, who is not a British subject, was such before her marriage;
- (b) has attained the age of seventy years;
- (c) has resided in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date aforesaid;
- (d) has resided in the province in which the application for pension is made for the five years immediately preceding the said date;
- (e) is not an Indian as defined by the Indian Act;
- (f) is not in receipt of an income of as much as three hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$365) a year, and
- (g) has not made any voluntary assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension.”

The maximum amount of pension payable is \$240 per annum, subject to a reduction of the amount of pensioner's income in excess of \$125 yearly, and, in cases where a pensioner has during part of the twenty years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension resided in a province where the Act is not in force, the pension payable is reduced by the same proportion as the duration of the pensioner's residence in these provinces bears to twenty years.

During the year under review no additional provinces availed themselves of the provisions of the Dominion Act by entering into agreement with the Dominion Government, and old age pensions continued to be paid in the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan, and in the Northwest Territories.

At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament the Old Age Pensions Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of provincial disbursements. The text of the amending statute is attached as appendix “A.” The provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario and Saskatchewan had already amended their old age pensions legislation in order to take advantage of any such amendment to the Dominion Act, while a bill along similar lines was prepared for introduction in the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba at its 1932 session.

Following the enactment of the amendment to the Dominion Act, the federal old age pensions regulations were revised and agreements negotiated with the provinces whereby the Dominion contribution of 75 per cent of provincial disbursements was made effective from November 1, 1931, and the provinces have since been reimbursed on this basis. The Dominion revised regulations are appended as appendix "B."

The amending Acts of Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario and Saskatchewan are shown as appendices "C", "D", "E" and "F", respectively. The draft form of agreement signed between the Dominion Government and these four provinces is designated as appendix "G", while the agreement consummated between the Dominion and the province of Manitoba is shown as appendix "H."

Total disbursements in Canada for old age pensions during the fiscal year 1931-32 aggregated \$14,526,908.36, there being on March 31, 1932, a total of 67,006 old age pensioners in Canada, compared with 57,930 on March 31, 1931, a net increase during the year of 9,076 pensioners, or a percentage increase of 15.6 per cent. Financial and statistical summaries of old age pensions in Canada as at March 31, 1932, are as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	Alberta	B.C.	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	N.W.T.	Total		Alberta	B.C.	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	N.W.T.	Total
Canada.....	1,940	2,693	3,180	30,362	3,155	5	41,335	Jugo-Slavia.....				1	11		12
England.....	697	1,998	1,041	5,703	933		10,372	Isle of Man.....		4		1	4		9
Scotland.....	254	697	448	1,477	392		3,268	Turkey.....		1		6	1		8
Ireland.....	120	271	206	1,612	136		2,345	British East							
United States..	481	289	120	753	454		2,097	Indies.....		1		6			7
Austria.....	170	21	478	48	725		1,442	Greece.....	2	2		3			7
Poland.....	150	17	601	120	360		1,248	Japan.....		7					7
Germany.....	103	70	62	414	186		835	Lithuania.....			2	5			7
Russia.....	76	6	209	164	354		809	Luxembourg.....	2		1	1	3		7
Iceland.....	12	13	442		73		540	New Zealand.....		3		3			6
Sweden.....	87	98	106	66	182		539	Gibraltar.....	1			2			3
Norway.....	130	71	45	32	247		525	Isle of							
Hungary.....	9	2	15	6	169		201	St. Helena.....			1	2			3
France.....	17	20	68	40	47		192	Latvia.....			3		1		3
Roumania.....	23	4	34	24	100		185	Malta.....				2	1		3
Italy.....	6	47	7	115	5		180	Bahamas.....		1			1		2
Newfoundland..	5	31	2	105	3		146	British Guiana.....			1	1			2
Wales.....	15	1	9	62	23		110	Bulgaria.....	2						2
Denmark.....	25	22	16	20	18		101	Persia.....					2		2
Belgium.....	7	15	49	8	19		98	Peru.....		2					2
Finland.....	14	23	4	27	14		82	Algeria.....			1				1
Switzerland.....	11	7	5	12	6		41	Arabia.....				1			1
Holland.....	6	11	13	4	4		38	Chile.....		1					1
Czechoslovakia..	12	5	3	7	11		38	Chile.....		1					1
Slovakia.....								Hawaiian							
Channel								Islands.....		1					1
Islands.....		6	2	28			36	Labrador.....				1			1
Australia.....	3	8	4	13			28	South Sea							
British West								Islands.....		1					1
Indies.....	1	4	4	17	1		27	Spain.....			1				1
India.....		7	4	9	1		21								
South Africa..	1	4		9			14		4,382	6,486	7,190	41,300	7,643	5	37,006
Syria.....			3	8	2		13								

ALBERTA

The Old Age Pensions Act has been in effect in the province of Alberta since August 1, 1929. On March 31, 1932, the number of old age pensioners in the province was 4,382, as against 3,287 pensioners on March 31, 1931, a net numerical increase during the year of 1,095 pensioners, or a percentage increase of 33 per cent. The amount disbursed by the province during the fiscal year was \$902,923.25, bringing total disbursements since the inception of the Act in this province up to \$1,853,984.19, the Dominion Government's share of the latter sum being \$1,028,084.83. The comparative table shown below has been prepared from returns forwarded to the department by the Alberta pension authority.

	Quarter ending June 30, 1931	Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1931	Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1931	Quarter ending March 31, 1932
Total number of pensioners.....	3,644	3,912	4,191	4,382
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.55%	0.59%	0.57%	0.59%
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	1.17%	1.17%	1.17%	1.17%
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	47.20%	50.67%	48.97%	51.20%

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act have been in force in the province of British Columbia since September 1, 1927. On March 31, 1932, a total of 6,486 persons were in receipt of old age pensions, compared with 5,557 on

the last day of the previous fiscal period, a net addition during the year of 929 pensioners, or an increase of 16 per cent. Pension payments during the year amounted to \$1,428,664.21, making a total expenditure of \$4,692,227.85 since the Act became effective in this province, the amount contributed by the Dominion Government in respect of the latter sum being \$2,502,226.21. The comparative table shown hereunder is made up from returns furnished the department by the British Columbia pension authority.

	Quarter ending June 30, 1931	Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1931	Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1931	Quarter ending March 31, 1932
Total number of pensioners.....	5,708	6,031	6,298	6,486
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.96%	1.01%	0.90%	0.93%
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	1.84%	1.84%	1.84%	1.84%
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	51.90%	54.84%	49.24%	50.72

MANITOBA

Payment of old age pensions commenced in the province of Manitoba on September 1, 1928, and 7,190 persons were being paid old age pensions on March 31, 1932, as compared with a total of 5,834 pensioners on the corresponding day of the previous fiscal year. This represents a net increase during the year of 1,356 pensioners, or 23 per cent. Expenditure for pensions during the fiscal period amounted to \$1,569,926.49, making total disbursements of \$4,559,773.48 since the Act came into force in this province, the Dominion Government's proportion of the latter amount being \$2,450,473.44. The comparative table shown below is compiled from returns made by the Manitoba pension authority.

	Quarter ending June 30, 1931	Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1931	Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1931	Quarter ending March 31, 1932
Total number of pensioners.....	6,142	6,600	6,840	7,190
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.91%	0.98%	0.98%	1.03%
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	1.68%	1.68%	1.69%	1.68%
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	54.21%	58.25%	57.88%	60.86%

NEW BRUNSWICK

The Legislature of New Brunswick at its 1930 session enacted old age pensions legislation to come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation, and at the 1931 session an amendment to this legislation was passed. The text of the Act and amendment appeared in last year's report. At the close of the fiscal year 1931-32 no proclamation had yet been issued making the Act effective in this province.

NOVA SCOTIA

The Nova Scotia Old Age Pensions Act which had received its second reading at the end of 1930-31, was finally approved on April 15, 1931, and is to come

into force on proclamation. On March 31, 1932, this proclamation, making the old age pensions scheme operative in Nova Scotia, had not yet been issued. The Act is reproduced as appendix "I."

ONTARIO

The commencing date on which the Old Age Pensions Act became operative in the province of Ontario was November 1, 1929. On March 31, 1932, the last day of the fiscal year under review, old age pensioners in this province numbered 41,300, or 3,966 more than on March 31, 1931, when 37,334 persons were in receipt of old age pensions, denoting a net increase during the year of 10 per cent. Provincial pension payments amounted to \$8,969,465.37, which sum added to the amount previously expended made a total of \$18,293,575.94 disbursed since the Act came into effect in Ontario. Of this last amount, \$9,912,606.74 has been reimbursed the province by the Dominion Government. From returns received by the department from the Ontario pension authority the comparative table hereunder has been prepared.

	Quarter ending June 30, 1931	Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1931	Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1931	Quarter ending March 31, 1932
Total number of pensioners.....	38,669	39,925	41,228	41,300
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	1.17%	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	3.48%	3.48%	3.48%	3.48%
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	33.48%	34.56%	34.56%	34.62%

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island passed an Act entitled "The Prince Edward Island Old Age Pensions Act, 1931," which was assented to on May 7, 1931, and, as in the case of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Acts, is to come into force on proclamation. At the end of the year under review no proclamation had been issued. The text of the Act appears later as appendix "J."

QUEBEC

A Quebec Social Service Commission, consisting of seven members, was established in October, 1930, and charged among other matters with the study of a system of social insurance for the province. The Commission's second report, which was published in January, 1932, included a chapter on old age pensions wherein it was intimated that the Commission had decided to postpone its conclusions on this subject until a later date.

SASKATCHEWAN

Old age pensions have been paid in the province of Saskatchewan since May 1, 1928. The number of persons receiving old age pensions on March 31, 1932, totalled 7,643, which, compared with 5,913 pensioners on March 31 of the preceding fiscal year, revealed a net increase during the year of 1,730, the rate per cent of increase being 29 per cent. Expenditure for pensions during the year was \$1,654,385.97, which amount, together with the sum previously disbursed

from the commencement of old age pensions in this province, brought provincial payments up to a total of \$4,226,517.81, of which amount the Dominion Government's contribution has been \$2,294,809.96. From returns submitted by the Saskatchewan pension authority the comparative table hereunder has been compiled.

	Quarter ending June 30, 1931	Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1931	Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1931	Quarter ending March 31, 1932
Total number of pensioners.....	6,391	6,812	7,389	7,643
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.72%	0.77%	0.80%	0.83%
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	1.17%	1.17%	1.16%	1.16%
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	62.22%	66.32%	68.83%	71.19%

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

In accordance with the terms of Order in Council P.C. 114, dated January 25, 1929, old age pensions have been paid to residents of the Northwest Territories since that date. The administration of old age pensions in the Northwest Territories is vested in the Department of Labour, from the records of which the following table has been compiled:—

	Quarter ending June 30, 1931	Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1931	Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1931	Quarter ending March 31, 1932
Total number of pensioners.....	5	5	5	5
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.07%
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	1.17%	1.17%	1.17%	1.16%
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	4.46%	4.46%	4.46%	6.02%

YUKON TERRITORY

Legislation has already been enacted by the Yukon Territorial Council at its 1927 session whereby the Gold Commissioner of the Yukon Territory is empowered to enter into an agreement with the Governor in Council for the purpose of making the old age pension scheme effective in the territory. However, before any agreement can become effective, the proposed scheme of administration to be adopted in the Yukon Territory must first be approved by the Governor in Council. Up to the end of 1931-32 no scheme of administration had been submitted for approval.

APPENDIX A

Dominion Act Amendment

21-22 GEORGE V

CHAP. 42

An Act to amend the Old Age Pensions Act

[Assented to 3rd August, 1931.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS by section three of the *Old Age Pensions Act* it is amongst other things provided that an agreement may be made with any province for the payment to such province quarterly of an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by such province for pensions pursuant to a provincial statute in that behalf; And whereas it is desirable and would be of advantage to the Dominion to augment the national contributions: Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., c. 156.

1. Section three of the *Old Age Pensions Act*, chapter one hundred and fifty-six of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Amount of
payment to
provinces
increased.

“3. (1) The Governor in Council may make an agreement with the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any province for the payment to such province quarterly of an amount equal to seventy-five per centum of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by such province for pensions pursuant to a provincial statute authorizing and providing for the payment of such pensions to the persons and under the conditions specified in this Act and the regulations made hereunder.

Examination
and audit of
accounts.

(2) The acceptance by any province of the moneys granted by Parliament for the payment of old age pensions shall be subject to the conditions that the Governor in Council shall have authority to order an examination, inspection and audit of all expenditures of such moneys in the province and the accounts with respect thereto, and that the province shall permit the inspection in such examination of all papers and documents relating to such payments.

When section
comes into
force.

(3) This section shall come into force on the thirty-first day of July, 1931.”

APPENDIX B

Regulations made pursuant to the provisions of the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act (R.S.C. 1927, chap. 156, as amended by 21-22 Geo. V, chap 42) and approved by Order in Council of February 1, 1932 (P.C. 217).

THE OLD AGE PENSIONS REGULATIONS

SHORT TITLE

1. These Regulations may be cited as The Old Age Pensions Regulations.

INTERPRETATION

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,

- (a) "applicant" means any person who makes application for a pension under the Act;
- (b) "lodge" means to be present in person in circumstances consistent with an intention to reside;
- (c) "pension authority," "pension," "pensioner," "province" and "statute" shall have the same meaning as in the Act;
- (d) "the Act" means The Old Age Pensions Act and any amendments thereof.

PROVISION AS TO NOTICES

3. (a) Any notice or other document required or authorized to be sent or delivered for the purpose of these Regulations shall be in writing.

(b) Any notice or other document required or authorized to be sent or delivered to any person by the pension authority for the purpose of these Regulations shall be deemed to be duly sent or delivered at the time at which the notice or document is posted to that person at his ordinary address.

WHEN APPLICATION MAY BE MADE

4. An application for a pension may be made at any time after the proposed pensioner has reached the age of sixty-nine years and nine months.

METHOD OF MAKING APPLICATION

5. (a) Every person who desires to make application for pension under the Act shall complete the form of application prescribed by the pension authority.

(b) This application shall contain, inter alia, the full name of the applicant, his address, occupation, sex, conjugal state, age, date of birth, place of birth, nationality, date of naturalization, place of residence during the past twenty years, income (including income of spouse), other means of subsistence and description of any of his property transferred to any person within the past five years with name of the transferee and the date of the transfer.

(c) Copies of all applications for pensions which are granted by the pension authority shall be furnished to the Minister charged with the administration of the Act.

(d) Every pension authority shall supply, without charge, a form of application to any person who desires to make an application and, if so requested, shall give all necessary information and assistance in completing the said form.

INVESTIGATION OF CLAIMS

6. As soon as may be after receiving any application the pension authority shall take all necessary steps to ascertain whether the applicant is entitled to a pension and, if he is so entitled, what rate of pension should be paid.

AGE

7. For the purpose of determining the age of any applicant, regard may be had by the pension authority to any of the following documents:—

- (a) certificate of birth;
- (b) certificate of baptism;
- (c) entries in a family Bible or other genealogical record or memorandum of the family of the pensioner;

- (d) the returns of any census taken more than 30 years before the date of application for such pension, provided:
- (i) that any request for census information by a pension authority be made with the consent in writing of the person regarding whom the information is required;
 - (ii) that the specific locality (city, town, village, township or rural municipality) in which the applicant resided at the date of the census aforesaid be stated;
 - (iii) that any information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shall be confidential and shall not be used for any other purpose than that of the administration of the Act;
 - (iv) that a request for census information be made only in the event of failure to obtain information under the immediately preceding subsection; and,
- (e) when better evidence cannot be obtained, a statutory declaration setting forth that none of the certificates above referred to in this Regulation is obtainable, and a further statutory declaration as to the age of the pensioner by any person who has knowledge of the fact.

2. The pension authority shall not be bound to accept any of the certificates or other documents mentioned in subsection 1 of this section as satisfactory proof of the age of any applicant and may accept other evidence which it considers to be satisfactory as proof of age.

NATIONALITY

8. For the purpose of determining the nationality of any applicant regard may be had by the pension authority to any of the following documents:—

- (a) certificate of birth;
- (b) certificate of baptism;
- (c) certificate of service in any of His Majesty's forces;
- (d) certificate of naturalization; and,
- (e) when better evidence cannot be obtained, a statutory declaration or evidence under oath by any person who has knowledge of the fact.

2. The pension authority shall not be bound to accept any of the certificates or other documents mentioned in subsection 1 of this section as satisfactory proof of the nationality of any applicant and may accept other evidence which it considers to be satisfactory as proof of nationality.

9. Every pension authority shall be entitled to obtain, without charge, from the Department of the Secretary of State or any other Department any information available in such Department as to the nationality of any applicant or pensioner.

RESIDENCE

10. An applicant may be presumed to have been resident in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of the pension if he

- (a) has actually lodged within Canada on at least 4,384 days within the said twenty years, and
- (b) has not within the said twenty years been absent from Canada for more than 731 consecutive days, but in no case shall an applicant be deemed to have been a resident of Canada for twenty years unless he has lodged within Canada some time at least twenty years prior to making application.

11. An applicant may be presumed to have resided in the province in which the application for pension is made for the five years immediately preceding the

date of the proposed commencement of pension if he is then residing in the province (save as provided in the next succeeding section), and if he has lodged therein on at least 1,095 days in the said five years, but in no case shall an applicant be presumed to have been a resident of such province for five years unless he has lodged within the province some time at least five years prior to making application.

12. An applicant shall be presumed to be residing, at the time his application is made, in any province in which he has lodged on at least 1,095 days within the period of five years mentioned in the next preceding section, notwithstanding that he is in fact residing, either permanently or temporarily, in another province at the time aforementioned.

13. For the purpose of determining the province in which an applicant has resided, and subject to the provisions of sections 10 and 11, if an applicant had left Canada and subsequently returned to Canada he shall, in the absence of evidence to rebut such presumption, be presumed to have continued to reside in the province which he left until the date of his return.

14. Absence from Canada for a period of less than one month shall not be deemed to have interrupted residence therein.

15. If an applicant was employed and paid by the Dominion of Canada, the British Government with the concurrence of the Dominion of Canada, or by any province, for services performed outside of Canada, or if his travelling expenses out of Canada were paid by Canada, the British Government or by any province or municipality, or if the pension authority shall be satisfied that he was engaged in war work outside of Canada, carried on in connection with the Great War, he shall, while he was so employed or while his travelling expenses were so paid, be presumed to have continued to lodge in that province of Canada in which he was resident immediately before entering such employment or proceeding on the journey in respect of which his travelling expenses were so paid.

16. An applicant who has been employed on a ship registered at or sailing regularly from any Canadian port shall be presumed to have lodged in Canada during the whole time he was employed on such ship, and in such province where he last resided previous to such employment.

17. An applicant who was employed by any railway company having its head office in Canada, on trains running out of Canada, or the wife of such pensioner, shall be presumed to have lodged in the province in which was situate the Canadian terminus to and from which such trains were operated during the whole time he was employed on such trains.

INCOME

18. For the purpose of determining the income of any applicant, the pension authority shall take into account any of the following sources of income:—

- (a) annuity at the amount thereof;
- (b) real property at the rate of five per centum of the assessed or market value thereof (whichever be considered the more equitable standard), exclusive of encumbrances;
- (c) the amount of the Canadian Government annuity purchasable by the personal property of the pensioner after making due allowance for reasonable clothing and household furniture;
- (d) salary, wages or other means of livelihood, whether in money or in kind, which the pensioner may reasonably be expected to receive; and
- (e) net profit or gain or gratuity from any other source.

19. Where an applicant is one of two spouses living together, his or her income shall be taken to be equal to one-half of the sum of the incomes, calculated as in the Act and these Regulations provided, receivable by each of them separately.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY

20. A transfer of property made more than five years before the date of application for pension shall be deemed not to have been made for the purpose of qualifying for a pension.

WHEN PENSION SHALL COMMENCE

21. Every pension granted shall commence on the day after the application is received by the pension authority, or on the day when the pensioner first becomes entitled, whichever is the later.

MANNER PENSION PAYABLE

22. Pensions shall be payable monthly in such manner as may be provided by provincial regulation.

INCAPACITY OF PENSIONER

23. (a) In the event of the incapacity of any pensioner or if the pension authority considers that the pensioner is using, or is likely to use, his pension otherwise than for his own benefit, the pension authority may pay the pension of such pensioner to a trustee or trustees approved by such pension authority to be expended for the benefit of the pensioner.

(b) No pension shall be granted or paid to, or for the benefit of, any person while such person is detained or under treatment, as a public charge, in any public mental institution.

SUSPENSION OF PENSION

24. The payment of a pension shall be suspended during the lawful imprisonment of the pensioner for an offence.

INCREASE OR REDUCTION OF PENSION

25. Every pensioner shall forthwith report to the pension authority any increase in his real or personal property of a total value of \$100 or more, occurring by devolution, bequest or gift or any other change in his financial condition.

26. Any pensioner who desires to make a claim for an increase of pension to which he may be entitled under the Act shall complete the form of claim provided, and deliver the form when completed to the proper pension authority, who shall investigate the claim as provided herein.

MANAGEMENT OF PENSIONER'S PROPERTY

27. Any pension authority may, if so authorized by the law of the province, and with the consent of the pensioner, assume the management of any property belonging to the pensioner.

28. Every pension authority shall be entitled to recover from a pensioner any sum improperly paid by way of pension whether as the result of the non-disclosure of facts, innocent or false representations or any other cause.

ACCOUNTING

29. Any sums due by Canada to any province in settlement of Canada's share of the net amount expended by any province in the payment of pensions shall be ascertained as of the last day of March, June, September and December, and shall be paid as soon thereafter as possible.

30. In calculating the amount due by Canada to any province no account shall be taken of any sums which, under the provisions of the Act, such province is liable to reimburse another province or to be reimbursed by another province in respect of a pension granted therein or in such other province, nor shall any account be taken of the cost of administering or paying pensions.

31. In calculating the amount in respect of which any province is entitled to be reimbursed by another province under the provisions of Section 10 of the Act, regard shall be had only to the net amount of the pension paid by the province to be reimbursed after deducting therefrom the amount payable by Canada on account of such pension.

32. Balances due by one province to another province under the provisions of the Act shall be settled quarterly as of the same date as the sums due by Canada are payable from time to time.

33. The Minister charged with the administration of the Act may at any time require the province to furnish information, detailed or otherwise, in connection with statements of account rendered by the province, and shall have authority to order an examination, inspection and audit of all expenditures under the Act in any province, and the accounts with respect thereto, and the province shall permit the inspection in such examination of all papers and documents relating to pensions payments.

34. An Interprovincial Board is authorized to be established with powers to interpret and recommend alterations in the Regulations, such board to be appointed by the Governor in Council.

APPENDIX C

Alberta

CHAPTER 7

An Act to facilitate the adoption of Statutory Provisions of the Parliament of Canada hereafter made in substitution for the Provisions of The Old Age Pensions Act.

[Assented to March 28, 1931.]

HIS MAJESTY by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as "The Old Age Pensions Legislation Act."

Short title.

2. In the event of the Parliament of Canada substituting for the provisions of The Old Age Pensions Act, 1927, other provisions whereby the amount to be contributed by the Province is decreased, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may enter into any agreement which may be deemed necessary and proper for the purpose of securing to the Province the benefit of such other provisions, and may, in the event and for the purpose aforesaid, amend, add to, or repeal any of the provisions of The Old Age Pensions Act, Alberta, being chapter 24 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1927, in any manner which may be deemed necessary in order to adopt for and make effective in the Province any or all of the substituted provisions aforesaid.

Adoption of substituted provisions to The Old Age Pensions Act, 1927.

3. Every Order in Council made pursuant to this Act shall be published in The Alberta Gazette and shall be submitted to the Legislature at the next session held after such publication and within fifteen days after the commencement of that session; and shall, upon

Orders in Council to be published and laid before the Assembly.

publication, have the same force and effect as if the same had been enacted by this Act until the session of the Legislature to which the same is submitted and thereafter shall continue to have force and effect as aforesaid unless the same is disallowed by resolution of the Legislature at the sessions thereof at which the same is submitted.

Coming into
force of Act.

4. This Act shall come into force upon a date to be fixed by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

APPENDIX D

British Columbia

CHAPTER 47

An Act to amend the "Old-age Pension Act"

[Assented to April 1, 1931.]

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:—

Short
title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Old-age Pension Act Amendment Act, 1931."

Amends s. 2.
1926-27, c. 50.

2. Section 2 of the "Old-age Pension Act," being chapter 50, of the Statutes of 1926-27, is amended by inserting after the word "one-half" in the seventh line the words "or more."

APPENDIX E

Ontario

CHAPTER 46

An Act to amend the Old Age Pensions Act, 1929

[Assented to March 29, 1932.]

HIS MAJESTY by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

Short
title.

1. This Act may be cited as The Old Age Pensions Act, 1932.

1929, c. 73, s. 3.
amended.

2. Section 3 of The Old Age Pensions Act, 1929, is amended by inserting the words "or more" after the words "one-half" in the seventh line, so that the section shall now read as follows:—

Agreement
with
Dominion
Government
authorized.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may enter into an agreement with the Governor-General in Council as to a general scheme of old age pensions in the Province pursuant to the provisions of any Act of the Dominion heretofore or hereafter passed relating to old age pensions, and the regulations made thereunder, and for the payment by the Dominion to the Province quarterly of an amount equal to one-half or more of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the Province for old age pensions pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

3. Section 5 of The Old Age Pensions Act, 1929, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:— 1929, c. 73, s. 5 repealed.

5. An application for a pension under this Act shall be made in the first instance to the local authority in such manner and accompanied by such proofs as the regulations may require, and the local authority shall make its recommendation in writing upon each application to the Commission and the decision of the Commission shall be final and binding, but the Commission may reconsider any decision and may rescind, alter or amend any order, direction or ruling previously made by it under the authority of this Act. Application for pension.

4. Subsection 3, of section 7 of The Old Age Pensions Act, 1929, is amended by striking out the words "twenty per centum" in the fourth line and inserting in lieu thereof the words "ten per centum" so that the subsection shall now read as follows:— 1929, c. 73, s. 7, subs. 3, amended.

(3) Every municipal corporation named by the Commission as a contributor under this section shall at such intervals and upon such dates as may be fixed by the regulations pay to the Treasurer of Ontario an amount equal to ten per centum of the pension, and every such amount shall be a debt due to the Crown from the corporation and recoverable with costs by action at the suit of the Treasurer of Ontario. Amount of contribution.

5. Section 14 of The Old Age Pensions Act 1929, is amended by striking out the words "The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations" at the commencement of the said section and inserting in lieu thereof the words "The Lieutenant-Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the Minister, may make regulations." 1929, c. 73, s. 14 amended.

6. This Act shall come into force on the day upon which it receives the Royal Assent. Commencement of Act.

APPENDIX F

Saskatchewan

CHAPTER 73

An Act to amend The Old Age Pension Act

[Assented to March 11, 1931.]

HIS MAJESTY by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, enacts as follows:—

1. Section 2, of The Old Age Pension Act is amended by inserting after the word "province" at the end of the eighth line the words "or such other amount as may be agreed upon." Rev. Stat. c. 220, s. 2 amended.

APPENDIX G

Form of agreement signed between the Dominion Government and the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario and Saskatchewan

MEMORANDUM of AGREEMENT made the
day of

BETWEEN

The Governor General of the Dominion of Canada in Council, represented by
the Minister of Labour for Canada, hereinafter called "The Dominion,"

OF THE FIRST PART,

AND

The Lieutenant Governor of the Province of in Council,
represented by the hereinafter called "The Province,"

OF THE SECOND PART,

WHEREAS under the terms of an Agreement dated entered into between the Dominion and the Province, pursuant to the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, 1927, of Canada (now Chapter 156 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927), and of the , the Province agreed to pay old age pensions to the persons and under the conditions specified in the Act first above cited and the regulations made thereunder, and the Dominion agreed to pay to the Province quarterly an amount equal to one-half of the net sum so paid out during the preceding quarter by the Province for such pensions;

AND WHEREAS under the provisions of Chapter 42 of the Statutes of Canada, 1931, entitled "An Act to amend the Old Age Pensions Act", which came into force on the 31st day of July, 1931, the Dominion is, in effect, authorized to enter into an agreement with the Province for the payment to the Province quarterly of an amount equal to seventy-five per centum of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the Province for pensions pursuant to a provincial statute authorizing and providing for the payment of such pensions to the persons and under the conditions specified in the Old Age Pensions Act of Canada as amended and the regulations made thereunder;

AND WHEREAS the Province desires to enter into a new agreement with the Dominion, pursuant to authority in that behalf under the provisions of

for the purpose of securing to the Province the benefit of the increased payment on account of old age pensions in the Province which the Dominion has been authorized to agree to make as hereinbefore recited;

AND WHEREAS revised regulations entitled "Old Age Pensions Regulations", embodying certain alterations of the regulations theretofore established under the Old Age Pensions Act of Canada, to which the Province has consented, have been approved by Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council dated ;

AND WHEREAS the Minister of Labour for Canada and have been respectively authorized by the parties hereto to enter into an agreement in the terms hereinafter set forth;

Now, in consideration of the premises and the respective agreements by and on behalf of the parties hereto, hereinafter set forth, this memorandum of agreement witnesseth:

1. For the purposes of this agreement the Old Age Pensions Act of Canada, as amended, and the regulations made thereunder, together with such alterations

of the regulations as may be made from time to time with the consent of the Province, are hereinafter referred to as "The Dominion Act".

2. The Agreement entered into by the Dominion and the Province on the as hereinbefore recited, shall be duly performed and observed in respect of any quarterly period, or part thereof, within the purview of the said Agreement, ending on the first day of but shall otherwise and save only as aforesaid be wholly superseded and determined by the present Agreement.

3. On, from and after the first day of the Province agrees to pay to each person who, upon application by such person, is found by the pension authority to be entitled to receive a pension under the provisions of the Dominion Act, the sum of two hundred and forty dollars yearly, each of such payments to be subject to reduction as provided by the Dominion Act, and all of such payments, whether as to amount or otherwise, to be subject to and governed by the provisions of the Dominion Act.

4. The Province further agrees on its part to comply with all the provisions, stipulations, provisoes and conditions contained in the Dominion Act.

5. The Dominion agrees to pay to the Province quarterly in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the said Dominion Act an amount equal to seventy-five per centum of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the Province, pursuant to the provisions of this agreement.

In Witness Whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and
Delivered in the
presence of

}

.....
Minister of Labour for Canada.

.....
Minister of for

APPENDIX H

Agreement signed between the Dominion Government and the Province of Manitoba

MEMORANDUM of AGREEMENT made the 26th day of April, 1932,

BETWEEN

The Governor General of the Dominion of Canada in Council, represented by the Minister of Labour for Canada, hereinafter called "The Dominion,"

OF THE FIRST PART,

AND

The Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba in Council, represented by the Attorney-General of Manitoba, hereinafter called "The Province,"

OF THE SECOND PART.

WHEREAS under the terms of an Agreement dated the first day of September, A.D. 1928, entered into between the Dominion and the Province, pursuant to the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, 1927, of Canada (now Chapter 156 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927), and of the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act being Chapter 44 of the 1928 Statutes of Manitoba,

the Province agreed to pay old age pensions to the persons and under the conditions specified in the Act first above cited and the regulations made thereunder, and the Dominion agreed to pay to the Province quarterly an amount equal to one-half of the net sum so paid out during the preceding quarter by the Province for such pensions;

AND WHEREAS under the provisions of Chapter 42 of the Statutes of Canada, 1931, entitled "An Act to amend the Old Age Pensions Act," which came into force on the 31st day of July, 1931, the Dominion is, in effect, authorized to enter into an agreement with the Province for the payment to the Province quarterly of an amount equal to seventy-five per centum of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the Province for pensions pursuant to a Provincial statute authorizing and providing for the payment of such pensions to the persons and under the conditions specified in the Old Age Pensions Act of Canada as amended and the regulations made thereunder;

AND WHEREAS the Province desires to enter into a new agreement with the Dominion for the purpose of securing to the Province the benefit of the increased payments on account of old age pensions in the Province which the Dominion has been authorized to agree to make, as hereinbefore recited;

AND WHEREAS the Province is not authorized under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, being Chapter 44 of the 1928 Statutes of the Province of Manitoba, to enter into a new agreement with the Dominion as aforementioned but has given an assurance that appropriate amendments to the said Act will be enacted at the next session of the Legislature;

AND WHEREAS revised regulations entitled "Old Age Pensions Regulations," embodying certain alterations of the regulations theretofore established under the Old Age Pensions Act of Canada, to which the Province has consented, have been approved by Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council dated February 1st, 1932.

AND WHEREAS the Minister of Labour for Canada and the Attorney-General of the Province of Manitoba have been respectively authorized by the parties hereto to enter into an agreement in the terms hereinafter set forth;

Now, in consideration of the premises and the respective agreements by and on behalf of the parties hereto, hereinafter set forth, this memorandum of agreement witnesseth;

1. For the purposes of this agreement the Old Age Pensions Act of Canada, as amended, and the regulations made thereunder, together with such alterations of the regulations as may be made from time to time with the consent of the Province, are hereinafter referred to as "The Dominion Act."

2. The Agreement entered into by the Dominion and the Province on the first day of September, A.D. 1928, as hereinbefore recited, shall be duly performed and observed in respect of any quarterly period, or part thereof, within the purview of the said Agreement, ending on the first day of November, 1931, but shall otherwise and save only as aforesaid be wholly superseded and determined by the present Agreement.

3. On, from and after the first day of November, 1931, the Province agrees to pay to each person who, upon application by such person, is found by the pension authority to be entitled to receive a pension under the provisions of the Dominion Act, the sum of two hundred and forty dollars yearly, each of such payments to be subject to reduction as provided by the Dominion Act, and all such payments, whether as to amount or otherwise, to be subject to and governed by the provisions of the Dominion Act.

4. The Province further agrees on its part to comply with all the provisions, stipulations, provisoes and conditions contained in the Dominion Act.

5. The Dominion agrees to pay to the Province quarterly in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the said Dominion Act an amount equal to seventy-five per centum of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the Province, pursuant to the provisions of this agreement.

In Witness Whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and
Delivered in the
presence of

A. C. Casselman
R. A. Hoey

W. A. GORDON,
Minister of Labour for Canada.

W. J. MAJOR,
*The Attorney-General for the
Province of Manitoba.*

APPENDIX I

Nova Scotia

CHAPTER 2

An Act to provide for the Administration of an Old Age Pension Scheme

[*Passed the 15th day of April, A.D. 1931.*]

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor and Assembly as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as "The Nova Scotia Old Age Pensions Act." Short title.
2. The Governor in Council shall have power to enter into and carry out an agreement with the Governor General in Council as to a general scheme of old age pensions in the province of Nova Scotia pursuant to the provisions of any Act of the Dominion of Canada, heretofore or hereafter passed, and the regulations made thereunder, and for payments by the Dominion to the Province for the provision of old age pensions. Agreement as to general scheme.
3. The Governor in Council may authorize and provide for the payment of old age pensions in accordance with the provisions of any Act of the Dominion of Canada heretofore or hereafter passed relating to old age pensions, and the regulations made thereunder, and in any such agreement. Governor in Council may authorize and provide payment.
4. (1) In the absence of any special appropriation of the Legislature available for the purposes of this Act, all moneys necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act or any such agreement shall be a charge upon and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province. Moneys to be paid out of Consolidated Revenue Fund.
- (2) The Governor in Council shall have power to borrow or raise by way of loan on the credit of the province any sum or sums that may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act or any such agreement. May borrow sum required.
5. The Governor in Council shall have power to make all such regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act that are deemed necessary, convenient or expedient for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act or of any such agreement. Regulations.

Report on
administration.

6. (1) The pension authority shall submit annually to the Governor in Council a report on the administration of this Act and shall include therein such information as the Governor in Council may require.

Report to be
laid before
Assembly.

(2) The report shall be forthwith laid before the House of Assembly if then in session, or, if not then in session, within fifteen days after the opening of the next session.

Board of
Review.

7. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint a Board of Review consisting of such number of persons as may seem proper.

Pension
authority may
refer cases
to Board.

(2) The pension authority may refer to such Board the case of any person who by reason of the existence of a legal liability on the part of any other person to support him and the ability of such person to do so, or for any other good reason does not appear to the pension authority to be in actual need of or fairly entitled to such pension.

Board has
uncontrolled
discretion to
determine
cases.

(3) The Board of Review upon any such reference being made to it shall, in its uncontrolled discretion, have power to determine that such person is not entitled to a pension under the provisions of this Act, and thereupon the pension authority shall refuse the grant of a pension to such person or cease to make payment thereof to such person, as the case may be.

Administra-
tor.

8. The Governor in Council shall designate the member of the Executive Council to be charged with the administration of this Act.

Pensions
exempt from
taxation and
seizure, etc.

9. Every pension granted under this Act shall be exempt from provincial and municipal taxes and shall not be subject to garnishment or attachment or seizure or any legal process and shall be unassignable.

In event
Government
of Canada
ceasing con-
tributions,
right to
grant pension
ceases.

10. If under the authority of the Parliament of Canada, or for any other reason whatsoever, the Government of Canada shall cease to make the contributions provided for under any said Act of the Dominion of Canada, or fails to carry out the agreement entered into under the authority of this Act, the right to the granting or continuance of any pension under this Act shall thereupon cease and determine and no further payment of pensions shall be made under this Act.

Where
pensioner
incapacitated
trustee may
be appointed.

11. In the event of the incapacity of any pensioner or if the pension authority considers that the pensioner is using, or is likely to use, his pension otherwise than for his own benefit, the pension authority may direct the payment of the pension to a trustee or trustees approved by the pension authority to be expended for the benefit of the pensioner.

Receipt of
pension does
not disqualify
from voting.

12. The receipt of a pension shall not by itself disqualify any person from voting at any provincial, city, town or municipal election.

" Pension
authority "
defined.

13. In this Act " pension authority " shall mean the member of the Executive Council charged with the administration of this Act, or any board or authority constituted by the regulations to consider and decide on applications for old age pensions.

Act in force
upon
proclamation.

14. This Act shall come into force on, from and after but not before such day as the Governor in Council orders and declares by proclamation.

APPENDIX J

Prince Edward Island

CHAPTER 7

An Act to provide for the Administration of an Old Age Pension Scheme

[Assented to May 7, 1931.]

BE IT ENACTED by the Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Province of Prince Edward Island, as follows: —

1. This Act may be cited as "The Prince Edward Island Old Age Pensions Act, 1931." Title.

2. The Governor in Council shall have power to enter into and carry out an agreement with the Governor General in Council as to a general scheme of old age pensions in the Province of Prince Edward Island pursuant to the provisions of any Act of the Dominion of Canada, heretofore or hereafter passed, and the regulations made thereunder, and for payments by the Dominion to the Province for the provision of old age pensions. Governor in Council may enter into agreement in the Governor General in Council.

3. The Governor in Council may authorize and provide for the payment of old age pensions in accordance with the provisions of any Act of the Dominion of Canada heretofore or hereafter passed relating to old age pensions, and the regulations made thereunder, and in any such agreement. Provision for re payments of old age pensions.

4. (1) In the absence of any special appropriation of the Legislature available for the purposes of this Act, all moneys necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act or any such agreement, shall be a charge upon and paid out of the general revenue of the Province. Pension a charge upon general revenue.

(2) The Governor in Council shall have power to borrow or raise by way of loan on the credit of the Province, any sum or sums that may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act or any such agreement.

5. The Governor in Council shall have power to make all such regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, that are deemed necessary, convenient or expedient, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act or of any such agreement. Governor in Council may make regulations.

6. (1) The pension authority shall submit annually to the Governor in Council, a report on the administration of this Act, and shall include therein such information as the Governor in Council may require. Report to Governor in Council.

(2) The report shall be forthwith laid before the House of Assembly, if then in session, or, if not then in session, within Fifteen days after the opening of the next Session. When and where to report.

7. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint a Board of Review consisting of such number of persons as may seem proper. Board of Review.

Special cases.

(2) The pension authority may refer to such Board the case of any person who, by reason of the existence of a legal liability on the part of any other person to support him, and the ability of such person to do so, or for any other good reason, does not appear to the pension authority to be in actual need of, or fairly entitled to such pension.

Uncontrolled discretion of Board.

(3) The Board of Review upon such reference being made to it, shall, in its uncontrolled discretion, have power to determine that such person is not entitled to a pension under the provisions of this Act, and thereupon the pension authority shall refuse the grant of a pension to such person or cease to make payment thereof to such person, as the case may be.

Appointment of member of Executive Council.

8. The Governor in Council shall designate the member of the Executive Council to be charged with the administration of this Act.

Pension exempt from taxes.

9. Every pension granted under this Act shall be exempt from provincial and municipal taxes and shall not be subject to garnishment or attachment or seizure or any legal process, and shall be unassignable.

Continuance of pension scheme may cease.

10. If, under the authority of the Parliament of Canada, or for any other reason whatsoever, the Government of Canada shall cease to make the contributions provided for under any said Act of the Dominion of Canada, or fails to carry out the agreement entered into under the authority of this Act, the right to the granting or continuance of any pension under this Act shall thereupon cease and determine, and no further payment of pensions shall be made under this Act.

Pension may be paid to the trustee.

11. In the event of the incapacity of any pensioner or if the pension authority considers that the pensioner is using, or is likely to use, his pension otherwise than for his own benefit, the pension authority may direct the payment of the pension to a trustee or trustees approved by the pension authority, to be expended for the benefit of the pensioner.

Pensioner may vote.

12. The receipt of a pension shall not, by itself, disqualify any person from voting at any provincial, city, town or municipal election.

Interpretation.

13. In this Act, "Pension Authority" shall mean the member of the Executive Council charged with the administration of this Act, or any board of authority constituted by the regulations to consider and decide on applications for old age pensions.

Coming into force.

14. This Act shall come into force on, from and after, but not before such day as the Governor in Council orders and declares by Proclamation.

XI. UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACT, 1930

During the first session of the Seventeenth Parliament, which had been specially summoned in the fall of 1930 for the purpose of dealing with problems arising out of "exceptional economic conditions with resultant unemployment," an Act entitled *The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930*, was passed appropriating the sum of \$20,000,000 for the relief of unemployment. This statute came into force on September 22, 1930. Last year's report contained a statement with respect to the manner in which this fund had been dealt with up to March 31, 1931. Some of the provinces at that date had not covered by sub-agreement with the municipalities the entire amount allotted to them by the Dominion. In the succeeding months, however, several programs of public works were submitted to the provinces by the municipalities and agreements were entered into covering such programs as were approved.

Table No. 1 shows the amount allocated to each province under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, the proportion of the allotted amount which the Dominion Government had on March 31, 1932, approved as its proportion of the joint expenditure under the various agreements, the balance allotted to the provinces but not taken up by them, and the total cost of the public works to be undertaken as a result of the Dominion, provincial, municipal and railway expenditures.

TABLE No. 1

Province	Allotment	Dominion Commitments Approved	Balance	Total Cost of Public Works
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	90,000	90,000		215,964
Nova Scotia.....	700,000	699,550	450	2,338,875
New Brunswick.....	500,000	500,000		1,454,255
Quebec.....	2,850,000	2,842,898	7,102	10,085,100
Ontario.....	3,850,000	3,850,000		15,556,127
Manitoba.....	900,000	898,340	1,660	2,581,863
Saskatchewan.....	1,000,000	1,000,000		2,890,058
Saskatchewan (Drought Area).....	500,000	500,000		1,014,545
Alberta.....	900,000	900,000		2,751,387
British Columbia.....	1,100,000	1,076,412	23,588	3,435,210
Yukon.....	20,000	20,000		20,000
Direct Relief.....	4,300,000	3,473,404	526,596	
Grade Crossing Fund.....	500,000	500,000		2,445,345
Canadian Pacific Railways.....	863,550	863,550		11,514,000
Canadian National Railways.....	882,412	882,412		13,983,403
Department of Interior (Parks).....	37,000	37,000		37,000
Banking Nova Scotia Coal.....	50,000	50,000		150,000
Administration.....	100,000	43,062	56,938	
Lapsed March 31, 1932.....	1,137,038		1,137,038	
Provided by Act.....	20,000,000	18,226,628	1,773,372	70,472,832

Representations were made by various municipalities, through the provinces, to the federal Government asserting that owing to uncontrollable circumstances delays in the carrying out of public works undertaken to alleviate unemployment pursuant to the provisions of the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, had occurred. It was requested that, as the non-completion of such works would result in a serious loss to the districts concerned, extensions of time be granted to enable the works to be carried on to their completion.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

On the recommendation of the provinces, and upon receipt of sufficient evidence from them indicating that conditions in the city, town, municipality or district affected warranted the carrying on of works and that the discontinuing of such works would result in a serious loss, extensions of time for the completion of works were subsequently approved.

Table No. 2 shows the payments made under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, to the provinces and the railway companies, etc., for public works and direct relief, as at March 31, 1932.

TABLE No. 2

	Public Works		Direct Relief		Total	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	90,000	00	5,199	45	95,199	45
Nova Scotia.....	682,287	66	95,439	50	777,727	16
New Brunswick.....	499,990	37	3,669	50	503,659	87
Quebec.....	2,671,229	81	702,044	06	3,373,273	87
Ontario.....	3,850,000	00	842,650	50	4,692,650	50
Manitoba.....	855,238	70	761,366	27	1,616,604	97
Saskatchewan (including Drought Area, \$500,000.00).....	1,455,642	54	411,982	26	1,867,624	80
Alberta.....	900,000	00	364,365	65	1,264,365	65
British Columbia.....	1,076,412	04	286,657	00	1,363,069	04
Yukon.....	19,998	29			19,998	29
Canadian National Railways.....	735,218	37			735,218	37
Canadian Pacific Railways.....	690,840	00			690,840	00
Grade Crossing Fund.....	503,000	00			500,000	00
Department of Interior (Parks Branch).....	36,996	37			36,996	37
	14,063,854	15	3,473,404	19	17,537,258	34

The volume of employment created under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, up to March 31, 1932, by carrying out the public works and undertakings enumerated in Table No. 1, is given in table 3.

TABLE No. 3

	*Individuals given employment	Number of man-days work given
Prince Edward Island.....	2,195	19,389
Nova Scotia.....	33,642	536,852
New Brunswick.....	21,697	283,900
Quebec.....	89,283	1,229,124
Ontario.....	43,000	2,384,000
Manitoba†.....	36,159	396,101
Saskatchewan†.....	29,418	630,154
Alberta.....	23,957	407,160
British Columbia.....	34,724	756,186
Yukon.....	150	2,096
Canadian National Railways.....	10,538	271,387
Canadian Pacific Railways.....	12,496	463,523
Banking Nova Scotia Coal.....		65,759
Totals.....	336,659	7,445,631

*This figure does not include repeaters, i.e., no one individual is counted more than once although he may have been laid off and re-employed.

†Employment afforded in Federal Parks included in provincial figures.

The above table takes no account of men engaged in the production and distribution of the materials of all kinds necessarily involved.

Table 4 shows the number of families and individuals reported by the provinces as having received direct relief under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, to August 31, 1931, all direct relief since that date being charged to the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931.

TABLE No. 4

	Families granted direct relief	Individuals granted direct relief
Prince Edward Island.....		496
Nova Scotia.....	5,572	and 500
New Brunswick.....	400	
Quebec.....	66,438	and 262,137
Ontario.....	219,000	
Manitoba.....	14,215	inc. 45,070
Saskatchewan.....		26,610
Alberta.....	8,329	and 23,888
British Columbia.....	7,058	and 22,094

¹In addition to above, the City of Montreal reports having given 372,397 nights' lodgings to single men and 2,078,179 meals.

²Figure given for Ontario is number of cases including heads of families and single men.

The regulations provided for the payment out of the moneys appropriated by the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, of such sums as might be required for administration purposes, including salaries of temporary employees, these sums not to exceed one-half of one per cent of the amount appropriated under the Act, namely, \$100,000. Table 5 shows the expenditures made for administration purposes.

TABLE No. 5

Salaries.....	\$ 33,185 94
Printing and stationery.....	2,642 98
Petty cash.....	133 22
Telegraphs and telephones.....	2,707 29
Travelling expenses.....	4,346 50
Miscellaneous.....	46 04
Total.....	\$ 43,061 97

THE UNEMPLOYMENT AND FARM RELIEF ACT, 1931

Unemployment conditions throughout Canada having increased to the extent that the twenty million dollars voted by Parliament in 1930, while alleviating unemployment, proved insufficient to entirely cope with the situation, Parliament enacted at the second session of the Seventeenth Parliament legislation cited as The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931.

This Act (see appendix "A"), which received Royal Assent on August 3, 1931, conferred power upon the Governor in Council to expend such moneys as in his discretion might be deemed expedient for "relieving distress, providing employment and maintaining within the competence of Parliament, peace, order, and good government throughout Canada."

Order in Council, P.C. 2043, was issued August 18, 1931 (see appendix "B"), containing general regulations and vesting the administration of the Act and regulations thereunder in the Minister of Labour, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

After the issuance of the general regulations, conferences between the Minister of Labour and the Governments of the various provinces were held, and agreements as provided in the regulations were executed with regard to expenditures for direct relief and for public works and undertakings for the

purpose of furnishing work for the unemployed. The agreements provided that, with regard to direct relief where no employment could be given, the Dominion would pay to the province for remittance to the municipalities such proportion of the expenditures of the municipalities as might be agreed upon, the balance being divided between the municipality and the province. In regard to provincial direct relief in unorganized districts where no municipalities exist, the Dominion Government's contribution to direct relief was set at 50 per cent.

For municipal public works, the Dominion Government agreed to contribute 25 per cent towards expenditures of municipalities in the five eastern provinces and 50 per cent in the western provinces unless the assumption by the Dominion of a greater proportion of the cost of such works and undertakings was specifically authorized by the Governor in Council. The Dominion contributed 50 per cent to provincial works and undertakings in all provinces, and a similar percentage in all provinces was contributed by the Dominion in connection with work carried out on the Trans-Canada Highway. On provincial highways, the Dominion contribution was 50 per cent in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and 40 per cent in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Table No. 6 shows the percentages payable by the Dominion Government in accordance with the agreements consummated with the provinces under the provisions of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931.

TABLE No. 6.—PERCENTAGES PAYABLE BY DOMINION UNDER AGREEMENTS

Clause.....	Date of agreement	Direct Relief		Public Works		Provincial Highways 9	Trans-Canada Highway 10
		Municipal 1	Provincial 3	Municipal 6	Provincial 8		
	1931	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	Oct. 10....	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	50	25	5	50	50
Nova Scotia.....	Sept. 30....	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	50	25	50	40	50
New Brunswick.....	Sept. 29....	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	50	25	50	40	50
Quebec.....	Oct. 17....	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	50	25	50	40	50
Ontario.....	Nov. 6....	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	50	25	50	40	50
Manitoba.....	Sept. 1....	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	50	50	50	50	50
Saskatchewan.....	Sept. 29....	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	50	50	50	5	50
Alberta.....	Sept. 9....	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	50	50	0	50	50
British Columbia.....	Aug. 19....	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	50	50	50	50	50

Percentages for clause 6 may be increased by the Governor in Council (see Clause 6 of agreement, appendix "C").

The agreements entered into with the provinces provided that the provinces would submit to the Dominion for approval of the Minister of Labour "schedules" setting forth the public works and undertakings proposed to be carried on by the provinces and municipalities under the provisions of the agreements.

Orders in Council 2608 and 2673, dated October 19, 1931, and October 23, 1931, appointed a Subcommittee of Council on unemployment relief consisting of the Minister of Labour (Chairman), the Right Hon. Sir George H. Perley, the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Fisheries, and the Solicitor General, with the Dominion Director of Unemployment Relief as Secretary. The committee was empowered to deal with the proposals of the municipalities and provinces as put forward by the provincial authorities.

At the date of this report, March 31, 1932, there had been approved under the agreements entered into with the provinces in accordance with the provisions of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, the amounts shown in table No. 7 as a Dominion contribution to municipal and provincial expenditures for public works.

TABLE No. 7

Province	Municipal Works	Provincial Works	Provincial Highways	Trans-Canada Highway	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	11,125 00	12,500 00	101,375 00		125,000 00
Nova Scotia.....	193,508 32	7,500 00	399,778 71	399,136 35	999,923 38
New Brunswick.....	118,650 00	143,222 50	413,370 00	74,450 00	749,692 50
Quebec.....	3,951,377 50	342,700 00	309,000 00		4,603,077 50
Ontario.....	3,745,000 00	180,833 34	2,240,000 00	2,625,000 00	8,790,833 34
Manitoba.....	1,938,079 13	398,902 38	333,003 00	262,000 00	2,931,986 51
Saskatchewan.....	1,602,922 53	475,000 00	683,999 14		2,761,921 67
Alberta.....	1,451,312 50	3,400 00	895,750 00	244,000 00	2,594,462 50
British Columbia.....	1,374,985 50	24,129 50	1,100,370 50	500,500 00	2,999,985 50
Total.....	14,386,960 48	1,588,187 72	6,476,648 35	4,105,086 35	26,556,882 90

Table No. 8 shows expenditures as at March 31, 1932, authorized by Order in Council for works and undertakings to relieve unemployment under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, the Dominion Government paying the entire cost.

TABLE No. 8.—FEDERAL WORKS AND UNDERTAKINGS

Department, etc.	Cost of Works approved	Amount expended
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Department of Interior (including Yukon).....	885,100 00	803,585 95
Department of Public Works.....	2,588,077 00	1,592,933 46
Department of Agriculture.....	7,000 00	6,999 79
Department of Railways and Canals.....	2,026,860 00	542,429 73
Board of Railway Commissioners.....	500,000 00	500,000 00
Department of National Defence.....	71,200 00	70,936 20
National Battlefields Commission.....	25,000 00	25,000 00
Department of Justice.....	277,693 20	83,177 54
Saskatchewan Drought Area (Medical aid).....	100,000 00	
Total.....	6,480,930 20	3,625,062 67

Table No. 9 shows the volume of employment created up to March 31, 1932, under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, by the carrying out of the federal, provincial, and municipal works referred to above.

TABLE No. 9

Provinces, etc.	Individuals given employment	Number of man-days work given
Prince Edward Island.....	6,249	69,496
Nova Scotia.....	32,944	406,783
New Brunswick.....	27,743	417,823
Quebec.....	95,227	1,319,996
Ontario.....	115,000	4,400,000
Manitoba.....	47,841	495,746
Manitoba Farm Replacement.....	1,400	61,106
Saskatchewan.....	10,426	436,706
Saskatchewan Farm Replacement.....	7,937	594,016
Alberta.....	36,153	506,467
British Columbia.....	34,538	1,070,221
Yukon.....	130	1,295
Department of Agriculture.....	101	3,177
Department of National Defence.....	597	13,264
National Battlefields Commission.....	142	5,182
Department of Railways and Canals.....	4,074	44,910
Department of Public Works.....	6,157	176,775
Department of Interior (Parks Branch).....	4,07	264,740
Total.....	431,066	10,287,703

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

The above table does not take into account men engaged in the production and distribution of the materials and equipment necessarily involved in the carrying out of the works to which contribution was made.

Table No. 10 shows, at date of this report, March 31, 1932, the approved Dominion commitments for works, the accounts paid, and the balance unpaid in respect of approved works undertaken under the provisions of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931. The table also shows the amount of direct relief accounts paid.

TABLE No. 10

Province, etc.	Public Works			Direct Relief Accounts paid	Total Accounts paid
	Dominion approvals	Accounts paid	Balance unpaid		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	125,000 00	106,193 86	18,806 14	1,723 39	107,917 25
Nova Scotia.....	999,923 38	61,488 72	938,434 66	48,152 07	109,640 79
New Brunswick.....	749,692 50	162,265 00	587,427 50	1,902 02	164,167 02
Quebec.....	4,603,077 50	529,547 53	4,073,529 97	34,737 73	564,285 26
Ontario.....	8,790,833 34	456,190 48	8,334,642 86	453,349 63	909,540 11
Manitoba.....	2,931,986 51	509,567 14	2,422,419 37	356,291 86	865,859 00
Saskatchewan.....	2,759,921 67	839,145 46	1,920,776 21	39,726 01	878,871 47
Alberta.....	2,594,462 50	851,719 96	1,742,742 54	88,476 78	940,196 74
British Columbia.....	2,999,985 50	380,137 28	2,619,848 22	129,692 40	509,829 68
Department of Interior (including Yukon).....	885,100 00	803,585 95	81,514 05		503,585 95
Department of Public Works..	2,588,077 00	1,592,933 46	995,143 54		1,592,933 46
Department of Agriculture....	7,000 00	6,999 79	0 21		6,999 79
Department of Railways and Canals.....	2,026,860 00	542,429 73	1,484,430 27		542,429 73
Board of Railway Commissioners.....	500,000 00	500,000 00			500,000 00
Department of National Defence.....	71,200 00	70,936 20	263 80		70,936 20
National Battlefields Commission.....	25,000 00	25,000 00			25,000 00
Department of Justice.....	277,693 20	83,177 54	194,515 66		83,177 54
Saskatchewan Drought Area (Medical Account).....	100,000 00		100,000 00		56,081 78
Administration.....					
Total.....	33,035,813 10	7,521,318 10	25,514,495 00	1,154,051 89	8,731,451 77

In addition to expenditures for direct relief shown in table No. 10, the Saskatchewan Relief Commission reports disbursements to February 20, 1932, amounting to \$4,275,991.08. This covers relief given to approximately 53,727 families, including at least 322,362 individuals.

Arrangements were made with the Canadian Passenger Association whereby a reduced railway fare of 1½ cents per mile was granted in connection with the sending of unemployed men from urban centres to relief camps established by provinces; also in connection with the movement of unemployed farm help from urban centres to work on farms during the winter under arrangements made by provinces, municipalities, and farmers, and the movement of unemployed men to camps established in different centres for land clearing. The Dominion Government and the province concerned each paid 50 per cent of the cost of such transportation. Upon termination of employment, providing the worker remained ninety days or more, a return fare was arranged at the rate of 2 cents per mile payable by the worker.

Table No. 11 shows the total expenditures for railway transportation and the amounts collected from the provinces under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, as at March 31, 1932.

TABLE No. 11.—TRANSPORTATION OF UNEMPLOYED

	Total paid by Dominion	Charged to Province	Paid by Province	Balance due from Province
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.....				
Nova Scotia.....				
New Brunswick.....				
Quebec.....				
Ontario.....	50,937 86	25,468 91	25,468 91	
Manitoba.....	2,592 67	1,296 34	1,296 34	
Saskatchewan.....	1,415 63	707 81	707 81	
Alberta.....	1,876 95	938 48	922 20	16 28
British Columbia.....	3,412 31	1,706 17		1,706 17
Total.....	60,235 42	30,117 71	28,395 26	1,722 45

In order that speedy and unhampered prosecution of the measures instituted to relieve distress and provide employment might be carried out, the Governor in Council, under authority of subsection (c) of section 3 of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, assisted certain of the provinces by way of loans or advances in the financing of maturing obligations which the provinces were, at the moment, unable to refinance.

The Regulations (P.C. 2043, see appendix "B") provide that the expenses of administration of the federal Government under these regulations, including the salaries of temporary employees, shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Table No. 12 shows the expenditures made for administration purposes under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, to March 31, 1932.

TABLE No. 12.—ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

Salaries.....	\$ 34,057 63
Printing and stationery.....	3,169 52
Telegraph and telephone.....	2,201 14
Travelling expenses.....	\$ 12,288 11
Repayable advances for travelling.....	3,750 00
	16,038 11
Miscellaneous.....	615 38
Total.....	\$ 56,081 78

On the expiration of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, at March 1, 1932, a Government Bill which was designed to extend all the provisions of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, to May 1, 1932, was introduced in Parliament on March 29, 1932, and had received second reading in the House of Commons when the fiscal year closed.

APPENDIX "A"

21-22 GEORGE V

CHAP. 58

An Act to confer certain powers upon the Governor in Council in respect to unemployment and farm relief, and the maintenance of peace, order and good government in Canada.

[Assented to 3rd August, 1931.]

Whereas by reason of the continuing world wide economic depression there exists in many parts of Canada a serious state of unem-

ployment and distress; and whereas the partial failure of the wheat crop of Western Canada has intensified the adverse economic conditions theretofore prevailing; and whereas it is in the national interest that Parliament should support and supplement the relief measures of the provinces and other bodies in such ways as the Governor in Council may deem expedient, and for that purpose should vest in the Governor in Council the powers necessary to insure the speedy and unhampered prosecution of all relief measures and the maintenance of peace, order and good government in Canada: Now therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931*.

Payments authorized.

2. There may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund such moneys as the Governor in Council in his discretion may deem expedient to expend for relieving distress, providing employment and maintaining within the competence of Parliament, peace, order and good government throughout Canada.

Powers of Governor in Council.

3. Without restricting the generality of the terms of the next preceding section hereof, and notwithstanding the provisions of any statute or law, the Governor in Council may,

- (a) Provide for the construction, extension or improvement of public works, buildings, undertakings, railways, highways, subways, bridges and canals, harbours and wharves, and any other works and undertakings of any nature or kind whatsoever;
- (b) Assist in defraying the cost of the production, sale and distribution of the products of the field, farm, forest, sea, river and mine;
- (c) Assist provinces, cities, towns, municipalities, and other bodies or associations, by loaning moneys thereto or guaranteeing repayment of moneys thereby, or in such other manner as may be deemed necessary or advisable;
- (d) Take all such other measures as may be deemed necessary or advisable for carrying out the provisions of this Act;

And, for the purposes aforesaid, may expend such moneys from the Consolidated Revenue Fund as may be required.

Orders and regulations.

4. The Governor in Council shall have full power to make all such orders and regulations as may be deemed necessary or desirable for relieving distress, providing employment and, within the competence of Parliament, maintaining peace, order and good government throughout Canada.

Enforcement of orders and regulations.

5. All orders and regulations of the Governor in Council shall have the force of law and shall be enforced in such manner and by such court officers and authorities as the Governor in Council may prescribe, and may be varied, extended or revoked by any subsequent order or regulation; but if any order or regulation is varied, extended or revoked, neither the previous operation thereof nor anything duly done thereunder shall be affected thereby, nor shall any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued, accruing or incurred thereunder be affected by any such variation, extension or revocation.

6. The Governor in Council may prescribe penalties that may be imposed for violation of the orders and regulations made under the authority of this Act, but no such penalty shall exceed a fine of one thousand dollars or imprisonment for a term of more than three years, or both fine and imprisonment, and may also prescribe whether such penalty shall be imposed upon summary conviction or upon indictment.

Fines and
penalties.

7. A report shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after the expiration of this Act, containing a full and correct statement of the moneys expended under this Act and the purposes to which they have been applied, together with copies of all orders and regulations of the Governor in Council made under the provisions thereof.

Report to
Parliament.

8. This Act shall expire on the first day of March, 1932.

Duration
of Act.

APPENDIX "B"

P.C. 2043

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 18th day of August, 1931.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

Whereas unemployment, which is primarily a municipal and provincial responsibility, has become so general throughout Canada as to constitute a matter of national concern;

And whereas Parliament has enacted legislation which may be cited as "The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931," in respect to unemployment, farm relief and maintenance of peace, order and good government;

And whereas the necessary powers having been granted to the Governor in Council it is deemed expedient to make regulations to govern the administration of the said Act;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, is pleased to make the annexed regulations to govern the administration of the said Act, and they are hereby made and established accordingly.

G. G. KEZAR,

Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

1. Except where the context otherwise requires, in these regulations the expression,—

(a) "Act" means the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931.

(b) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour.

2. There may be paid from the consolidated revenue fund such moneys as the Governor in Council may deem expedient to relieve distress, provide employment and maintain peace, order and good government.

3. The minister may enter into an agreement with the Government of any province for the payment through the province to the municipality of such proportion of the expenditures of any municipality within the said province for direct relief as may be agreed upon between the municipality and the province and approved by the minister.

4. The minister may enter into an agreement with the Government of any province for the payment to such province of such proportion of the expenditures of the said province for direct relief where no municipal Government exists as may be agreed upon between the said province and the minister.

5. The expression "direct relief" in sections 3 and 4 hereof means food, clothing, fuel and shelter or payment in lieu thereof as may be determined by the municipal authorities and approved by the province concerned, or approved by the province where no municipal government exists.

6. The minister may enter into an agreement with the Government of any province in which any municipality is situated for the payment through the province to such municipality of a proportion of the cost of such municipal works and undertakings as may be carried out, pursuant to the agreement to provide work for the unemployed.

7. The minister may enter into an agreement with the Government of any province for the carrying on by such provincial government of public works, improvements and other undertakings that will assist in providing suitable work for the unemployed, the cost of such public works and improvements to be borne by the Provincial and Dominion Governments in such proportion as may be agreed upon.

8. As the success of the relief measures under these regulations will largely depend upon the fair and equitable distribution of opportunities for employment and payment of reasonable rates of wages, the federal Government will require that a maximum work day of eight hours shall prevail on works and undertakings carried on under the provisions of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, unless a modification of this requirement is previously agreed to by the minister; the provincial or municipal authorities may fix rates of wages to be paid provided that such rates be fair and reasonable and not in excess of the rates required to be paid by the federal Government for the character or class of work in the district; and, if available, only goods and materials of Canadian manufacture or production shall be used, and contracts shall be let only to bona fide Canadian construction firms established and operating in Canada prior to January 1, 1931.

9. All agreements with provincial and municipal authorities shall contain a provision to the effect that all persons employed on the works or undertakings referred to herein shall be residents of Canada, and so far as practicable of the locality in which the work is being performed, and in no case shall discrimination be made or permitted in the employment of, or in the granting of direct relief to any British subjects by reason of their political affiliation, race or religious views.

10. The minister may at any time call upon the province or municipality to furnish such information as he may require in relation to statements of account rendered by the province or municipality.

11. The minister shall have power to direct an inspection in connection with any measures for the relief of unemployment carried out pursuant to agreements under the provisions of these regulations.

12. The administration of the Act and regulations thereunder shall be vested in the Minister of Labour, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

13. The expenses of administration of the federal Government under these regulations, including the salaries of temporary employees shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the provincial and municipal Governments shall each bear their own expenses of administration in connection with any measures for the relief of unemployment pursuant to agreements under the provisions of these regulations.

APPENDIX "C"

INDENTURE OF AGREEMENT entered into this _____ day
of _____ A.D. 1931.

BETWEEN:

The Government of the Dominion of Canada (hereinafter called the "Dominion"), represented herein by the HONOURABLE GIDEON D. ROBERTSON, Minister of Labour,

OF THE FIRST PART,

AND

The Government of the Province of _____ (hereinafter called the "PROVINCE"), represented herein by _____

OF THE SECOND PART,

Whereas the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, provides that there may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund such moneys as the Governor in Council in his discretion may deem expedient to expend for relieving distress, providing employment and maintaining within the competence of Parliament, peace, order and good government throughout Canada;

And whereas under the general regulations established by Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated August 18, 1931 (P.C. 2043), copy of which is hereto attached marked "A," the Minister of Labour is empowered to enter into an agreement with the government of any province for the purpose of supporting and supplementing the relief measures of the province and municipalities thereof.

And whereas the province desires to enter into an agreement under the provisions of the general regulations aforementioned.

Now therefore it is mutually agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:—

1. The Dominion shall pay to the province for remittance to any municipality within the provincial territory such proportion of the expenditures of the municipality for "direct relief," (as hereinafter defined), where suitable work cannot be provided for the unemployed, as may be agreed upon between the province and the Dominion.

2. The province shall pay to the municipality an amount equal to that contributed by the Dominion for "direct relief," or such other proportion of the expenditures of the municipality as may be agreed upon.

3. The Dominion shall pay to the province _____ percentum of the expenditures made by the province for "direct relief" in provincial territory where no municipalities are established and where suitable work cannot be provided for the unemployed.

4. Contributions by the Dominion towards "direct relief" are to be made only after the submission by the province of evidence satisfactory to the Minister of Labour that a serious unemployment situation exists in a designated locality and suitable work for the unemployed cannot be provided therein.

5. In this agreement, "direct relief" means necessary food, clothing, fuel and shelter, or the equivalent thereof.

6. The Dominion shall pay to the province for remittance to any municipality such proportion of the cost of construction of municipal works and undertakings carried out to provide work for the unemployed, as may be agreed upon between the province and the Dominion; but the proportion of the cost of any such municipal works and undertakings to be borne by the Dominion shall not exceed percentum thereof, unless, by reason of the financial conditions of the municipality, the assumption by the Dominion of a greater proportion of the cost of such works and undertakings is specifically authorized by the Governor in Council; and the balance of such cost shall be borne by the Province and the municipality in such proportions as may be agreed upon.

7. Such contributions by the Dominion and province, respectively, towards the cost of municipal works and undertakings are to be made only after the submission by the municipality concerned of evidence satisfactory to the Province and the Minister of Labour that a serious unemployment situation exists in such municipality.

8. The Dominion shall pay to the province percentum of the cost of such public works and undertakings as may be carried on by the province to provide suitable work for the unemployed.

9. The Dominion shall pay to the province percentum of any amount expended by the province on provincial highways.

10. The Dominion shall pay to the province fifty percentum of the amount hereafter expended by the province on such highways, now existing or to be constructed, as may become part of the Trans-Canada Highway.

The expression "Trans-Canada Highway" means in relation to the province, such provincial highways affording a continuous route connecting the province with any other or others of the provinces, as may be designated by the province and approved by the Dominion.

11. Contributions by the Dominion towards the cost of public works, undertakings and highways referred to in sections 8, 9 and 10 hereof, are to be made only after submission by the province of evidence satisfactory to the Minister of Labour that a serious unemployment situation exists.

12. The province agrees to submit to the Dominion for approval by the Minister of Labour, from time to time, a schedule or schedules setting forth a list of the public works and undertakings proposed to be carried on by the province and municipalities under the provisions of clauses 6, 8, 9 and 10 hereof and also setting forth the proportions of the expenditures in respect of such public works and undertakings to be borne by the Dominion and the province respectively; and such schedules, when approved, shall become part of this agreement as if originally incorporated therein.

13. All public works and undertakings to which contributions may be made under the provisions of clauses 6, 8, 9 and 10 of this agreement, are to be carried on from the date of their commencement to the date of their completion, which latter date shall not be later than the 1st day of May, 1932.

14. A maximum work day of eight hours shall prevail on works and undertakings carried on under this agreement unless a modification of this requirement is previously agreed to by the Minister of Labour; fair and reasonable rates of wages shall be paid by the province and municipalities but such rates shall not be in excess of the rates required to be paid by the federal Government for the character or class of work in the district; only goods and materials of Canadian manufacture or production, if available, shall be used; contracts shall be let only to *bona fide* Canadian construction firms established and operating in Canada prior to January 1, 1931; and of the amounts expended pursuant to

the provisions of clauses 6, 8, 9 and 10 hereof not less than forty per centum thereof shall be expended for labour unless a modification of this requirement is previously agreed to by the Minister of Labour.

15. All persons employed on the works or undertakings referred to herein shall be residents of Canada and, so far as practicable, of the locality in which the work is being performed, and in no case shall discrimination be made or permitted in the employment of any persons by reason of their political affiliation, race or religious views.

16. Statements of accounts for expenditures made by the province and municipalities, for direct relief or for public works and undertakings, pursuant to the provisions of this agreement shall be submitted by the province to the Minister of Labour accompanied by a certificate of the appropriate Provincial authority that expenditures have been duly made in accordance with such statements; and such statements and certificates shall be in the form prescribed by the Minister of Labour.

17. The province and municipalities shall each bear their own expenses of administration in connection with any measures for the relief of unemployment undertaken pursuant to this agreement, and no portion of such expenses of administration shall be included in any statement of account rendered pursuant to this agreement or paid by the Dominion.

18. The Minister of Labour may at any time call upon the province to furnish such information as he may require in relation to statements of accounts rendered by the province or municipalities.

19. The Minister of Labour may at any time direct an inspection in connection with any measures for the relief of unemployment carried out pursuant to this agreement.

In witness whereof the Honourable Gideon D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, has hereunto set his hand on behalf of the Dominion of Canada and the Honourable _____ of _____ has hereunto set his hand on behalf of the province of _____

Signed on behalf of the Government of Canada by

Honourable Gideon D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour,

In the presence of,

.....
.....

Signed on behalf of the province of _____
by the Honourable _____

.....

In the presence of,

.....
.....

NOTE.—See Table No. 1 for percentages for each province.

XII. LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The International Labour Organization of the League of Nations was established in 1919 under the authority of Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace with Germany and the corresponding part of the other peace treaties, to promote the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement. It comprises the International Labour Office in Geneva, which is the permanent secretariat, and the International Labour Conference, which meets once a year, or oftener if required, usually at Geneva. The latter is composed of four delegates from each member state, two of whom are Government delegates and two representatives of employers and employed, respectively. Fifty-six countries are members of the International Labour Organization, including all of the industrial countries of the world excepting the United States and Russia.

The International Labour Office is under the control of a Governing Body consisting of twenty-four persons chosen triennially by the International Labour Conference, twelve representing Governments, six representing employers, and six representing workers. The Governing Body is also charged with the preparation of the agenda of the annual conference.

The International Labour Conference, which may be considered the legislative body of the International Labour Organization, in its successive sessions since its inception in 1919, has adopted thirty-one draft conventions and thirty-nine recommendations which have been communicated to the member states of the organization. These draft conventions and recommendations are not binding on the member states, but the latter are under obligation to bring them before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matters lie for the enactment of legislation or other action. Most of the proposals which have emanated from the conference to date have dealt with subjects which fall within provincial legislative jurisdiction in Canada, and have accordingly been brought to the attention of the respective provincial Governments. The draft conventions and recommendations have also been brought before the federal Parliament.

The Department of Labour is entrusted with important duties arising out of the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization. These entail much correspondence, not only with the International Labour Office, but also with other departments of the Dominion Government, with the provinces and with employers' and workers' organizations. Replies are also prepared in the Department of Labour to various questionnaires which are circulated on behalf of the International Labour Office. The performance of these duties necessarily requires a close study on the part of officers of the department of the various technical questions figuring on the different conference agenda and meetings of the Governing Body and of questionnaires received from the International Labour Office.

A bulletin entitled "Canada and the International Labour Conference," has been issued by the Department of Labour for the purpose of furnishing information in reference to the International Labour Organization and the subjects which have received attention at the hands of this body.

In order to secure closer touch with the work of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Organization, the appointment was made by the Government of Canada in 1924 of an advisory officer resident in Geneva. It was felt that this appointment would ensure greater permanency and continuity of representation at the meetings of the Governing Body of the International

Labour Office and that such an officer, acting as a substitute for and under the direction of the Minister of Labour, would improve the present plan of Canada's representation. Dr. W. A. Riddell, former Deputy Minister of Labour of Ontario, who had also held an important position on the staff of the International Labour Office, was entrusted with the duties of Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer to the League of Nations in Geneva.

Since the International Labour Organization forms part of the machinery of the League of Nations, its expenditures are met from the funds of the League. Canada's contribution to the League of Nations in 1931 amounted to \$205,083.94, of which amount \$59,325.88 was apportioned by the League to the work of the International Labour Conference and to its permanent bureau in Geneva, the International Labour Office.

FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, 1931

The International Labour Conference held its Fifteenth Session from May 28 to June 17, 1931, at Geneva, Switzerland. Of the fifty-six countries which are members of the International Labour Organization, forty-six sent delegates to this meeting. In addition, Mexico and Turkey each sent an observer. The following is a list of the countries represented: Argentine Republic; Australia; Austria; Belgium; Brazil; Bulgaria; Canada; Chile; China; Colombia; Czechoslovakia; Denmark; Dominican Republic; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Great Britain; Greece; Guatemala; Haiti; Hungary; India; Irish Free State; Italy; Japan; Liberia; Lithuania; Luxemburg; Netherlands; Norway; Panama; Paraguay; Persia; Peru; Poland; Portugal; Rumania; Siam; South Africa; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Uruguay; Venezuela; and Yugoslavia.

CANADIAN DELEGATION

The Canadian delegation in attendance at the conference was as follows:—

Delegates Representing the Dominion Government.—The Honourable G. Howard Ferguson, High Commissioner for Canada in London; and Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer accredited to the League of Nations, Geneva.

Adviser to the Government Delegates.—Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., Chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, Toronto, Ontario.

Employers' Delegate.—Mr. H. W. Maedonnell, Secretary of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, Ontario.

Workers' Delegate.—Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

On account of existing economic conditions in Canada, no technical advisers were appointed by the Dominion Government to accompany any of the delegates to the conference. Mr. V. A. Sinclair attended the conference, however, on behalf of the Government of Ontario and was accredited as an adviser to the Government delegates.

OFFICERS OF THE CONFERENCE

The following were elected as officers of the conference:—

President.—Mr. Francois Sokal, Permanent Polish Delegate, was unanimously elected.

Vice-President.—Mr. Bramnaes, Government Delegate for Denmark; Mr. Gemmill, Employers' Delegate for South Africa; and Mr. Schürch, Workers' Delegate for Switzerland.

Secretary-General.—Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office.

Deputy Secretary-General.—Mr. Harold B. Butler, Deputy Director of the International Labour Office.

CONFERENCE AGENDA

The agenda of the Fifteenth Session of the conference comprised three items as follows: (1) The Age of Admission of Children to Employment in Non-Industrial Occupations; (2) Hours of Work in Coal Mines; and (3) Partial Revision of the Convention concerning Employment of Women during the Night.

In accordance with the double-discussion procedure, the first of these items was the subject of a preliminary discussion with a view to the possibility of adopting a draft convention or recommendation at the 1932 session. The second item came before the Fourteenth Session of the conference, on which occasion a convention was drafted dealing with the restriction of hours of work in coal mines in European countries, but failed on the final vote to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority. The third item related to minor amendments which had been proposed in the convention concerning the employment of women during the night as the result of experience gained under the convention, since its adoption in 1919.

DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

The decisions of the Fifteenth Session may be summarized as follows:—

Age of Admission of Children to Employment in Non-Industrial Occupations.—After a first discussion, the conference decided by 101 votes to nil to place this question on the agenda of the next session, for a second and final discussion.

The conference adopted unanimously a number of "conclusions" drawn up by a committee of the conference with regard to the points on which governments should be consulted, by means of a questionnaire to be prepared and issued by the International Labour Office, prior to the second stage of the discussion. These conclusions were prefaced by the statement that, in the opinion of the committee, the questionnaire should be framed in such a way as to lead up to a draft convention.

Among the points on which governments are to be consulted is the question whether the minimum age should be fixed at 14. Other questions relate to light employment outside school hours, domestic work, work in theatres and film studios, and street trading.

Hours of Work in Coal Mines.—The conference adopted by 81 votes to 2 a draft convention for the limitation of hours of work in coal mines.

The convention limits to $7\frac{3}{4}$ hours a day the hours of work for underground workers in all coal mines, whether hard coal or lignite, the hours being calculated "from bank to bank." Provision is made for the authorization of overtime in certain circumstances and within certain limits. The convention will come into force after ratification by any two of seven specified European coal-producing countries. Within three years of its coming into operation, the conference will consider its revision with a view to a further reduction of the maximum working day and of the amount of overtime allowed.

The conference also adopted unanimously a resolution requesting the governing body to consider the possibility of placing on the agenda of an early session of the conference the question of the employment of workers under 16 and of women in underground work in coal mines.

Night Work of Women.—The conference adopted, by small majorities, two amendments to the Washington (1919) Convention concerning the night work of women. They related to the exemption from the general prohibition of women holding positions of managerial responsibility, and to the precise hours to be deemed "night." These amendments were embodied in a new draft convention, which on the final vote obtained only 74 votes against 40. As this did not give the necessary two-thirds majority required by the Peace Treaty, the amended convention was not adopted.

Application of Conventions.—The conference took note of reports presented by the Governing Body on the application of a number of conventions which have been in force for ten years. It referred to the next session, which will deal with maritime questions, the reports relating to two maritime conventions.

The conference unanimously adopted the report of a committee on the annual reports presented by governments with regard to the observance of conventions ratified by them. The report contained observations on the failure of certain governments to present their reports in due time, or to apply conventions strictly, and on certain divergencies of interpretation which had been noticed.

Standing Orders.—The conference adopted some slight alterations in the standing orders with regard to the appointment of substitute delegates and substitute advisers. It referred to the Governing Body the questions of the use of non-official languages and of standing orders for committees of the conference.

Governing Body.—The conference elected a new Governing Body, on the original basis of a membership of 24, the amendment to Article 393 of the Treaty for the enlargement of the membership to 32 not yet being in operation. A resolution was adopted expressing disappointment that this should be so, and requesting the Governing Body to make every effort to ensure that there should be no further delay in the ratification and bringing into force of the amendment, in order that the oversea countries might obtain due representation.

Resolutions.—A number of resolutions were adopted. For the most part they called for the investigation of specific problems; in some cases they suggested that the problems should be considered by future sessions. The resolutions related to incomplete delegations, the application of recommendations, labour conditions in the East, representation of native and coloured workers in the conference, conditions of labour in unorganized industries and non-industrial occupations, accidents to electrical workers, the promotion of ratifications, freedom of association, economic agreements in the coal industry, silicosis, conditions in the iron and steel industry, action to remedy unemployment, and consultation of governments on the ten-yearly reports relating to the operation of conventions.

DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED AT SUCCESSIVE SESSIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Following is a list of draft conventions and recommendations which have been adopted at the successive annual sessions of the International Labour Conference, 1919-1931.

The draft conventions and recommendations adopted at the First Session (1919) are as follows:—

Draft conventions (1) limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week; (2) concerning unemployment; (3) concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth; (4) concerning employment of women during the night; (5) fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment; (6) concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry.

Recommendations concerning (1) unemployment; (2) reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers; (3) the prevention of anthrax; (4) the protection of women and children against

lead poisoning; (5) the establishment of government health services; (6) the application of the Berne Convention of 1906, on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

The agenda of the Second Session (1920) related exclusively to matters affecting seamen and the draft conventions and recommendations adopted are as follows:—

Draft conventions (1) fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea; (2) concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship; (3) for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen.

Recommendations concerning (1) the limitation of hours of work in the fishing industry; (2) the limitation of hours of work in inland navigation; (3) the establishment of national seamen's codes; (4) unemployment insurance for seamen.

The Third Session (1931) resulted in the adoption of the following draft conventions and recommendations:—

Draft conventions concerning (1) the age of admission of children to employment in agriculture; (2) the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers; (3) workmen's compensation in agriculture; (4) the use of white lead in painting; (5) the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings; (6) fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers; (7) the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea.

Recommendation concerning (1) the prevention of unemployment in agriculture; (2) the protection, before and after childbirth, of women wage-earners in agriculture; (3) night work of women in agriculture; (4) night work of children and young persons in agriculture; (5) the development of technical agricultural education; (6) living-in conditions of agricultural workers; (7) social insurance in agriculture; (8) the application of the weekly rest in commercial establishments.

The Fourth Session (1922) resulted in the adoption of the following recommendation:—

Recommendation regarding the communication to the International Labour Office of statistical or other information regarding emigration, immigration and the repatriation and transit of emigrants.

The Fifth Session (1923) resulted in the adoption of the following recommendation:—

Recommendation concerning the general principles for the organization of systems of inspection to secure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the workers.

The Sixth Session (1924) resulted in the adoption of the following recommendation:—

Recommendation concerning the development of facilities for the utilization of workers' spare time.

The Seventh Session (1925) resulted in the adoption of the following draft conventions and recommendations:—

Draft conventions concerning (1) equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation; (2) workmen's compensation for occupational diseases; (3) workmen's compensation for accidents; (4) night work in bakeries.

Recommendations concerning (1) equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation; (2) jurisdiction in disputes on workmen's compensation; (3) the minimum scale of workmen's compensation; (4) workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.

The Eighth Session (1926) resulted in the adoption of the following draft convention and recommendation:—

Draft convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship.

Recommendation concerning the protection of emigrant women and girls on board ship.

The Ninth Session (1926) resulted in the adoption of the following draft conventions and recommendations:—

Draft conventions concerning (1) seamen's articles of agreement; (2) rights of repatriation of seamen.

- Recommendations concerning (1) measures for repatriation of masters and apprentices; (2) general principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen.

The Tenth Session (1927) resulted in the adoption of the following draft conventions and recommendation:

Draft conventions concerning (1) sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants; (2) sickness insurance for agricultural workers.

Recommendation concerning the general principles of social insurance.

The Eleventh Session (1928) resulted in the adoption of the following draft convention and recommendation:—

Draft convention concerning the creation or maintenance of minimum wage-fixing machinery in trades.

Recommendation embodying general guiding principles for the application of such machinery.

The Twelfth Session (1929) resulted in the adoption of the following draft conventions and recommendations:—

Draft conventions concerning (1) the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels; (2) provisions for the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading vessels.

Recommendations concerning (1) principles and rules for the prevention of accidents in industrial establishments and in agriculture; (2) responsibility for the protection of power-driven machinery; (3) reciprocity agreements for the recognition of inspection certificates; and (4) consultation with employers' and workers' organizations in the drafting of regulations under the convention regarding protection of dockers.

The Thirteenth Session (1929) did not result in the adoption of any draft convention or recommendation.

The Fourteenth Session (1930) resulted in the adoption of the following draft conventions and recommendations:—

Draft conventions concerning (1) forced or compulsory labour; and (2) regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices.

Recommendations concerning (1) indirect compulsion to labour; (2) regulation of forced or compulsory labour; (3) regulation of hours of work in hotels, restaurants and similar establishments; (4) regulation of hours of work in theatres and other place of amusement; and (5) regulation of hours of work in establishments for the care of the sick, infirm, destitute or mentally sick.

The Fifteenth Session (1931) resulted in the adoption of the following draft convention:—

Draft convention concerning the limitation of hours of work in coal mines.

LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION IN CANADA WITH REGARD TO THE QUESTIONS INVOLVED IN DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations at its successive sessions have been referred to the law officers of the Crown in Canada with a view to determining whether, and to what extent, the subject-matters involved were within the competence of the Parliament of Canada or of the provincial legislatures, in order that these draft conventions and recommendations might be brought before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matters in each case lay, for the enactment of legislation or other action, in conformity with the requirements of Article 405 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany and the corresponding article of the other peace treaties. The law officers' reports on the subject-matters in question have been submitted to the Privy Council by the Minister of Justice and Orders in Council passed confirming the same. The Orders in Council referred to have been brought before the

federal Parliament and have also been submitted to the respective provincial governments where it was found that the matters involved were within provincial jurisdiction.

Examination of the provincial laws has shown that the requirements of some of the conventions are met by existing provincial enactments. A memorandum of information has been compiled in the Department of Labour dealing with the laws of the provinces which bear on the various draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference and showing the extent to which the proposals involved are met by existing legislation.

RATIFICATION OF CONVENTIONS BY PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

As regards the proposals emanating from the International Labour Conference which have been found to be within federal authority four conventions for the protection of seamen have been ratified on the recommendation of the federal Minister of Labour, and amendments to the Canada Shipping Act have been made to give effect thereto. The following are, briefly, the provisions of the four draft conventions in question:—

(1) *Minimum Age for the Admission of Children to Employment at Sea.*—The employment of children under the age of fourteen years on vessels engaged in maritime navigation is prohibited.

(2) *Unemployment Indemnity in case of Loss or Foundering of the Ship.*—It is provided that in the case of loss or foundering of vessels engaged in maritime navigation, seamen employed thereon shall continue to receive payment from their employers of their regular rate of wages during any period of unemployment which may result therefrom not exceeding two months.

(3) *Minimum Age for Admission of Young Persons to Employment as Trimmers or Stokers.*—The employment of young persons under the age of eighteen as trimmers or stokers on vessels engaged in maritime navigation is prohibited.

(4) *Compulsory Medical Examination of Children and Young Persons Employed at Sea.*—It is required that the employment of any child or young person under eighteen years of age on vessels engaged in maritime navigation, other than vessels upon which only members of the same family are employed, shall be conditional upon the production of a medical certificate attesting fitness for such work signed by a doctor who should be approved by the competent authority; it is further provided that the continued employment at sea of such persons shall be subject to repetition of medical examination at intervals of not more than one year.

With reference to the convention which was adopted at the First Session of the International Labour Conference (1919), limiting hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, it was found by the law officers of the Crown that the adoption of this convention involved legislation which is competent to Parliament in so far as Dominion works and undertakings are affected, but which the provincial legislatures have otherwise the power to enact and apply generally and comprehensively. This draft convention was also referred to the Supreme Court of Canada in 1925 for judicial decision as to the questions of legislative jurisdiction which are involved therein. The Supreme Court of Canada, in a judgment delivered on June 11, 1925, declared that "the subject-matter is generally within the competence of the legislatures of the provinces, but the authority vested in these legislatures does not enable them to give the force of law to provisions such as those contained in the draft convention in relation to servants of the Dominion Government, or to legislate for those parts of Canada which are not within the boundaries of a province." An Order in Council was passed on March 27, 1930, which referred to the Eight-Hour Day Convention of the International Labour Conference and established a working day of eight hours with a half-holiday on Saturday for any federal Government employees who prior to that time had been required to work more than eight hours daily, except in cases where the work of employees was intermittent in character or the application of the rule was not deemed to be practicable or in the public interest.

An Act of Parliament was also adopted at the 1930 session entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930" (Chap. 20, 20-21 George V), which provided that the working hours of persons employed on Dominion Government contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work should not exceed eight hours per day, except in such special cases as the Governor in Council might otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as might be approved by the Minister of Labour. It was also declared in this statute that the eight-hour day should apply to all workmen employed by the Government of Canada on works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition.

ACTION TAKEN BY FEDERAL PARLIAMENT ON RECOMMENDATIONS

The reports of the law officers on the various recommendations which have been adopted from time to time by the International Labour Conference indicate that many of the subject-matters are within provincial jurisdiction. One of the recommendations which was found to be within federal authority, namely, that relating to the communication to the International Labour Office of statistical or other information regarding emigration, immigration and the repatriation and transit of immigrants, was adopted by Order in Council in 1923.

ACTION TAKEN IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES ON DRAFT CONVENTIONS

The following figures summarize the results attained in the execution of the draft conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference up to April 1, 1932, from which it will be seen that there have been 459 ratifications to that date:—

First Conference (Washington, 1919).—Ratifications registered, 115 (Hours Convention, 15, including 4 conditional; Unemployment Convention, 25; Child-birth Convention, 11; Night Work of Women, 22; Minimum Age in Industry, 19; Night Work of Young Persons, 23).

Second Conference (Genoa, 1920).—Ratifications registered, 58 (Minimum Age at Sea, 22; Unemployment Indemnity, 17; Employment for Seamen, 19).

Third Conference (Geneva, 1921).—Ratifications registered, 137 (Minimum Age in Agriculture Convention, 13; Rights of Association in Agriculture, 22; Workmen's Compensation in Agriculture, 15; White Lead, 19, including 1 conditional; Weekly Rest in Industry, 20; Minimum Age for Trimmers and Stokers, 25; Medical Examination for Young Persons at Sea, 23).

Seventh Conference (Geneva, 1925).—Ratifications registered, 65 (Workmen's Compensation for Accidents, 12; Workmen's Compensation for Diseases, 20; Equality of Treatment for Accidents, 28; Night Work in Bakeries, 5).

Eighth Conference (Geneva, 1926).—Ratifications registered, 16 (Inspection of Emigrants on Board Ship Convention, including 3 conditional).

Ninth Conference (Geneva, 1926).—Ratifications registered, 25 (Seamen's Articles of Agreements, 13; Repatriation of Seamen, 12).

Tenth Conference (Geneva, 1927).—Ratifications registered, 19 (Sickness Insurance in Industry, 12; Sickness Insurance in Agriculture, 7).

Eleventh Conference (Geneva, 1928).—Ratifications registered, 8 (Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery).

Twelfth Conference (Geneva, 1929).—Ratifications registered, 10 (Weight of Packages Transported by Vessels, 8; Prevention of Accidents to Dockers, 2).

Fourteenth Conference (Geneva, 1930).—Ratifications registered, 6 (Forced or Compulsory Labour Convention).

Fifteenth Conference (Geneva, 1931).—Ratifications registered, none.

It will be observed that there were no draft conventions adopted at the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth or Thirteenth Sessions of the International Labour Conference.

GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office, which is charged with the general oversight of the International Labour Office and also with the preparation of the agenda of the annual conference, is elected by the International Labour Conference every three years. Under Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other treaties of peace, its membership is fixed at twenty-four, of whom twelve persons are to represent the governments of the member states, six persons are to be elected by the delegates to the conference representing the employers, and six persons are to be elected by the delegates to the conference representing the workers. Under the provisions of the Treaty, eight of the government representatives are entitled to be chosen from the member states which are of "chief industrial importance" and four by the government delegates to the conference. It was decided by the Council of the League of Nations in 1922 that the eight countries, members of the International Labour Organization, which are of "chief industrial importance" are as follows, in the alphabetical order of the names in the French language: Germany, Belgium, Canada, France, Great Britain, India, Italy and Japan. The governments of these countries, including Canada, accordingly retain their membership in the Governing Body. An election was held at the Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference (1931) at which four other governments were chosen for membership in the Governing Body by the government group in attendance as follows: Brazil, Poland, Spain and Denmark. The following persons were chosen to represent the employers' and workers' groups respectively:—

Employers Group.—Mr. Gemmill (South Africa); Mr. Lambert-Ribot (France); Mr. Oersted (Denmark); Mr. Olivetti (Italy); Mr. Forbes Watson (British Empire); and Mr. Vogel (Germany).

Workers' Group.—Mr. Hayday (British Empire); Mr. Johanson (Sweden); Mr. Jouhaux (France); Mr. Mertens (Belgium); Mr. Moore (Canada); and Mr. Muller (Germany).

It will be noted that besides being included in the government group of the Governing Body, Canada is represented in the workers' group by Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa.

The Minister of Labour of Canada is the Canadian Government representative on the Governing Body, but as he was unable to be present at any of the meetings held during the year, he was represented by Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations, who has acted as substitute for him at other sessions.

During the fiscal year 1931-32, five meeting of the Governing Body were held as follows:—

Fifty-second Session, at Geneva, April 18-22, 1931;

Fifty-third Session, at Geneva, May 26, and June 12, 1931;

Fifty-fourth Session, at Geneva, June 12, 1931;

Fifty-fifth Session, at Geneva, October 12-17, 1931; and

Fifty-sixth Session, at Geneva, January 13-16, 1932.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION ON VARIOUS COMMITTEES OF THE
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Committees have been established by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office on the following subjects: Budget; Standing Orders; Languages; Coal-mines; Textiles; Social Charges; Wages and Cost of Living; and Unemployment. Membership in these committees is confined to members of the Governing Body. Canada is represented by Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, on the committees on Standing Orders and Wages and Cost-of-Living, he being chairman of the last-mentioned committee. These are two of the most important committees in the list. Some of the subjects, such as languages and social charges, do not greatly interest Canada. Membership, of course, has to be more or less evenly distributed among the various members of the Governing Body.

In addition to the foregoing, the Governing Body has appointed nine other committees, membership in which, however, is not confined to the Governing Body itself, as follows; Mixed Agricultural Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture; Industrial Hygiene; Safety; Intellectual Workers; Article 408; Native Labour; Automatic Couplings; Migration; and Social Insurance. Out of these nine committees, Canada is represented on five, namely, Automatic Couplings, Industrial Hygiene, Safety, Migration and Social Insurance. Two other committees, namely, those on Native Labour and Intellectual Workers, are of no very great interest to Canada.

XIII. LABOUR INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

The regular work of the Labour Intelligence Branch includes the preparation of reports on (1) Labour Organization, (2) Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions, and (3) Co-operative Associations. In addition the branch has been called upon to prepare numerous statements on labour matters, and to handle correspondence pertaining to trade unions and other related work. Below will be found synopses of the reports mentioned.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA

The Twenty-first Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1931, consists of 275 pages, and like earlier reports on the same subject contains much information concerning the labour organizations with which the Canadian organized wage-earners are connected, and gives statistics of trade unionists in the Dominion, together with references to some of the more important incidents of the year in the trade union movement. The report, as in the past, divides the labour unions operating in the Dominion into six groups as follows:—

(1) Local branches of international craft unions, having their headquarters in the United States;

(2) The One Big Union, an international industrial body, with headquarters in Winnipeg;

(3) Local branches of the Industrial Workers of the World, a revolutionary industrial union which seeks to abolish the wage system, with head office in Chicago;

(4) Canadian central labour organizations;

(5) Independent trade union units;

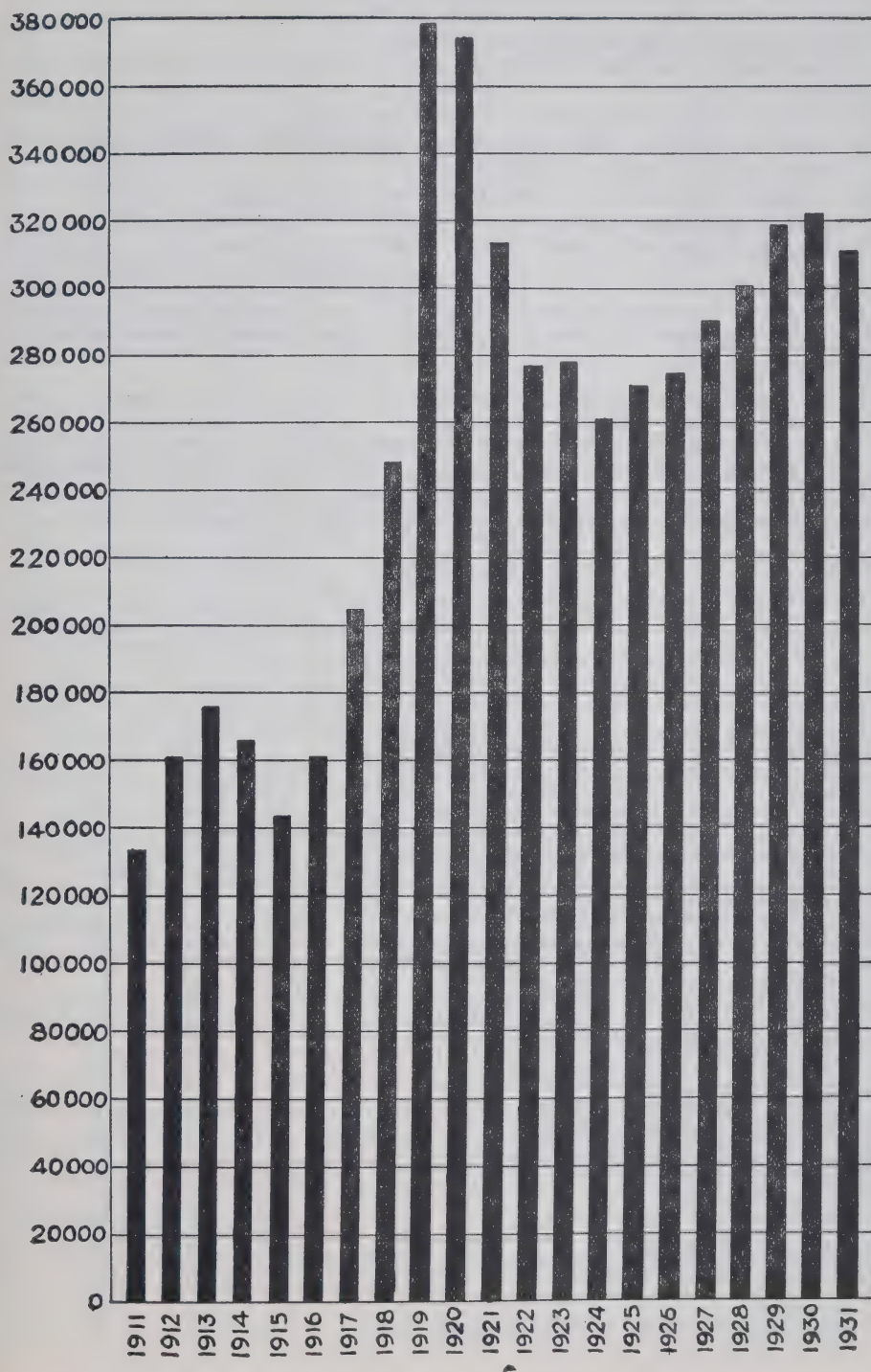
(6) National Catholic unions.

The international craft union group consists of the Canadian members of 82 organizations, two less than in 1930, with 1,884 branches in the Dominion (a loss of 62), and a combined membership of 188,219 (a decrease of 15,259). The One Big Union claims 46 local units in Canada (a gain of 1), with 24,260 members (an increase of 536). The Industrial Workers of the World reported 5 branches (a loss of 1), with 3,466 members (a decrease of 275). The group composed of 25 Canadian central organizations (a decrease of 2) have between them 679 local branches (a gain of 6), with a combined membership of 57,349 (an increase of 181). There are 37 independent units (an increase of 6), with a combined membership of 12,099 (a gain of 2,761). The national Catholic group of unions consists of 121 syndicates (an increase of 13), the combined membership being reported at 25,151 (a gain of 151). These figures indicate that there was in Canada at the close of 1931 a total of 2,772 trade union branches (a decrease of 37), with a combined reported and estimated membership of 310,544, a loss of 11,905. According to the 1931 census, trade unionists represent about 3 per cent of the population; adding 105,152 members of associations not connected with the trade union movement, whose names appear in a section of the report, organized wage-earners in Canada at the close of 1931 represented slightly over 4 per cent of the population.

The accompanying chart, which is extracted from the report, shows the fluctuations in trade union membership in the Dominion from 1911 to 1931, the

TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA

MEMBERS



period covered by these annual reports on labour organization. Another chart published in the report indicates that the 310,544 trade union members in Canada are divided by groups of industries as follows:—

Railroad employees, 90,356 members, or 29·10 per cent of the total;
 Building trades, 36,744, or 11·83 per cent;
 Public employees, personal service and amusement trades, 33,530 members, or 10·80 per cent;
 Mining and quarrying, 23,111, or 7·44 per cent;
 Other transportation and navigation trades, 22,873, or 7·37 per cent;
 Metal trades, 17,802, or 5·73 per cent;
 Clothing, boot and shoe trades, 15,680, or 5·05 per cent;
 Printing and paper making trades, 14,965, or 4·32 per cent;
 All other trades and general labour, 55,483, or 17·87 per cent.

The report points out that the railroad employees' group contains a number of metal trades workers who are not employed in railroad shop work, and should be included in the metal trades group, but it was not possible to secure separate figures.

TRADE UNION CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN CANADA

The following tables taken from the report show: (1) international organizations having members in Canada, with number of branches in Canada and elsewhere, and reported or estimated membership in Canada and elsewhere, (2) Canadian central labour organizations, with number of branches and memberships:—

TABLE No. 1

International Organizations	Number of Branches		Reported or Estimated Membership	
	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere
**American Federation of Labour.....	(b) 8	(b) 326	(b) 349	(b) 14,395
*Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators, and.....	4	63	193	4,900
**Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	7	189	191	19,241
**Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	34	765	1,305	41,034
*Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of.....	3	109	300	1,920
**Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	21	201	909	6,250
**Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	35	272	2,547	17,154
**Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	11	157	626	11,678
**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	10	93	1,053	34,000
**Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.....	15	147	900	15,200
**Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	57	888	4,387	83,911
**Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.....	12	147	367	17,615
*Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....		14	3	500
**Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	74	1,685	11,553	248,108
*Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood.....	1	20	22	1,077
*Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	5	235	183	8,579
**Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.....	3	26	215	7,313
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....	15	107	5,000	100,000
**Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	6	18	1,682	1,552
*Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....	1	40	20	1,800
**Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	43	569	3,111	111,501
**Elevator Constructors, International Union of.....	7	90	554	12,750
**Engineers, International Union of Operating.....	31	245	1,307	32,693
**Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....	36	250	800	10,000
**Fire Fighters, International Association of.....	20	166	2,490	23,000
**Fur Workers' Union, International.....	6	26	1,057	9,600
**Garment Workers of America, United.....	6	250	1,250	60,000
**Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.....	10	65	3,000	50,000
**Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	6	93	122	5,878
**Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	3	125	101	5,959
*Glove Workers' Union of America, International.....		7	7	300
**Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....	4	118	100	8,000
**Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	10	409	470	99,530
**Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance.....	11	240	846	31,500

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TABLE No. 1—Concluded

International Organizations	Number of Branches		Reported or Estimated Membership	
	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere
**Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, Amalgamated Association of.....	1	102	30	10,000
**Jewellery Workers' Union, International.....	2	18	72	1,000
**Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....	9	226	250	10,000
*Leather Workers' International Union, United (includes International Pocket Book Workers' Union).....	1	4	250	5,000
**Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	7	40	443	5,258
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	101	814	5,671	71,510
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	103	829	6,020	31,489
**Longshoremen's Association, International.....	10	225	1,400	28,030
**Machinists, International Association of.....	77	595	8,648	72,312
**Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of.....	198	956	17,440	32,234
*Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers and Terrazzo Workers' Helpers, International Association of.....	3	60	118	6,780
**Metal Polishers' International Union.....	2	107	267	6,773
**Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet.....	17	351	947	18,853
**Mine Workers of America, United.....	41	2,600	17,100	315,000
**Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	31	312	3,000	45,000
**Musicians, American Federation of.....	37	700	5,411	117,680
**Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	36	1,090	1,514	88,543
**Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....	30	42	1,678	3,471
**Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	(d) 14	60	275	7,980
**Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....	4	58	100	2,300
**Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	6	69	436	8,539
**Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....	18	403	1,380	35,620
**Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of Journeymen.....	36	671	2,400	45,000
**Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers' Union, International Plate.....	1	10	40	1,000
**Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....	19	372	4,500	45,500
**Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....	15	30	1,555	4,450
**Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.....	2	49	40	4,500
† Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	9	153	300	9,700
**Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	12	107	8,138	50,000
**Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	94	869	13,278	147,188
**Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	69	1,206	4,300	105,700
**Railway, Bus and Coach Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	26	236	8,549	95,363
**Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	116	434	13,316	31,345
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	68	587	2,883	39,217
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....	2	334	150	12,600
*Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, United State, Tile and Composition.....	1	110	14	4,000
*Seamen's Union of America, International.....	1	59	250	14,750
**Siderographers, International Association of.....	1	2	10	120
**Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, International Alliance of Theatrical.....	38	661	1,188	24,000
**Stereotypers and Electrotypes' Union, International.....	10	138	340	7,866
**Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	17	125	560	5,660
**Switchmen's Union of North America.....	7	231	73	7,704
**Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	8	123	150	3,975
**Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	13	350	950	89,950
**Textile Workers of America, United.....	2	300	1,000	30,000
Train Despatchers' Association, American.....			12	2,869
**Typographical Union, International.....	50	781	4,780	75,429
*Upholsterers, Carpet and Linoleum Mechanics' International Union.....	4	80	173	8,100
Totals.....	1,884	25,834	188,219	2,956,191
One Big Union.....	46	1	24,260	349
Industrial Workers of the World.....	5	88	3,466	18,130
Grand Totals.....	1,935	25,923	215,945	2,974,668

(a) Includes United States, Mexico, Canal Zone, Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, Newfoundland, etc.

(b) Includes only the unions directly chartered, i.e., those unions not affiliated through any international organization. The American Federation of Labor at the close of the fiscal year August 31, 1931, had 105 national and international unions affiliated, representing 29,229 locals, as well as four departments, 49 state federations, 728 city central bodies and 234 local trade and federal labour unions, making a total of 1,220 charters, representing a fully paid-up membership of 2,939,559. Because of unemployment there were thousands of members for whom no per capita tax was paid by the affiliated unions, and who, therefore, are not included in the number of members reported.

(c) Includes 3 sub-branches.

(d) Includes sub-branches of local unions.

* Indicates that union is affiliated with American Federation of Labor.

** Indicate that union has also affiliated its Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

† Indicates that although suspended from membership in the A. F. of L., the Canadian membership is still affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

TABLE No. 2

Canadian Central Labour Organizations	Branches or affiliations	Member- ship reported
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	(a) 42	(a) 5,739
All-Canadian Congress of Labour.....	(b) 31	(b) 3,101
†Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada.....	7	1,076
†Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada.....	15	2,500
†Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.....	38	4,644
†Bridge, Structural, Ornamental, Re-inforced Iron Workers, Pile Drivers and Riggers' Union of Canada.....	1	180
Brotherhood of Canadian Pacific Express Employees.....	26	1,527
†Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen, Conductors, Trainmen, Yardmen, Operators and Dispatchers.....	52	1,555
†Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....	15	500
†Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.....	225	17,350
Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.....	5	162
†Canadian Electrical Trades Union.....	9	963
†Canadian Printers' Union.....	12	36
**Civil Service Association of Alberta.....	15	700
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.....	15	926
†Electrical Communication Workers of Canada.....	6	195
**Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	43	1,456
Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada.....	1	500
Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers of Canada.....	30	2,500
Lumber and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union of Canada.....	16	3,131
Mine Workers' Union of Canada.....	16	1,086
**National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada.....	4	186
†National Union of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Canada.....	(c) 26	(c) 726
Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.....	2	30
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....	41	2,400
United Postal Employees of Canada.....	1	680
†Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association.....		
Totals.....	679	57,349

(a) Includes only the local branch unions under direct charters at the close of 1931. Besides these there are in affiliation the three central Canadian bodies marked (**) with 71 branches and 3,242 members, and also two provincial federations of labour and 38 trades and labour councils. Per capita tax was also paid during the year by a number of local branches of international unions which had affiliated individually, as well as by 60 international organizations which had affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership, numbering 130,321, comprising 1,495 local branches. The whole directly chartered and affiliated paid-up membership of the Congress was reported at 141,137.

(b) Includes only the local unions under direct charters. In addition to these the All Canadian Congress has in affiliation the 11 central bodies indicated thus (†), with 335 branches, and a combined membership of 25,221, as well as 14 trades and labour councils. The total membership of the All-Canadian Congress was reported at 28,322.

(c) Includes only the local branches directly chartered. The Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters also has in affiliation the six local branches of the International Association of Fire Fighters located respectively at Fort William, Hamilton, London, North Bay, Ottawa, and Toronto, making a total of 32 affiliates and a membership of 1,864.

TRADE UNION BRANCHES BY PROVINCES

The report indicates the distribution by provinces of the 2,772 local branch unions of all classes in the Dominion, as well as the number of such unions which reported their membership and the membership reported. The figures for each province are as follows:—

Province	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Nova Scotia.....	137	109	17,737
New Brunswick.....	124	93	6,963
Prince Edward Island.....	12	7	373
Quebec.....	501	407	58,620
Ontario.....	1,046	811	66,317
Manitoba.....	187	148	17,533
Saskatchewan.....	212	177	8,692
Alberta.....	277	231	20,053
British Columbia.....	276	225	24,222
Localities not specified.....		17	*9,147
Totals.....	2,772	2,225	229,677

*This total includes the membership of the system divisions of telegraphers.

UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADIAN CITIES

The report points out that there are 29 cities in the Dominion, a decrease of eight, in which not less than 20 local branch unions of all classes are operating, and between them they constitute approximately 56 per cent of the local branch unions in Canada and represent slightly over 50 per cent of the entire trade union membership in the Dominion.

The appended table shows (1) the names of the cities having not less than 20 trade union branches, (2) number of unions in each locality, (3) number of unions reporting membership, and (4) number of members reported.

Localities	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Montreal.....	199	158	41,110	Windsor.....	35	29	1,857
Toronto.....	147	110	25,626	Sherbrooke.....	35	33	1,294
Vancouver.....	113	89	15,621	Moose Jaw.....	32	26	1,648
Winnipeg.....	110	87	13,798	Fort William.....	29	24	1,197
Calgary.....	74	58	4,859	Lethbridge.....	28	26	1,807
Edmonton.....	72	59	5,393	Moncton.....	28	22	2,633
Quebec.....	69	59	5,958	Port Arthur.....	27	19	1,367
Ottawa.....	61	50	4,592	St. Thomas.....	27	22	1,676
Hamilton.....	60	50	4,726	Brandon.....	26	20	790
London.....	53	41	3,788	North Bay.....	26	21	1,581
Victoria.....	47	37	2,054	Sault Ste. Marie...	22	19	609
Regina.....	46	41	1,803	Stratford.....	22	20	1,751
St. John.....	45	35	2,561	Brantford.....	21	20	777
Saskatoon.....	40	32	2,097	Kitchener.....	20	15	355
Halifax.....	39	36	3,121				
				Totals.....	1,553	1,258	156,449

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESSES

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which was originally established in 1873, is the head of the internationally organized wage-earners in the Dominion on matters pertaining to legislation, and as such is recognized by the American Federation of Labour and by 60 of the more important affiliates of that body.

The All-Canadian Congress of Labour, which was formed in March, 1927, and which absorbed the Canadian Federation of Labour, declares "the Canadian labour movement must be freed from the reactionary influence of American-controlled unions," and that "Canadian workers require a new medium through which they may collectively promote their general welfare and raise their economic and social standards."

The following table printed in the report shows the numerical strength of the two congresses and the groups from which their following is drawn:—

	Branches	Member-ship	Members affiliated with Trades and Labour Congress of Canada	Members affiliated with All-Canadian Congress of Labour
International Craft Unions.....	1,884	188,219	153,362	.....
One Big Union.....	46	24,260	.....	.....
Industrial Workers of the World.....	5	3,466	.....	.....
Canadian Central Labour Organizations.....	606	48,509	3,330	23,221
Directly Chartered Local Unions.....	73	8,840	5,739	3,101
Independent Units.....	37	12,099	.....	.....
National Catholic Unions.....	121	25,151	.....	.....
Totals.....	2,772	310,544	162,431	28,322

The figures for the membership of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the report points out, are 21,294 greater than that claimed by that organization, the explanation being that the respective affiliated bodies in reporting to the department included all members who were in good standing, while the congress only reported the number of members for whom capita tax had been received. Besides the affiliated membership of central organizations, the Trades and Labour Congress, as above indicated, had 42 directly chartered local unions, with a combined membership of 5,739, which makes an aggregate membership of 162,431. The figures for the All-Canadian Congress indicate an affiliated membership of central bodies of 25,221, which, with the membership of 3,101 comprised in the 31 directly chartered local unions, gives a total of 28,322 members.

ONE BIG UNION

The One Big Union, commonly called the O.B.U., had its inception at a conference held in Calgary, Alta., in March, 1919, its promoters being members of old established unions, who, however, deserted the parent bodies to set up an industrial union "to organize the wage-earners according to class and class needs." At the close of the year 1919, after nine months' existence, the membership was reported at 41,150, comprised in 101 local units. For 1931 the Canadian membership of the O.B.U. was given at 24,260, comprised in 46 local units.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNIONS

The advent of these bodies took place in 1901. In 1921, with a view to co-ordinating their activities, the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada was formed. The great majority of the members of these unions are resident in the province of Quebec, where the clergy have encouraged their formation. At the end of the year there were 115 local unions and 6 study circles, their total combined membership being given at 25,151.

ORGANIZED WORKERS IN THE WORLD

In addition to the information published in the report in regard to the numerical standing of the labour organizations in Canada and the United States, figures are given showing the strength of organized labour in 63 other countries, the aggregate for the 65 countries enumerated being 50,040,055. The figures for the respective countries as taken from the report are:—

Argentina.. . . .	112,000	Dominica.. . . .	3,442
Australia.. . . .	911,541	Dutch East Indies.. . . .	32,000
Austria.. . . .	999,137	Egypt.. . . .	60,000
Belgium.. . . .	724,408	Estonia.. . . .	5,275
Bolivia.. . . .	5,000	Finland.. . . .	90,321
Brazil.. . . .	116,500	France.. . . .	1,200,600
British Guiana.. . . .	1,073	Germany.. . . .	9,691,794
Bulgaria.. . . .	31,450	Great Britain.. . . .	4,673,144
Canada.. . . .	310,544	Greece.. . . .	82,775
Ceylon.. . . .	114,000	Guatemala.. . . .	3,349
Chili.. . . .	204,000	Holland.. . . .	561,037
China.. . . .	2,800,000	Honduras.. . . .	6,000
Columbia.. . . .	10,000	Hungary.. . . .	177,678
Corea.. . . .	123,000	Iceland.. . . .	5,000
Cuba.. . . .	71,186	India.. . . .	273,621
Czechoslovakia.. . . .	1,738,265	Ireland.. . . .	108,636
Denmark.. . . .	300,000	Italy.. . . .	3,000,000

Japan..	354,312	Puerto Rico..	15,000
Latvia..	37,388	Portugal..	20,000
Lithuania..	18,486	Roumania..	41,421
Luxemburg..	17,668	Russia..	13,489,000
Memel Territory..	2,914	Salvador..	10,000
Mexico..	1,850,000	South Africa..	28,824
Mongolia..	5,000	South West Africa..	600
New Zealand..	106,916	Spain..	291,000
Nicaragua..	6,000	Sweden..	564,009
Norway..	140,000	Switzerland..	265,612
Palestine..	21,652	Trinidad and Tobago..	722
Panama..	3,000	United States..	3,496,580
Paraguay..	8,000	Uruguay..	5,000
Peru..	25,000	Venezuela..	25,972
Philippines..	67,000	Yugoslavia..	63,886
Poland..	512,317		

REVOLUTIONARY LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

The Third (Communist) International, which was established in Moscow on March 6, 1919, and which is termed the chief revolutionary political organization, the report states, was responsible for the setting up of the Red International of Labour Unions in Moscow in July, 1920, as a medium through which to propagate the communist doctrine in the labour unions, and which proclaims itself to be "an international which, together with the Communist International, will organize the working class for the overthrow of capitalism, the destruction of the bourgeois state and the setting up of the dictatorship of the proletariat, an international which will seize all the means of production and establish the communist commonwealth." The Communist International since its inception has stressed the importance of its members maintaining close contact with the trade unions, which it terms the natural link between the Communist Party and the working class, and it is only through this agency, it declares, that the party can successfully propagate its principles. As the representative in the Dominion of the Communist International the Communist Party of Canada (originally the Workers' Party) was formed with headquarters in Toronto, the Moscow body being recognized as the only real centre of world revolutionary activities.

Subsequent to the conviction in Toronto in November, 1931, of eight communist leaders who were charged under section 98 of the Criminal Code with (1) being members of an unlawful association, (2) acting as members of an unlawful association, and (3) being parties to a seditious conspiracy, seven of them were sentenced to five years' and one to two years' imprisonment, and all property of the Communist Party seized at the time the men were arrested was ordered forfeited to the crown. Appeals against conviction were subsequently entered, bail was set at \$20,000 each, and on December 14, the necessary bonds having been raised, the men were released from custody. The appeal was later dismissed and the convicted men taken to Portsmouth penitentiary to serve their sentences. It is understood that the Ontario indictment was the first proceedings in which the legality of the Communist Party as such was called into question, and it was stated that the result is virtually to declare that party an outlaw in the Dominion of Canada.

In connection with the trial the Communist Party called a protest meeting to be held in front of the city hall on the night of November 2, the opening day of the trial. The two members of the firm which printed handbills announcing the meeting were cited for contempt of court and each fined \$25. Protest strikes were called by the Workers' Unity League for the opening day of the trial, but there was little if any response to the demand. The Canadian Labour

Defence League, an adjunct of the Communist Party, issued a manifesto subsequent to the trial calling for conferences for the repeal of section 98 of the Criminal Code.

With a view to propagating the communist doctrine among the Canadian youth there is the Young Communist League, a body which was formed under the auspices of the Communist Party, and which is affiliated with the Young Communist International of Moscow, and for the younger children there is a body known as the Young Pioneers. The official representative in America of the Red International of Labour Unions is the Trade Union Unity League, originally known as the Trade Union Educational League, which, with its re-organization under the new name, has made provision for the setting up of industrial unions on a dues-paying basis, a plan entirely opposite to the original scheme of the league. The "boring from within" process, which adherents in Canada of the Red International had for some time carried on in trade unions of which they were members, having in many cases resulted in their expulsion, and leaving them without opportunity to carry on communist propaganda in the ranks of organized labour, they formed what is known as the Workers' Unity League, which is the Canadian section of the Red International of Labour Unions, designed to organize the workers in Canada into revolutionary industrial unions, and is pledged to the program and policy of the Russian body.

Following closely on the conviction in Toronto of the eight communist leaders, the judge who presided in the district court at Estevan, Sask., in an appeal against a sentence for vagrancy of an organizer for the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, a body which in May, 1931, became an affiliate of the Workers' Unity League, dismissed the appeal and branded both of the organizations just mentioned as unlawful associations. A member of the Workers' Alliance of Victoria, B.C., an alleged communist organization, was convicted on a charge of inciting to mutiny and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. It was subsequently stated that the British Columbia Court of Appeals had granted a new trial, but the deputy attorney-general of the province later announced that the prosecution had decided to appeal the case to the Supreme Court of Canada. In addition to the above convictions it is understood that up to the close of the year 1931 there were 180 adherents of the Communist Party either convicted or facing trial on various charges, including assault, sedition, unlawful assembly and inciting to riot. During the year 1931 Communist halls were raided in Vancouver, Edmonton, Quebec and Victoria, in which raids communist literature intended for propaganda purposes was seized.

In 1930 the House of Representatives of the United States authorized the creation of a special committee to investigate communist activities in that country. The report of the committee was made in 1931, which *inter alia* stated that "Industry in the United States has been the principal point of penetration by the communists; they have announced that if world revolution is to take place it must originate among the masses of the workers, and that in order to assure revolution and the ultimate success of their aims they must create discontent and dissatisfaction among the working people, with the hope of winning them to their cause." Among the recommendations of the committee was that the Communist Party of the United States, or any counterpart of the party advocating the overthrow of the republican form of government of the United States by force and violence or affiliated with the Communist International at Moscow, be declared illegal, and that the naturalization laws of the United States be amended so as to cancel the naturalization certificate of a communist. In Australia leagues of citizens and of returned soldiers are urging that communism be declared illegal in that country.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

The report states that the International Federation of Trade Unions, which was originally established in Berlin, Germany, in 1901, ceased to function during the world war and was reorganized in 1919 at Amsterdam, Holland, transferred its headquarters back to Berlin in 1931. Among the objects of the federation are (1) unity of the international working class, (2) the development of international social legislation, and (3) to avert war and combat reaction. The trade union movement of the Dominion as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is affiliated with the federation and the president of the congress is a member of its general council. The I.F.T.U. also has in affiliation the national centres of the following 26 countries: Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Esthonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Latvia, Luxemburg, Memel, Palestine, Poland, Roumania, South Africa, Southwest Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugo-Slavia, with a combined membership of 13,781,381, as well as 28 international trade secretariats. Immediately following the formation of the Red International of Labour Unions, in accordance with its declared policy, attack was launched on the International Federation of Trade Unions, which it declared was reactionary and only an appendage of the League of Nations and not functioning in the interests of the working class, and the officers of the federation were declared to be traitors to the workers of all countries. In defending the activities of the federation the officers have pointed out how the adherents of the Moscow body through their system of "boring from within" have disrupted some of the old-established European trade unions.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

The report states that the Industrial Workers of the World, commonly known as the I.W.W., was formed in 1905 in direct opposition to the trade union movement as represented by the American Federation of Labour and is the main industrial union in North America, declaring itself to be the advocate of what it terms revolutionary industrial unionism with an objective of the abolition of the wage system. Among the founders of the organization were Eugene V. Debs, Wm. D. Haywood and Daniel De Leon, leader of the Socialist Labour Party, all of whom are now deceased. The I.W.W. was originally intended to be a political as well as an industrial organization, but at the convention in 1906 a split occurred over the officials of the Western Federation of Miners (then the Mining Department of the I.W.W.) endorsing in a Colorado election certain candidates not identified with any radical party, the result being that the president, C. O. Sherman, who was accused of being a party to this proceeding, was ousted from office, and the position of president was subsequently abolished. In 1908 the political plank in the I.W.W. platform was discarded, and De Leon and his followers who opposed this action were expelled. The expelled members immediately set up what was termed the Detroit faction of the I.W.W., the original platform of the parent body being adhered to. In 1915 the Detroit faction adopted the name of Workers' International Industrial Union, and a few years later changed its headquarters to New York State. This organization never made much headway, and during 1924 passed out of existence, its records and property being turned over to the Socialist Labour Party. Following the formation of the I.W.W. there were many sharp conflicts between its adherents and members of the old established craft unions. In 1917 the organization was called upon to defend itself against an action taken by the United States Government. The indictment charged members of the I.W.W. with interfering with the carrying out of certain wartime measures of the government, and following their trials, which took place in Chicago, 94

members of the organization were convicted, their sentences varying from ten days to twenty years, with fines aggregating \$2,750,000. Under other indictments, both Federal and State, more than 1,000 members of the I.W.W. have been from time to time convicted. Some of those members of the I.W.W. who were convicted under the Chicago indictment of 1917 subsequently accepted conditional pardons (detailed reference to which has been made in earlier issues of these reports), an action which led to a court case, the holding of a special convention and the expulsion of certain recalcitrant members who subsequently set up a dual I.W.W. under the title of "Emergency Program," but they do not appear to have made much progress, the membership never reaching any considerable number. At a general meeting in Port Arthur of Canadian members a resolution was adopted in favour of a Canadian administration with power to elect its own secretary-treasurer and to carry on organization and educational activity, etc., independent of headquarters in Chicago. The matter was referred to the general convention held in Chicago in November, 1931, at which it was decided to submit the question to a referendum vote, the proposal being subsequently adopted. The I.W.W. in 1905, the year of its establishment, claimed a membership of 400,000. For 1931 the total membership was stated to be 21,596, the number of members in Canada being 3,466, comprised in five branches.

LABOUR IN POLITICS

The report points out that the first proposal for independent political action on the part of labour in Canada was made at the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada held in Hamilton in 1887, it being declared that "the working classes of this Dominion will never be properly represented in parliament, or receive justice in the legislation of the country, until they are represented by men of their own class." Following this suggestion the organized workers in some of the better organized industrial districts of the Dominion selected candidates for various offices, and in some rare instances elected their nominees to the Dominion Parliament and to the Provincial Legislatures, as well as to municipal office, but it was not until 1921 that the Canadian Labour Party was formed. A number of provincial sections were established, and under their auspices candidates were nominated for office and some elected. In 1927, however, owing to removal of the name of the secretary of the party from the slate of municipal candidates by the Toronto General Council of the C.L.P., which it was stated was dominated by communists, the secretary of the main body resigned and the organization became disintegrated. The British Columbia section of the C.L.P. dissolved, the Nova Scotia and Ontario sections have not met since 1928, leaving two sections—Quebec and Alberta—still in existence. In 1923, 1924 and 1931 efforts were made to have the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada engage in politics. These proposals were in each case defeated, the congress reaffirming its earlier policy in regard to political action which is designed to prevent the organization from becoming involved in political entanglements. British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario have independent labour parties, that in the last-named province being formed by delegates to the 1927 convention of the Canadian Labour Party who objected to the adoption of a number of what were considered revolutionary resolutions. In two of the Maritime Provinces and in Saskatchewan independent labour parties were formed during 1931, and the All-Canadian Congress of Labour became the sponsor for the National Labour Party, whose aim is declared to be "to organize the workers politically for the purpose of establishing, by constitutional means, an equitable economic and social order." In the by-election held on August 10, 1931, for the seat in the House of Commons for East Hamilton, there were three candidates, the nominee of the Labour Party being elected by a large majority,

while the Labour candidate in the by-election for a seat in the Alberta legislature was defeated. There were four Labour nominees in the Quebec provincial election, held on August 24, 1931, but all were defeated. There were 25 localities in which Labour candidates were nominated for municipal office. The number of nominees for the respective positions and the number elected were: mayors, 6 nominated and 4 elected; only nominee for reeveship elected; controllers, 2 nominated and both elected; commissioners, 2, both successful; aldermen 78—25 elected; school trustees, 32—9 elected, making in all 121 candidates, of whom 43 were elected to the offices sought.

TRADE UNION BENEFITS

The report contains a chapter dealing with the expenditures made on account of trade union benefits during the year 1931. Of the 25 Canadian central organizations, 11 reported having made disbursements, the total amounting to \$75,440.81, an increase over the previous year of \$8,504.63.

Of the 84 international bodies with branches in Canada, 59 reported disbursements for benefits, payments on account of death benefits being made during 1931 by 55, strike by 30, sick and accident by 20, old age pensions by 12, unemployed and travelling by 8. The total expenditures for benefits in Canada and other parts of the jurisdictions of the respective central international organizations which reported amounted to \$26,856,874, a decrease of \$1,222,952 as compared with the disbursements by 64 organizations in the year 1930. The outlay for the various benefits was as follows:—

Death benefits	\$15,755,433
Unemployed and travelling benefits	466,034
Strike benefits	790,344
Sick and accident benefits	3,472,849
Old age pensions and other benefits	6,372,214

In addition to the payments which may have been made as benefits to Canadian members by international organizations, 708 of the local branches of such unions in Canada made disbursements for benefits to their own members; 126 branches of Canadian organizations, 95 national Catholic syndicates and 14 independent units also made benefit payments to their members, the total expenditures for the year 1931 being \$543,191, an increase of \$64,030 as compared with the outlay for benefits by 828 local branch unions in the previous year. The total payments by all classes of local unions on account of the benefits indicated were as follows:—

Death benefits	\$112,151
Unemployment benefits	167,432
Strike benefits	10,235
Sick benefits	176,059
Other benefits	77,314

NON-TRADE UNION ASSOCIATIONS

Besides the trade unions whose names are printed, the report contains the names of 113 associations of wage-earners, which, though not identified with the labour movement, are considered to be of sufficient importance to justify their names being published in the volume. The three principal groups are made up of associations of school teachers, Government employees and commercial travellers, all of which have large followings. The combined reported membership of the non-trade union associations is 105,152, which when computed with the membership of the trade unions gives a grand total of 415,696 organized workers in Canada.

The Twenty-first Annual Report on Labour Organization, like previous issues, forms a complete labour directory, embracing in its pages not only the

names and addresses of the chief officers of local branch unions and delegate bodies in the Dominion, but also those of the central organizations with which the Canadian trade unionists are affiliated.

ORGANIZATION IN INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND THE PROFESSIONS

The Tenth Report on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada, being for the year 1931, is similar in arrangement to earlier volumes on the same subject. The information published in the report gives some idea of the extent to which persons who are identified with the industrial, commercial and professional life of the Dominion have organized for the purpose of dealing collectively with trade questions and to co-ordinate their efforts in connection with other matters. The report for 1931, which consisted of 140 pages, grouped the associations as follows:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| I. Manufacturing. | X. Dairying. |
| II. Building and Construction. | XI. Horse, Live Stock, Sheep Breeders, etc. |
| III. Mining. | XII. Wholesale Merchants. |
| IV. Transportation and Communication. | XIII. Retail Merchants. |
| V. Printing and Publishing. | XIV. Real Estate Dealers. |
| VI. Laundering, Cleaning, Repairing. | XV. Professional. |
| VII. Personal Service and Amusement. | XVI. Technical and Scientific. |
| VIII. Financial. | XVII. Insurance. |
| IX. Agriculture. | XVIII. Funeral Service. |

The report states that in the first seven groups, which for the most part are made up of persons or firms who are connected with industries in which the employment of workpeople is essential, there are 228 main and 127 branch associations with a combined membership of 48,549. Some of the employers included in these groups have agreements with the corresponding unions of wage-earners covering the conditions of employment in their respective establishments. In some of the remaining eleven groups the employment of help is only incidental, and, with the exception of the retail merchants' section, there is no corresponding body of organized workers. Although the great majority of the associations whose names appear in the report are purely Canadian, several are affiliated with organizations whose headquarters are in the United States. The figures presented in the report indicate that in 1931 there were 1,314 associations with a combined membership of 967,865.

The following table, taken from the report, shows the number of main and branch associations in each group, together with the reported membership:

	Main Organi- zations	Affiliated or Branch Associa- tions	Reported Member- ship by Groups
I. MANUFACTURING—			
Canadian Manufacturers' Association.....	1	.....	3,802
Metal Trades.....	2	2	126
Horseshoers and Carriage Workers.....	5	5	1,391
Furniture, Musical Instruments and Radio.....	4	.....	94
Lumber.....	17	.....	633
Pulp and Paper.....	2	.....	15,119 (a)
Box Making.....	1	.....	90
Clothing, Boots and Shoes.....	9	.....	543
Rubber and Harness.....	2	.....	21
Woollen and Silk.....	2	.....	136
Food and Beverage Preparation.....	13	13	3,640
Fishing and Fish Preparation.....	8	2	906
Cigars and Tobacco.....	1	.....	48
Monumental.....	1	.....	67

	Main Organi- zations	Affiliated or Branch Associa- tions	Reported Member- ship by Groups
I. MANUFACTURING—Concluded			
Pharmaceutical.....	2		135
Brick, Tile, Glass and Paint.....	6		352 (b)
Other Manufactures.....	2		240
Association of Employers.....	1		320
Totals.....	79	22	27,663
II. BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—			
Canadian Construction Association and Affiliates.....	3	27	1,959 (c)
Painters and Decorators.....	6	10	268
Plumbers.....	9		378
Electrical Contractors.....	6	13	732
Other Builders' Associations.....	8	4	169 (d)
Totals.....	32	54	3,506
III. MINING—			
Metal Mining.....	3		118
Chambers of Mines and Mining Prospectors.....	7		1,196
Natural Gas and Oil Promoters.....	2		231
Totals.....	12		1,545
IV. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—			
Railway Service.....	7	7	506 (e)
Navigation.....	7	3	2,577
Street Railway Service.....	2		158
Automotive Transport.....	4		525
Cartage, Warehousing, etc.....	6		735
Communication.....	6	3	1,994 (f)
Totals.....	32	13	6,495
V. PRINTING—			
United Typothetæ of America.....	1	2	200
Other Commercial Printers.....	7		640 (g)
Newspaper and Directory Publishers.....	17	7	1,517 (h)
Allied Printing Associations.....	4		39
Advertising.....	9		971
Totals.....	38	9	3,367
VI. LAUNDERING, CLEANING, REPAIRING—			
Laundrymen.....	1	5	200
Cleaners and Dyers.....	1		6
Shoe Repairers.....	3	4	241
Totals.....	5	9	447
VII. PERSONAL SERVICE AND AMUSEMENT—			
Hotel Keepers.....	11	4	2,217
Restaurant Keepers.....	3	2	392
Theatre Owners and Motion Picture Distributors.....	5	6	233 (i)
Hair Dressers.....	13	8	3,886
Totals.....	32	20	6,728
VIII. FINANCIAL—			
Bankers.....	3	3	183 (j)
Other Financial Associations.....	10	11	2,162 (k)
Totals.....	13	14	2,345
IX. AGRICULTURE—			
Canadian Council of Agriculture.....	1		*
Farmers' Union of Canada.....	2		31,000
United Farmers.....	6		39,675
Other Agricultural and Allied Societies.....	43	4	251,926 (l)
Exhibition Associations.....	4		225,033
Totals.....	57	4	547,654

	Main Organi- zations	Affiliated or Branch Associa- tions	Reported Member- ship by Groups
X. DAIRYING—			
National Dairy Council of Canada.....	27	†19	81,116
Other Associations of Dairymen.....	19		1,516
Cheesemakers' Associations.....	6	†20	549
Dairy Cattle Associations.....	6	5	7,032
Totals.....	58	44	90,213
XI. HORSE, LIVE STOCK, SHEEP BREEDERS, ETC.—			
General Stock Breeders' Association of Quebec.....	1		1,600
Horse Breeders.....	16	3	2,911
Live Stock Breeders and Kindred Associations.....	51	41	82,992
Sheep Breeders.....	10		3,257
Swine Breeders.....	12		5,019
Beekeepers.....	11	16	1,435
Poultry Producers.....	32	8	4,653 (m)
Fur Producers, etc.....	16	4	8,648
Totals.....	149	72	110,515
XII. WHOLESALE MERCHANTS—			
Wholesale Grocers.....	3		44 (n)
Wholesale Produce and Fruit.....	9		886
Other Wholesale Dealers.....	10	3	1,735
Montreal Board of Trade.....	1	14	1,025
Toronto Board of Trade.....	1	10	450
Winnipeg Board of Trade.....	1	13	2,300
Calgary Board of Trade.....	1	6	373
Edmonton Board of Trade.....	1	18	735
Vancouver Board of Trade.....	1	7	
Victoria Chamber of Commerce.....	1	7	
Other Boards of Trade.....	3		490 (o)
Totals.....	32	87	8,008
XIII. RETAIL MERCHANTS—			
Retail Merchants' Association.....	1	†70	
Commercial Bureau of Canada, Inc.....	1		
Retail Jewellers.....	1	15	878
Tailors, Clothiers, Shoe Dealers, etc.....	6	5	2,496
Fuel Dealers.....	2		1,800
Lumber Dealers.....	10		1,812
Hardware and Motor Dealers.....	6		1,193
Photographers.....	8		571
Miscellaneous.....	10		2,724 (p)
Totals.....	45	90	11,474
XIV. REAL ESTATE DEALERS—			
National Association of Real Estate Boards.....	2	8	560
Other Real Estate Boards.....	3		121
Building Owners and Managers' Association.....	1		66
Totals.....	6	8	747
XV. PROFESSIONAL—			
Legal.....	26	9	11,909
Medical.....	40	2	28,975
Dental.....	18		5,834
Chiropractors, Osteopaths and Chiropodists.....	6		298
Nurses.....	10		8,606
Optometrists.....	1	7	856
Chemists.....	2		537
Druggists.....	10		3,590
Engineering.....	21	46	45,431
Architects.....	9		719
Surveyors.....	7		837
Accountants and Secretaries.....	18	11	2,878
Literature, Art and Music.....	19	24	6,463
Veterinarians.....	5		709
Miscellaneous.....	2	5	568
Totals.....	194	104	118,210

	Main Organi- zations	Affiliated or Branch Associa- tions	Reported Member- ship by Groups
XVI. TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC—			
Canadian Associations.....	15	24	5,400
International Associations.....	9	4	1,150
Royal Society of Canada.....	1	†45	.....
Totals.....	25	73	6,550
XVII. INSURANCE—			
Fire, Life and Automobile.....	19	†54	7,502 (q)
Accident and Fire Prevention.....	7	.....	14,020 (r)
Totals.....	26	54	21,522
XVIII. FUNERAL SERVICE—			
Funeral Directors.....	3	8	876
Totals.....	3	8	876
GRAND TOTALS.....	837	477	967,865

(a) Includes 50 companies. (b) Includes 12 firms. (c) Includes 231 firms. (d) Includes 38 firms. (e) Includes 74 transportation companies. (f) Includes 10 companies. (g) Includes 52 firms. (h) Includes 105 daily newspapers, 25 publishers and 23 publications. (i) Includes 40 theatres. (j) Includes 131 head offices. (k) Includes 37 companies and 110 parent houses and branches. (l) Includes 82 companies. (m) Includes 65 associations. (n) Includes 20 firms. (o) Includes 332 boards of trade and chambers of commerce, 150 firms and 7 trade associations. (p) Includes 15 firms. (q) Includes 423 companies. (r) Includes 4 associations.

*The membership of the Canadian Council of Agriculture is 38,175, made up of the members comprising the United Farmers of Ontario, United Farmers of Manitoba and the United Farmers of Alberta.

†Indicates affiliated societies, but whose names are not included in the report, and therefore are not taken into account in the grand total.

‡Includes 61 trade sections, but, as names of officers were not supplied, they are not computed in the total.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS IN CANADA

The Fourth Annual Report on Co-operative Associations in Canada, consisting of 108 pages, is designed to show the development of the various phases of the co-operative movement in the Dominion. Occupying first place in the list of associations is the name of the Co-operative Union of Canada, a Dominion-wide organization, which was formed in 1909 with a view to federating co-operative organizations and to propagate co-operative principles, and which has 38 societies in affiliation. The associations are divided into eight groups, which, with number of societies and membership, are as follows: (1) Productive, 79 societies, with 58,883 members; (2) Marketing, 333, with 344,884 members; (3) Productive and marketing, 54, with 14,308 members; (4) Distributive, 382, with 70,222 members; (5) Marketing and distributive, 52, with 62,287 members; (6) Credit and savings, 13, with 42,836 members; (7) Community hall societies, 69, with 4,195 members; (8) Miscellaneous societies, 150, with 158,805 members, making a grand total of 1,132 societies with a combined membership of 756,420. Of these societies 618 furnished returns of their financial standing, sales, etc., 100 more than supplied similar information in 1930. In the productive group the Quebec Federated Co-operative reported the largest sales for its affiliated societies, the amount being \$8,000,000; the next highest sales were reported by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, which had a turnover of \$4,027,669.49; the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, Limited, stands third with sales of \$610,764, followed by the Summerland Co-operative Growers' Association, a British Columbia society, with sales of \$350,000.

No reports of sales were received from the Wheat Pools, which are included in the marketing group, and which for the 1930 report showed the largest sales.

Of the societies in the marketing group which reported for 1931 the St. Boniface branch of the Canadian Live Stock Co-operative, Limited, had sales of \$5,131,693.39. The Canadian Poultry Pool, Limited, is second with sales amounting to \$4,250,000, the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association being third with \$4,195,547.44. Other associations in this group which reported heavy transactions are the Associated Growers of British Columbia, Limited, with \$3,405,256.34; United Dairymen's Co-operative, Limited, an Ontario society, with \$2,110,729.45, and the British Columbia Egg and Poultry Co-operative Association, Limited, with a total sales of \$2,000,807.39.

The Prince Edward Island Potato Growers' Association, Inc., reported the largest turnover in the productive and marketing group, the figures being \$2,096,978.15. The Saskatoon Dairy Co-operative Marketing Association, Limited, comes second with sales of \$433,227.42, the Central Alberta Dairy Pool, Limited, being third with \$288,767.95. Another society in this group with heavy sales is the Comox Creamery Association, a British Columbia body, which had transactions of \$280,367.34.

In the distributive group the purely Canadian association reporting the largest sales is the British Canadian Co-operative Society, a Nova Scotia body, which had a turnover in retail merchandizing of \$1,583,844.27. Standing second in the Canadian societies is the Consolidated Grocers' Co-operative Association of British Columbia, which had sales of \$900,000, followed by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited, with transactions amounting to \$586,100.63, and fourth is the Workers' Co-operative of New Ontario, Limited, with retail sales of \$541,122.47.

The society with the heaviest sales in the marketing and distributive group is the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, an Ontario organization with a turnover of \$20,000,000. The Fraser Valley-Surrey Farmers' Co-operative Association, a British Columbia society, reported the second highest sales, with transactions amounting to \$468,677.69; third is the Niagara Packers, Limited, a fruit growers' society, with sales amounting to \$291,362.39, and fourth is the Pincher Creek Co-operative Association, Limited, an Alberta society, with a turnover of \$214,844.19.

The receipts of the co-operative people's banks in the province of Quebec for 1929, the latest year for which complete figures are available, including the balance on hand, which was \$1,320,324.54, were: (1) capital stock, \$161,990.47; (2) savings (deposits), \$15,147,018.62; (3) loans refunded, \$3,853,001.88; (4) profits, \$651,499.38; (5) sundries, \$418,609.13. The disbursements were as follows: (1) capital stock (returned to depositors), \$109,818.15; (2) savings refunded to depositors, \$15,370,605.37; (3) loans made and investments, \$4,249,650.06; (4) general expenses and sundries, \$458,383.94; (5) dividends, \$105,960.77; interest on savings, \$300,215.03, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$957,810.70.

Of the 43 community hall associations which reported, 12 show losses and a similar number had profits on the operations of the respective co-operative meeting places provided.

In the list of reporting associations in the miscellaneous group the society with the largest turnover is the Lloydminster and District Agricultural Co-operative Association, Limited, a Saskatchewan body, which had sales of \$276,838.30; the Parkhill Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, an Ontario society, shows the next highest sales, the figures being \$206,000; and the third is the Flos Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, another Ontario society, which reported a turnover of \$150,074.50.

The report contains 17 pages of tabular matter showing (1) the names of the 618 reporting associations, (2) paid-up capital, (3) assets, (4) sales for the year, (5) general liabilities, (6) profit or surplus, (7) loss, (8) reserve, and (9) unapportioned profits.

XIV. LABOUR LEGISLATION IN CANADA

Since 1915 the Department of Labour has issued an annual report containing the text of the labour legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada, the legislatures of the several provinces and the Council of the Yukon. The reports for 1915, 1920 and 1928 were consolidations of all legislation existing on December 31st of those respective years. At the close of the sessions held by the various legislative bodies the labour laws enacted are summarized in the *Labour Gazette*. The information regarding labour legislation collected by the department is used, not only for publication as noted above, but also in the preparation of memoranda dealing with special classes of laws and in furnishing information in response to requests.

Owing to the fact that many of the legislatures are still in session at the close of the fiscal year it has been found more convenient to issue the labour legislation reports to cover the calendar year. It usually happens, however, that between the end of the period covered by the report and the close of the fiscal year some laws of labour interest receive the Royal Assent. The following is a summary of the principal measures enacted between December 31, 1931, and March 31, 1932.

LAWS ENACTED DURING FIRST QUARTER OF 1932

Industrial Disputes

In Quebec and Ontario legislation was enacted making the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act applicable to disputes within provincial jurisdiction. The Ontario law contains a clause providing that nothing therein shall affect any commission whose members are appointed by the Crown.

Unemployment Relief

In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, laws were passed which enable those provinces to benefit under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

In Nova Scotia the Miners' Land Settlement Act was designed to assist unemployed miners by facilitating their return to the land.

In Quebec legislation was enacted to prevent the seizure for debt of wages and salaries of persons employed on work undertaken to relieve unemployment with the aid granted by the Federal and Provincial Governments under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, and the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, of the Parliament of Canada, and the three complementary statutes enacted by the Provincial Legislature.

Wages

Other legislation relating to wages included amendments to the Mechanics' Lien Act of Ontario dealing with prior mortgages and empowering the court to appoint a receiver of rents and profits, to direct a sale and appoint a trustee. The Women's Minimum Wage Act of Quebec was amended to extend its scope to include commercial establishments and also to provide that two members of the Minimum Wage Commission should represent the female employees. The commission was empowered to fix a special scale of wages for female workers in seasonal occupations. The Minimum Wage Act of Ontario, which also deals with female employees, was amended to require employers to keep records of the names, addresses, rates of wages, actual earnings, and actual time spent

in work of all female employees and also the ages of those under 18 years of age. The definition of "wages" was amended to include any compensation for labour or services.

Factories, Shops and Steam Boilers

The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act of Ontario was revised and amended. Certain sections of the Act were made applicable to bake-shops and restaurants, including many health and safety measures and the provisions forbidding the employment of children under 14 years of age and of children under 16 except on an employment certificate. The definition of "shop" was widened to include premises where services are offered for sale, bringing such places as bowling alleys, shoe-shine parlours, etc., within the scope of the Act. A further change in wording is designed to give better control of child labour in lumber yards and similar places. Under a new section the inspector may grant a permit authorizing the operation of a factory by double shifts. In such cases the hours of labour may not exceed eight hours for each shift nor sixteen hours for both shifts, and the time of the double shift must fall between the hours of 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. The section permitting youths, young girls and women to be employed in a shop between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. on Saturdays, the day before a statutory holiday and from December 14 to 24, was amended to limit the hours of employment to ten per day and sixty per week. A new section authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations for the protection of persons engaged in any industrial process involving the use of benzol or any other poison. The law of this province relating to stationary and hoisting engineers was revised and amended to bring it into conformity with modern practice.

The British Columbia Shops Regulation Act was amended to limit the hours of employment of persons under 16 years of age to eight per day and forty-eight per week.

Employment of Children

An amendment to the Alberta Child Welfare Act extends the definition of the term "neglected child" to include any girl, any boy under 12 years of age, and any boy between 12 and 14 years of age, unless he has the consent of parent or guardian, who is found peddling or selling newspapers or other articles, or distributing advertising matter for hire or reward in any street or public place, at any time, day or night.

Amendments to the Apprenticeship Act of Ontario included a section providing for a Provincial Apprenticeship Board of three members, replacing the Apprenticeship Committee consisting of an equal number of employers and employees. The board is authorized to hold conferences and make inquiries to determine the opinions and wishes of employers and employees in the designated trades.

Laws relating to children employed in factories and shops are noted under the heading *Factories, Shops and Steam Boilers*.

Labour Departments and Employment Offices

In Nova Scotia a new statute establishes a Department of Labour in that province. The Department of Labour Act of Ontario was amended to provide that, where an inspector appointed under the Act, or under any of the acts or regulations administered by the department, is of opinion that any work or installation is being carried on or is installed so as to be dangerous to life or property, he may order the immediate cessation of work or operation of the plant or any portion thereof which he considers unsafe.

An amendment to the Employment Bureau Act of Quebec repeals those sections which permitted private employment offices to operate under licence,

and prohibits the keeping of such offices except those established and maintained by religious congregations or societies, charitable, benevolent or workers' societies, and employers who have their own employment bureaus. A permit must be obtained from the Minister of Labour and no fee may be charged the seeker for employment.

Workmen's Compensation

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act was the subject of a number of amendments, some of which carry out the recommendations made by Mr. Justice Middleton in his recent report on the operation of the Act. Dental treatment made necessary by the accident is now included in medical aid. The section permitting the board to adopt a system of merit rating was replaced by new provisions authorizing the board to reduce the amount of an employer's contribution if the works, machinery, etc., in his industry conform to modern standards so as to reduce the hazard of accidents to a minimum and the board is satisfied that all proper precautions are being taken. The board may adopt a system of merit rating in regard to any particular industry, classifying the employer according to the extent to which the precautions against accidents are modern, adequate and efficient. Where a claim is made for injuries to a minor unlawfully employed, such employment is not to prejudice or affect the right of the claimant, but the board may exclude the industry from the class in which it is included, in which case the employer shall be individually liable for compensation. The following were added to the schedule of industrial diseases: infected blisters, bursitis, dermatitis, and cancer arising from the manufacture of pitch and tar.

LAWS ENACTED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1931

The annual report on Labour Legislation in Canada, 1931, is the sixteenth report issued by the department on this subject and the third supplement to Labour Legislation in Canada as existing December 31, 1928. The report, which consist of 106 pages, contains the labour laws enacted by the Parliament of Canada, the provincial legislatures and the Council of the Yukon during 1931.

Wages

Legislation dealing with wages included sections inserted in the Water Power Act of Saskatchewan and the Water Resources Act of Alberta, providing that, until the Lieutenant-Governor in Council makes regulations under the Act, regulations established under the Dominion Water Power Act are continued in force, including S. 83A, added by Order in Council in September, 1928, which requires licensees to pay rates of wages and maintain working conditions not less favourable than those prevailing in similar undertakings in the locality.

The Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia was amended by the withdrawal from the scope of the Act of professions whose members are incorporated under the laws of the province. The Minimum Wage Act of Manitoba, which formerly applied to female workers only, was amended to bring boys under 18 years of age within its scope. In Saskatchewan the Minimum Wage Act, which applies to women only, was amended to authorize the Minimum Wage Board to extend its provisions to any town with a population of 1,500 or over.

In Quebec an amendment to the Civil Code gives a married woman the administration of her earnings, and the property acquired in investing the same, as well as compensation received by her in an action for personal injury. These provisions are subject to conditions as to capable management and to restrictions arising out of the law of community of property.

Weekly Half Holiday

The Legislature of Saskatchewan enacted the Weekly Half Holiday Act, which applies to cities having a population of 7,000 or over and provides for the closing of shops at 12 o'clock noon each Wednesday from April 1 to August 31. A list of trades and businesses exempted is given in the schedule and may be added to by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but city councils may, by by-law, declare such trades or businesses subject to the provisions of the Act.

Unemployment Relief

The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act passed by the Parliament of Canada is fully dealt with in another section of this report. Statutes to authorize the implementing of the Unemployment Relief Act passed by the Parliament of Canada at the special session in September, 1930, were enacted by the Legislatures of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia.

Factories, Boilers and Electrical Works

Legislation dealing with factories, boilers and electrical works includes an amendment to the Nova Scotia Factories Act which extends the definition of "factory" to include premises where dyeing and cleaning processes are carried on, and also to require plans of a factory to be approved by the inspector and premises to be inspected before operations are begun. In the revision of the British Columbia Boiler Inspection Act, pressure vessels and boilers and steam heating plants with a capacity not exceeding thirty square feet of heating surface, are brought within the scope of the Act if used in an industry within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Electrical Energy Act, of New Brunswick, which comes into force on proclamation, prohibits the installation of electrical equipment in any manner except that prescribed or permitted by the Canadian Electrical Code. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to make regulations on a number of subjects, including the safety of workmen, the permits to be obtained before doing electrical work, and the powers, appointment and duties of inspectors. In Manitoba the Power Commission Act also enables the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations for inspection of electrical works and safety of workmen.

Mines

The Coal Mines Regulation Act of British Columbia was amended to forbid the commencement of coal mining operations until a plan of the proposed system of working is approved by the inspector. Amendments to the Coal Mines Regulation Act of Alberta included a provision raising the minimum age for employment of boys in or about a mine from sixteen to seventeen years. Legislation dealing with silicosis is noted under Safety and Health.

Employment of Children—Mothers' Pensions

A number of changes were effected in the Child Welfare Act of Alberta, 1925. Provision was made for the proclamation of the Act in whole or in part and it was proclaimed in force from November 1, 1931, with the exception of the sections dealing with handicapped children and immigrant children. Every city and town with a population of 5,000 or more must appoint one or more agents or officers for the enforcement of the Act, who will have the powers of peace officers and authority to enter factories and workshops, stores, homes and all other places where children are employed or congregated. The hours between which a child under 16 who is employed anywhere may be apprehended without warrant as "neglected" are now 9 p.m. to 8 a.m. A child under 15 years

of age, not exempted by law from attending school, who habitually hawks, peddles or sells articles in the streets or public places during school hours or after 9 p.m., may also be apprehended without warrant as "neglected." The age limit for habitual employment of children between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m. is raised to 16 years.

Laws dealing with employment of children in mines are noted under the heading Mines.

In the revision of the Mothers' Pensions Act of British Columbia the residence qualification was made three years instead of eighteen months, and the amount of real property which a woman may own without being excluded from the benefits of the Act was raised from \$1,500 to \$2,000. In Saskatchewan the Child Welfare Act was amended to provide for the granting of a mothers' allowance to a mother whose husband is permanently disabled by blindness and, in certain cases, to a foster mother.

Workmen's Compensation

The Parliament of Canada amended the Government Employees' Compensation Act to extend its benefits to all government employees except those for whom provision is made under other statutes, and to widen the interpretation of the term "compensation" to include any benefits, expenses or allowances provided under the provincial compensation laws.

A new Workmen's Compensation Act in Quebec follows fairly closely the lines of the Ontario law establishing, for the majority of industries, a system of collective insurance in a provincial fund administered by the Workmen's Compensation Commission. Certain employers, including railway and navigation companies and public utilities, are individually liable for compensation and medical aid. Agricultural workers, casual workers and domestic servants are excluded from the scope of the Act.

The Workmen's Compensation Act of Saskatchewan was amended to take in certain employees excluded from Part I of the Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act, including numerous classes of railway workers. Persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour whose remuneration exceeds \$3,000 per annum are excluded. Formerly such persons were excluded if earning over \$2,000 per annum.

The Blind Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario provides for the payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province of the full cost of compensation for an accident to a blind workman where such cost exceeds \$50. The Canadian National Institute for the Blind, or other authority designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is given exclusive jurisdiction as to the proper placement of blind workmen and power to inspect their places of employment.

Safety and Health

The Quebec Legislature enacted two statutes dealing with silicosis. An amendment to the Mining Act requires every workman employed below ground in a mine for more than fifty hours per month to have a medical certificate, renewed annually, stating that he is free from tuberculosis of the respiratory organs. A similar certificate is required for workmen employed in ore or rock crushing operations unless the ore or rock is kept constantly moist. The Silicosis Act requires persons employed in the cutting, polishing or finishing of granite to have medical certificates of fitness renewed annually. In a workshop or yard where such work is carried on the employer must furnish at his own expense such safety devices as are approved by the Minister of Mines as a protection against silicosis, and take such precautions as the minister may prescribe. The Act may be extended to cover workmen employed in the cutting, etc., of substances other than granite.

The Department of Labour Act of Ontario was amended to authorize the making of regulations for the protection of workmen employed in compressed air and also in the construction of tunnels and open caisson work.

Vocational Education

The Vocational Education Act, passed by the Parliament of Canada, appropriates the sum of \$750,000 annually for fifteen years from which payments may be made to the Governments of the provinces for promoting and assisting vocational education. Payments are conditional upon agreements being entered into with the respective provinces as to terms and conditions and the purposes to which the funds are to be applied. The Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations with respect to certain matters, including the types of vocational education to which aid may be granted and the extent to which assistance may be made available for lands, buildings, equipment and furnishings.

The Trade Schools Act of Alberta provides for the registration of trade schools and also for their inspection and the supervision of courses of instruction and other matters.

Labour Departments

In Quebec and Manitoba legislation was enacted establishing labour departments in those provinces. Both laws were to come into effect on proclamation and that of Quebec was duly proclaimed in force in October, 1931.

Old Age Pensions

The Parliament of Canada amended the Old Age Pensions Act by increasing the amount of the federal contribution from fifty per cent to seventy-five per cent of the net sum paid out by the province. Legislation enabling the province to take advantage of this amendment was passed in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. New laws providing for old age pensions were enacted in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Both Acts will come into force on proclamation and authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into an agreement with the Governor General in Council for a scheme of pensions in the province pursuant to any Act of the Dominion Parliament.

XV. THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT

The library of the Department of Labour was organized in 1900 when the department was created, and has steadily increased its collection of documents since that time. Through the exchange of publications with departments of other governments carrying on work along similar lines, the department is kept in touch with labour matters in almost all countries of the world.

In addition to the official publications thus received, there is a valuable collection of publications of labour organizations and periodicals and newspapers published in the interest of organized labour. Included in this section are copies of the reports of Canadian labour organizations, the American Federation of Labour, the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain and central labour bodies in other countries. The department has made a special effort in recent years to obtain copies of early labour papers published in Canada and has met with some success, but, unfortunately, many of those into whose hands such documents fall are unaware of their value and, accordingly, they are discarded.

A very complete collection of volumes dealing with labour problems and legislation is supplemented by books for reference and volumes on general economic subjects, history and law, about 150 such volumes being added during the fiscal year. There is, also, a comprehensive collection of books on industrial combinations and related subjects. The publications of the International Labour Organization provide a valuable source of information regarding the labour movements and legislation of other countries. The library receives annually about 625 periodicals, many of which are kept in bound form for permanent reference. Many of these are British and foreign government publications and are received free of charge in exchange for the *Labour Gazette*.

The primary purpose of the library is to serve as an information centre for the officers of the department and the library staff assumes the task of putting before the officers concerned the current information of interest to them which is contained in the publications received in the library. In addition to sending daily to the various branches of the department the government reports, pamphlets and periodicals received, according to their subject-matter, the library furnishes a newspaper service. About 160 newspapers are clipped, including, besides Canadian papers, the *London Times* and *Manchester Guardian*, three New York dailies, and one each from Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. The compilation of information on special subjects has been greatly facilitated in recent years by the detailed indexing of the entire library collection with the exception of the publications of labour organizations. The library catalogue, containing some 133,200 typed cards, permits ready reference on a large variety of subjects to all sections of the library, including periodicals, government reports, pamphlets and press clippings.

Subject to the requirements of the departmental officers, the services of the library are at the disposal of the general public, and frequent use is made of its material by students from the Canadian universities and by others interested in labour problems. Books are sent by mail, wherever possible, to any persons wishing to borrow them, and special information and bibliographies are compiled when required.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

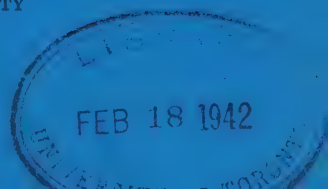
FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1933



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DOMINION OF CANADA

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FOR THE

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OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
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*To His Excellency Captain the Right Honourable the Earl of Bessborough,
P.C., G.C.M.G., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933, all of which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. GORDON,
Minister of Labour.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1933

To the Hon. W. A. GORDON,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933.

The duties of the department are manifold, Dominion legislation on a variety of labour and social subjects having been, from time to time, placed under its direction. Among the statutes administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour during the year were the following:—

Labour Department Act, R.S.C., 1927, chap. 111, which directs that statistical and other information of labour interest shall be collected and published, and research conducted into important industrial questions;

Conciliation and Labour Act, R.S.C., 1927, chap. 110, which contains certain features in regard to conciliation and arbitration and under which the services of departmental officers stationed at various points in Canada are utilized in the adjustment of labour disputes;

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, R.S.C., 1927, chap. 112, which provides for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with disputes affecting mines and public utility industries;

Government Annuities Act, R.S.C., 1927, chap. 7, as amended in 1931 by chap. 33, 21-22 Geo. V, which authorizes the sale of Government annuities;

Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, R.S.C., 1927, chap. 57, under which, in co-operation with various provincial governments, free public employment offices are maintained in the principal industrial centres;

Technical Education Act, R.S.C., 1927, chap. 193, as amended in 1929 by chap. 8, 19-20 Geo. V, which sanctions the payment of grants to the provinces for the purpose of promoting and assisting technical, vocational and industrial education;

Combines Investigation Act, R.S.C., 1927, chap. 26, which provides means for the investigation of combines, monopolies, trusts and mergers which are alleged to have operated or are likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public, whether consumers, producers or others;

Old Age Pensions Act, R.S.C., 1927, chap. 156, as amended in 1931 by chap. 42, 21-22 Geo. V, which makes provision for a Dominion-Provincial system of non-contributory pensions to needy persons over seventy years of age;

The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, 21 Geo. V, chap. 1, *The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act*, 1931, 21-22 Geo. V, chap. 58, *The Unemployment and Farm Relief Continuance Act*, 1932, 22-23 Geo. V, chap. 13, and *The Relief Act*, 1933, 23-24 Geo. V, chap. 18, which authorize the granting of aid for the relief of unemployment.

Statements required by the above-mentioned statutes of the business transacted thereunder during the fiscal year 1932-33 appear as chapters of the present report.

Another task of the department relates to the administration of the *Fair Wages Policy* of the Government of Canada based on a resolution of the House of Commons of 1900, and of *The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act*, 1930, 20-21 Geo. V, chap. 20, which are designed for the protection of the workmen employed on Dominion Government contracts and on works aided by grants of public funds. A separate chapter gives particulars of the work involved in this respect during the year.

The Minister of Labour is vested with administration of the *White Phosphorous Matches Act*, R.S.C., 1927, chap. 128. There were no claims of alleged infractions of this law during the year and there is, therefore, no formal report to make.

In addition to the work involved in the administration of the various statutes and ordinances outlined above, the Department of Labour is charged with certain duties arising out of the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations and a review of the year's activities in this connection will be found in this report.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. WARD,

*Deputy Minister of Labour and Registrar of
Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.*

April 6, 1933.

I. LABOUR DEPARTMENT ACT

The Labour Department Act, R.S.C. 1927, chap. 111, under which the Department of Labour operates, provides that, with a view to the dissemination of accurate statistical and other information relating to conditions of labour, the department shall "collect, digest, and publish in suitable form statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, shall institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available, and issue at least once in every month a publication to be known as the *Labour Gazette*, which shall contain information regarding conditions of the labour market and kindred subjects, and shall be distributed or procurable in accordance with terms and conditions in that behalf prescribed by the Minister."

In accordance with this provision, statistical and other information relating to labour conditions has been collected and analysed by the department since its establishment in 1900 and published in the *Labour Gazette*. In addition to the monthly publication of the *Labour Gazette*, which was one of the original functions of the department, comprehensive annual reports on Labour Organization in Canada, Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada, and Co-operative Associations in Canada are compiled and published by its Labour Intelligence Branch. The department also issues annually a report on Labour Legislation in Canada, containing the text of the labour laws enacted by the Parliament of Canada and by the provincial legislatures. A complete reference library on labour and kindred subjects is maintained by the department and serves as a centre for its research activities.

Statistical data regarding employment is collected and compiled by the Employment Service Branch in accordance with the provisions of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act—see chapter VI.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

The *Labour Gazette* was published monthly, in English and French, during the period covered by this report, the issues for 1932 forming the thirty-second yearly volume of the series.

"Statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour," published in the *Labour Gazette* in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Department Act, includes statistics of wholesale and retail prices both in Canada and in other countries, employment and unemployment in Canada and certain other countries, wages and hours of labour, strikes and lockouts, and fatal industrial accidents; and also includes outlines of industrial agreements and of fair wages provisions in Dominion Government contracts, etc.

This publication contains the official record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and outlines the work carried on under the other statutes administered by the department. The labour legislation enacted by the Dominion Parliament and by the legislatures of the provinces is outlined on the conclusion of each session. Note is also made of outstanding activities under existing Dominion and provincial Acts and regulations, and of important recent legal decisions affecting labour. The conventions and other activities of labour unions and employers' organizations are noted, with particular reference to legislative proposals put forward by labour representatives. Prominence is given to the work of the League of Nations International Labour Organization.

The average number of copies of the *Labour Gazette* that were distributed during the calendar year 1932 was 9,638 of the English and 1,538 of the French

edition. The average monthly paid circulation was 5,972, or 5,200 of the English and 772 of the French edition. A nominal subscription of 20 cents a year is charged, the purpose of the subscription being to keep the distribution within the limits of the actual demand, rather than to meet the cost of production. In addition to the paid circulation, it is issued gratuitously to certain public bodies and institutions, as well as to certain persons who from time to time supply information requested by the department. The average monthly distribution of complimentary copies was 5,204, or 4,438 of the English and 766 of the French edition. At the close of each year a limited number of volumes are bound, with a classified index, and sold to subscribers at \$2 a volume.

STATISTICAL BRANCH

Statistical and other information as to strikes and lockouts, changes in prices and the cost of living, wages and hours of labour, industrial agreements and industrial accidents is collected and compiled by the Statistical Branch of the department and published in the *Labour Gazette*, or in special supplements thereto. The information as to wages is used also in connection with the administration of the Fair Wages Policy in Dominion Government contracts, and for the determination of wages for certain classes of Dominion Government employees on prevailing rates under the Civil Service Act, data being furnished to the various departments for this purpose as required. The information collected and compiled is further used in connection with the settlement of industrial disputes and negotiations for agreements as to wages and working conditions, not only by conciliation officers of the department and Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but also by employers and employees who secure on request, regularly or from time to time, special compilations for this purpose. The department also receives numerous requests for such information from persons interested in the establishment or development of industries and those engaged in the study of labour and social problems.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

A record of strikes and lockouts has been published each month since 1900 in the *Labour Gazette*. A review and a statistical analysis for each calendar year is published early in the year following. A strike or lockout, included as such in the record, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees for at least one working day, or involving a time loss of at least ten man working days. A separate record of minor disputes is maintained. While the number of these is usually small, 11 were reported during 1932, involving 147 employees and causing a time loss of 60 working days.

Information as to the occurrence of a strike or lockout is secured through newspapers, from correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, from the officers of the department in touch with disputes and negotiations, from labour organizations or other representatives of workers involved, and from employers concerned. A statement as to each dispute is secured from the representatives of both parties, if possible, showing causes, dates, results, etc.

The number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during 1932 was 116, of which 111 began during the year, the total number of workers involved being 23,390, resulting in a total time loss of 255,000 man working days. These figures showed increases over those for 1931 when 88 disputes were in existence, involving 10,738 workers and causing a time loss of 204,238 working days. While in excess of the figures for most of the years since 1922, the 1932 figures were below those for most of the years between 1901 and 1922.

The year 1932 was marked by an increase in the number and extent of strikes of coal miners, there being 33 disputes, involving 8,540 workers, and causing a time loss of 132,766 working days, slightly more than half of the total for the

year. The more important of these were at Blairmore, Bellevue, and Canmore in Alberta and at Little Bras d'Or in Nova Scotia, each lasting several weeks and being due to some question involving alleged discrimination in employment. The important disputes in other industries included strikes of loggers in Northern Ontario, salmon fishermen on the Pacific Coast, men's clothing factory workers in Montreal, and fur workers in Toronto. The remaining disputes involved relatively small numbers of employees for short periods.

The principal causes of disputes were decreases in wages, demands for increases in wages, the maintenance of union wages and working conditions, and discharge of workers. Disputes terminated in favour of employers in 50 out of the total of 116 disputes and in favour of employees in 34 disputes, while in 26 cases the result was in the nature of a compromise. In three cases the results were indefinite and three disputes were unterminated at the end of the year. In 53 of the 113 disputes terminated, settlements were effected through direct negotiations between the parties, in 22 by return of workers without negotiations, and in 22 by replacement of workers. Fifteen disputes were settled by conciliation, in nine cases through that of the federal Department of Labour and in six that of provincial officials, while in one dispute the method of termination was indefinite.

Information as to strikes and lockouts in other countries is given in the *Labour Gazette* each month and also in the annual review for the preceding calendar year. A comparison of the figures for time loss in Canada and those countries for which data for 1932 was available showed that, in proportion to population, the time loss in Canada was lowest except in the case of Australia, where it was almost the same.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

Information as to wages and hours of labour is secured by the department from employers and from labour organizations, also in connection with strikes and lockouts, arbitration, conciliation and mediation in industrial disputes, proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, fair wages schedules, etc. Each year representative employers in various industries are requested to fill in schedules with data showing the wages of the principal classes of labour in their employ, hours per day or per week, rates of pay for overtime work, Sundays and holidays, and other conditions of employment such as bonus, profit sharing, old age pensions or other welfare plans, annual vacation and sick leave with pay, and to furnish information as to collective agreements. Labour organizations are requested to furnish data as to wages, hours of labour and other working conditions; also copies of agreements with employers or schedules of wages and working conditions in force. Officers of the department and *Labour Gazette* correspondents resident in the principal industrial centres assist in the collection of these reports and related information. Since its establishment the department has collected so far as possible on their consummation copies of collective agreements between employers and labour organizations or other representatives of labour and has printed or summarized them in the *Labour Gazette*. Files of these are maintained for reference.

Tables of rates of wages and hours of labour for the principal classes of workers in various industries are compiled from the information secured and published in a supplement to the *Labour Gazette* for January each year. These tables show rates for the calendar year just ended, with comparative figures for certain preceding years.

The supplement for January, 1933, contained figures for 1932, 1931 and 1930, and also for certain years back to 1920 in the case of building trades, printing trades, electric railways, steam railways and coal mines. A table of index numbers back to 1901 for various groups of trades, based on wages in 1913 as 100, first published in March, 1921, was also given. Appendices contained data as to minimum rates of wages for women and girls established by the provincial

minimum wage boards, as well as figures collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as to wages in agriculture, secured through its crop correspondents, and as to average earnings of employees, numbers employed and time worked on steam railways and in coal mines.

The downward movement in wages in 1931 continued during 1932, the decreases becoming greater and more general. Building trades, which averaged three per cent higher in 1930 than in 1929, fell off four per cent in 1931 and nine per cent in 1932. Metal trades, which were slightly higher in 1930 than in 1929, decreased two per cent in 1931 and five per cent in 1932. Printing trades, which had risen slightly each year from 1923 to 1930, increased one per cent in 1931, but decreased five per cent in 1932. Electric railways reduced wages per day in 1931 by four per cent, chiefly through shortening the working day, and by six per cent in 1932, rates per hour being reduced in a number of the cities, hours per day in others, while in some cities both were reduced. On steam railways a ten per cent reduction in pay became effective for train crews and telegraphers on December 1, 1931, and at various dates during 1932 for other classes of employees. Coal miners, whose wage rates had fallen more than those of any other industry between 1920 and 1926, were not affected generally by decreases thereafter until 1932, when a ten per cent decrease was made for most of the miners in Nova Scotia. Some of the smaller mines in the western provinces also reduced wages to a similar extent. For common factory labour, wages decreased three per cent in 1931 and six per cent in 1932. The miscellaneous factory trade group had similar decreases, namely, three per cent in 1931 and seven per cent in 1932. The greatest wage reduction occurred in logging and sawmilling, averaging one per cent in 1930, eleven per cent in 1931, and fourteen per cent in 1932.

The index numbers of wage rates showed levels in 1932 still from 75 to 85 per cent above 1913, except in coal mining and lumbering, which were respectively 64 per cent and 41 per cent above 1913. Hours of labour, however, were also greatly reduced, chiefly through many establishments being operated on short time, either working a smaller number of hours per day or a reduced number of days per week, and in many cases both. The report on wages and hours of labour for 1930, 1931 and 1932 gave figures as to the hours actually worked per week for the classes of labour covered in most of the manufacturing industries, instead of the standard or regular hours per week, and indicated that short time prevailed in many instances, the earnings of employees being therefore reduced accordingly.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

The publication of a table of retail prices of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rentals of workingmen's houses in the industrial centres throughout Canada, commenced in 1910, has been continued since that time. The figures published since 1920 have been those secured by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from representative butchers, grocers, dairies, etc., in each city, supplemented by information secured by *Labour Gazette* correspondents, particularly as to fuel and rentals. The localities covered have been chiefly those with a population of 10,000 and over. Changes in price levels have been shown in a table giving the cost of a weekly family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent, calculated in terms of the average prices for the Dominion. Annual averages were used for the period of 1910 to 1913, and monthly averages thereafter, while figures for December, 1900 and 1905, were also available. The budget having been first constructed for the year 1910, the items included were those for which figures were collected that year. The quantities of the various items used in the budget calculation were determined according to their relative importance in workingmen's family expenditure, but the budget was not designed to show the actual expenditure of an average family or the cost of a minimum or any other standard of living, but merely to indicate the changes

in price levels. An index number of changes in the cost of living, including clothing and sundries, as well as food, fuel and lighting, and rent, has been published monthly, giving comparative figures back to 1913, the base period, which is represented by 100. The *Labour Gazette* has also contained each month index numbers of wholesale prices for the principal groups of commodities, compiled and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Tables of index numbers of prices, wholesale and retail, in the countries throughout the world for which such figures are available, have been published quarterly, with an account each month of any important changes in prices in various countries.

The downward movement in prices which appeared in the figures for wholesale prices toward the end of 1929 continued until the spring of 1933, when prices of grain and raw materials began to recover. Retail prices of food fell steeply during 1930 and 1931, and less steeply until March, 1933, after which a slight recovery appeared. The index number for March, however, was 30 per cent below the 1913 level and 44 per cent below that in December, 1929, which had been 61 per cent above 1913. Fuel prices fell less steeply, being in March, 1933, only 8 per cent below those of December, 1929, and, while 45 per cent above the level in 1913, were still falling. Rentals for workingmen's houses were also downward after 1930, having fallen 12 per cent by March, 1933. The index number was 41 per cent above 1913 levels, but the downward movement was still in progress. Prices of clothing decreased 28 per cent between 1930 and March, 1933, being then 12 per cent above prices in 1913, and still falling. The items grouped under "Sundries" showed less than 4 per cent decrease since 1929; the index number in March, 1933, was 60 per cent above the 1913 levels.

The index number for all items was down from 160 in December, 1929, to 122 in March, 1933, a fall of 23.6 per cent, and the downward movement in fuel, rent and clothing was more than offsetting the upward movement in food prices.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

The record of fatalities from accidents to workers during the course of their employment or arising out of it, or resulting from industrial diseases, was continued during 1932, and lists of such fatalities with information as to causes were published quarterly in the *Labour Gazette*, with a summary for the calendar year and a statistical analysis in the issue for March, 1933. As in previous years, information was secured from the various provincial workmen's compensation boards, other provincial and Dominion authorities, factory inspectors, departments of mines, etc.; also from *Labour Gazette* correspondents and newspapers. Supplementary lists showing fatalities reported too late for inclusion in previous lists were also given.

The number of fatalities so reported during 1932 was 961, as compared with 1,188, the final figure for 1931. The industry having the largest percentage of the accidents was the transportation and public utilities group, which had 191, of which 97 occurred on steam railways. In construction there were 122 fatalities, as compared with 217 in 1931, the decrease being probably due to a falling off in construction under way, and in the numbers employed. The number recorded for agriculture fell from 163 in 1931 to 154 in 1932. Mining showed a decrease from 158 in 1931 to 123 in 1932, and in manufacturing there was a decrease from 142 to 114. The analysis by causes showed 260 under "moving trains, vehicles, etc."; 160 under "falls of persons"; 155 under "dangerous substances," *i.e.*, steam, explosions, fire, gas, etc.; and 142 under "falling objects." The number of fatalities from industrial diseases was 24, with 12 resulting from infection.

LABOUR INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

The regular work of the Labour Intelligence Branch includes the preparation of reports on (1) Labour Organization; (2) Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions, and (3) Co-operative Associations. The branch also

prepares numerous statements on labour matters and handles correspondence pertaining to trade unions and other related work. In addition to this the branch furnishes a newspaper clipping service. Approximately 160 newspapers are read and clipped, including, besides Canadian papers, certain important dailies from Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States. About 200 trade union journals and labour papers are received, read and indexed, and at the end of the year are bound for reference purposes. The convention proceedings, as well as other activities of the various labour organizations, are summarized for publication in the *Labour Gazette*.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA

The twenty-second annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, in course of preparation, covers the calendar year 1932, and, like its predecessors, describes the labour organizations with which the Canadian organized workers are identified, as well as giving statistics of trade unionists in the Dominion. The report shows that, as compared with 1931, there has been another heavy loss in trade union membership in Canada. Labour organizations in Canada fall roughly into two classes: local branches of international unions whose membership is chiefly in the United States and Canada, and unions whose membership is wholly Canadian. The first class includes chiefly unions with headquarters in the United States, most of these being affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. The Canadian branches of nearly all of these unions are affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which also has in affiliation a number of purely Canadian central organizations and local unions directly chartered by the Congress. The independent or unaffiliated international organizations, however, include five having considerable membership in Canada, namely, four of the most important organizations of railway employees, engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The One Big Union with headquarters in Winnipeg has one local in the United States. The purely Canadian unions may be grouped according to affiliation as follows: the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which originated in a conference at Toronto in 1873, and the total affiliated membership of which, international and Canadian, makes it the largest central body in Canada; the All-Canadian Congress, which came into being at a conference held at Montreal in 1927; the National Catholic Unions, the first convention of which was held in 1918, the Federation of Catholic Workers being formally organized in 1921; the Workers' Unity League of Canada, founded in 1930 to organize "revolutionary industrial unions"; various independent central bodies and independent local units.

The international craft union group consists of the Canadian members of 78 organizations, 4 less than in 1931, and has 1,813 branches in the Dominion, a loss of 71, with a combined membership of 149,129, a decrease of 39,090. The One Big Union reported 47 local units in Canada, a gain of 1, with a membership of 23,340, a loss of 920. The Industrial Workers of the World has 8 branches in the Dominion, a gain of 3, with 3,618 members, an increase of 152. The group of Canadian central organizations, numbering 29, a gain of 2, has between them 701 local branches, an increase of 22, with a combined membership of 66,993, a gain of 9,644. The National Catholic group of unions consists of 102 syndicates and 7 study circles, a decrease of 12, the combined membership being reported at 25,000, a loss of 151. There are 47 independent units, an increase of 10, with a combined membership of 15,496, a gain of 3,397. According to these figures there was in the Dominion at the close of 1932 a total of 2,725 trade union branches, a decrease of 47, with a combined reported and estimated membership of 283,576, a loss of 26,968. According to the latest census figures, trade unionists represent approximately 2.7 per cent of the population; adding 99,054

members comprised in the 120 non-trade union associations whose names appear in the report, organized wage-earners in Canada at the close of 1932 represented about 3·6 per cent of the population.

The membership of all classes of organized labour bodies in Canada, as reported to the department for the past twenty-two years, has been as follows:—

1911	133,132	1919	378,047	1926	274,604
1912	160,120	1920	373,842	1927	290,282
1913	175,799	1921	313,320	1928	300,602
1914	166,163	1922	276,621	1929	319,476
1915	143,343	1923	278,092	1930	322,449
1916	160,407	1924	260,643	1931	310,544
1917	204,630	1925	271,064	1932	283,576
1918	248,887				

The following table shows the main groups of organizations with which the Canadian trade unionists are identified, together with the number of local branches and memberships:—

Classes of Labour Organizations	Number of Main Organizations	Local Branches	Memberships
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—			
International craft organizations.....	61	1,417	119,119
Canadian central bodies.....	3	76	3,333
Directly chartered unions.....		46	4,812
	64	1,539	127,264
All-Canadian Congress of Labour—			
*One Big Union.....	1	47	23,340
Canadian central bodies.....	11	313	22,943
Directly chartered unions.....		41	4,073
	12	401	50,356
National Catholic Unions.....	1	109	25,000
(b) Workers' Unity League of Canada—			
Lumber Workers' Industrial Union.....	1	30	7,000
Mine Workers' Union of Canada.....	1	15	3,000
Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers.....	1	(a)	2,500
	3	45	12,500
Other Canadian central bodies.....	10	180	19,332
Independent local units.....		47	15,496
Unaffiliated international unions—			
Railway organizations.....	5	360	24,095
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.....	1	15	5,000
Industrial Workers of the World.....	1	8	3,618
†Other international organizations.....	11	21	915
	18	404	33,628
All Canadian organizations.....	28	857	107,489
All international organizations. (Comprising international craft organizations affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, One Big Union, and unaffiliated international organizations).....	80	1,868	176,087
Grand Totals.....	108	2,725	283,576

*Has one local union in San Francisco, California, U.S.A., with 372 members.

†Affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labour but not with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

(a) Membership for 1931, figures not supplied for 1932.

(b) Other affiliated industrial unions include furniture workers, boot and shoe workers, fur dressers, food workers, fishermen, relief camp workers, domestic servants, cleaners and dyers, membership figures for which are not available.

Trade Union Membership by Provinces.—The Province of Ontario has 1,022 of the total of 2,725 local branch unions of all classes in the Dominion, Quebec being second with 484, and British Columbia third with 273, followed by Alberta with 271. The remaining five provinces rank as follows: Saskatchewan, 201; Manitoba, 184; Nova Scotia, 157; New Brunswick, 121; and Prince Edward Island, 12.

Trade Union Membership in Canadian Cities.—Twenty-nine cities in Canada have not less than 20 local branch unions, and represent approximately 55 per cent of the total number of branches in the Dominion, and contain about 44 per cent of the total trade union membership.

Non-Trade Union Organizations.—Also contained in the report are the names of a group of associations made up of Canadian wage earners who are not identified with organized labour, chief among which are associations composed of school teachers, government employees and commercial travellers, the combined membership being 99,054, comprised in 120 local bodies. When the membership of these organizations is computed with those connected with trade unions, it makes a grand total of organized workers in Canada of 382,630.

ORGANIZATION IN INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND THE PROFESSIONS

The Eleventh Report on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada, being for the calendar year 1932, follows closely along the lines of earlier volumes on the same subject. The report gives an idea of the extent to which persons who are identified with the industrial, commercial and professional pursuits have organized for the purpose of dealing collectively with trade questions and co-ordinating their activities in connection with other matters, and shows that there are associations for almost every field of endeavour. In the report for 1932, which consisted of 144 pages, the organizations are grouped as follows: (1) Manufacturing; (2) Building and Construction; (3) Mining; (4) Transportation and Communication; (5) Printing and Publishing; (6) Laundering, Cleaning, Repairing; (7) Personal Service and Amusement; (8) Financial; (9) Agriculture; (10) Dairying; (11) Horse, Live Stock, Sheep Breeders, Etc.; (12) Wholesale Merchants; (13) Retail Merchants; (14) Real Estate Dealers; (15) Professional; (16) Technical and Scientific; (17) Insurance, and (18) Funeral Service.

The report points out that the first seven of the above mentioned divisions contain for the most part associations composed of persons or firms who are connected with industries in which the employment of workpeople is an important factor, and number 239 main and 166 branch associations, with a combined membership of 50,772. With some of the corresponding unions of wage-earners many of the organized employers have agreements covering conditions of employment in their various establishments. With those comprising the remaining eleven groups, the employment of workers is in some instances only incidental, and with the exception of the retail merchants' section there is no corresponding body of organized employees. While the great majority of the associations whose names appear in the report are purely Canadian, a number are affiliated with organizations having headquarters in the United States. The figures presented in the report show that in 1932 there were in the Dominion 1,360 associations with a combined membership of 746,322.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS IN CANADA

The Fifth Annual Report on Co-operative Associations in Canada, consisting of 93 pages, is designed to indicate the development of the various phases of the co-operative movement in Canada. The arrangement of the associations differ from the grouping in the previous year, there being in the present report two main divisions embracing respectively "Marketing" and "Purchasing" associations, the first mentioned section being subdivided according to com-

modities handled; the remaining two definite groups are under the headings "Credit and Savings" and "Community Hall Societies." The list of associations closes with a miscellaneous section, which includes the names of organizations which are formed for bargaining, educational or social purposes. Occupying first place in the list of associations is the name of the Co-operative Union of Canada, a Dominion-wide organization which was formed in 1909 for the purpose of federating co-operative bodies and to propagate co-operative principles. The union has 42 societies in affiliation, an increase of 4 as compared with the number recorded in 1931.

The other five groups with number of societies and membership are as follows: (1) Marketing, 803 societies, with a combined membership of 374,516; (2) Purchasing, 467, with 49,361 members; (3) Credit and Savings, 13, with 48,254 members; (4) Community Hall Societies, 92, with 5,749 members; (5) Miscellaneous, 77, with 47,336 members, making a grand total of 1,452 societies with a combined membership of 525,216.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

Since 1915 the department has published annual reports on Labour Legislation in Canada. In that year and in 1920 and 1928, the report took the form of a consolidation of all labour legislation in the Dominion and provincial statute-books at the end of the year. The reports for other years included the text of the labour legislation enacted during the year by the Dominion Parliament, the provincial legislatures and the Council of the Yukon, together with an introductory summary. The report for 1932 is the fourth annual supplement to Labour Legislation in Canada as existing December 31, 1928, and contains a cumulative index covering the contents of the report for 1928 and its supplements.

In addition to the special report on legislation in Canada, summaries of the laws enacted are published in the *Labour Gazette* at the close of the legislative sessions. Articles are published, also, from time to time on particular branches of labour legislation in Canada and elsewhere. Numerous requests are received for information regarding some aspect of Canadian labour laws. The work of the International Labour Organization has increased the demand for information of this kind and made necessary frequent analysis and compilation of the Dominion and provincial laws on one subject or another.

THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT

The library of the Department of Labour was organized in 1900 when the department was created, and has steadily increased its collection of documents since that time. Through the exchange of publications with departments of other governments carrying on work along similar lines and through the International Labour Organization, the department is kept in touch with labour matters in almost all countries of the world. In addition to the publications thus received, there is a valuable collection of publications of labour organizations and periodicals and newspapers published in the interest of organized labour. A very complete collection of volumes dealing with labour problems and legislation is supplemented by books for reference and volumes on general economic subjects, history and law, about 115 such volumes being added during the fiscal year. There is, also, a comprehensive collection of books on industrial combinations and related subjects. The primary purpose of the library is to serve as an information centre for the officers of the department. Subject to their requirements, the services of the library are at the disposal of the general public, and frequent use is made of its material by students from the Canadian universities and by others interested in labour problems. Books are sent by mail, wherever possible, to any persons wishing to borrow them, and special information and bibliographies are compiled when required.

II. CONCILIATION AND LABOUR ACT

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933, the services of the Department of Labour were utilized in connection with the adjustment of a number of labour disputes. In some of these cases strikes or lockouts had already occurred, and in others cessation of work appeared to be imminent, or there was difficulty in carrying on negotiations in connection with wages and working conditions. The proceedings were under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, chap. 110, R.S.C. 1927, which empowers the minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries by officers of the department resulted in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under that statute.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the three western provinces. The Winnipeg officer's territory is the province of Manitoba. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec. The territory of the officer residing in Halifax includes the three Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds.

The following is a list of the more important cases in connection with which mediation work was performed during the year by the department on request of one or both parties to the dispute, and which indicates the good results being obtained by this service.

FISHING

Fishermen, Pacific Coast, B.C.—In June, 1932, a dispute arose between various fishermen's organizations and the British Columbia Canned Salmon Section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association regarding the price to be paid for sockeye salmon. This dispute later developed into two strikes in the Skeena River and Rivers Inlet districts. An officer of the federal Department of Labour mediated but at the time was unable to bring about an adjustment. A compromise settlement was later reached.

MINING

Coal Miners, Westville, N.S.—On July, 29, 1932, the department received an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation from miners in the employ of the Intercolonial Coal Company, Limited, Westville, being members of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, Local No. 50. The dispute grew out of the desire of the men to negotiate a new working agreement. The Chief Conciliation Officer of the department proceeded to Westville and held separate and joint conferences with officials of the company and officers of the union. As a result of these, and subsequent conferences at which the departmental representative in the Maritime Provinces was present, an agreement was reached which rendered board procedure unnecessary.

Coal Miners, Drumheller, Alta.—A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established in April, 1932, to deal with a wages dispute existing between various coal mine operators in the Drumheller district and certain of their employees, members of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18. The majority report of the board was accepted by the miners, while the minority report was accepted by the operators. Subsequent conferences between these two groups resulted in a deadlock and, at the joint request of the disputing parties, the western representative of the Department of Labour proceeded to Drumheller. Numerous conferences followed, an agreement being finally reached on August 19.

Coal Miners, Nacmine, Alta.—Miners in the employ of the Thomas Coal Company, Limited, Nacmine, ceased work on September 6, 1932, claiming that the agreement signed by the mine operators in that district in August, 1932, had been violated. The officials of the union, the United Mine Workers of America, requested the intervention of the western representative of the Department of Labour, who proceeded to the mine on September 15. Negotiations between the parties concerned followed and a settlement was reached, work being resumed on September 18.

Coal Miners, Princeton, B.C.—On December 15, 1932, the western representative of the federal Department of Labour and the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia visited Princeton in an effort to negotiate a settlement of a strike which had been in existence for some time involving the Pleasant Valley Coal Mining Company. The officials of the colliery, while assuring the governmental representatives of their willingness to grant certain concessions if a meeting could be arranged between themselves and the employees of their mine, refused to recognize the Mine Workers' Union of Canada or deal with their representatives. The miners, on the other hand, insisted on dealing through a committee of the union. Being unable to reconcile the parties on this point, the governmental representatives left the district as the operators of the colliery stated it was not their intention to make further efforts to reopen the mine.

Coal Miners, Drumheller, Alta.—While in Calgary early in January, 1933, the western representative of the department discussed with the Drumheller Coal operators and officers of the United Mine Workers of America the matter of the renewal of the working agreement expiring on April 1 and urged upon both parties the advisability of opening negotiations at an early date. Conferences between the two groups were opened on March 6. As an agreement could not be reached, the western representative, at the request of both parties, proceeded to Drumheller to be present at the conferences which were resumed on March 21. Negotiations continued for a couple of weeks when an agreement was signed which was subsequently ratified by a majority vote of the miners.

MANUFACTURING

Lithographers, Toronto, Ont.—Lithographers employed by the Miller Lithographic Company, Toronto, ceased work on April 15, 1932, protesting against a reduction in wages, the union reporting that the employers had afforded no opportunity for negotiations and the employers stating that similar reductions had been accepted by employees in other establishments. Seven or eight employees were stated to be involved. On September 24, 1932, the president of the Lithographers' Union, Toronto, requested the mediatorial assistance of the Department of Labour and accordingly the departmental representative at Toronto held interviews with the disputing parties. The company's position, however, was that the workmen had voluntarily left their service and had been replaced by others, that the company was not agreeable to reopening the matter, and that there was no strike or dispute at that time as far as the company was concerned.

Photo Engravers, Toronto, Ont.—In April, 1932, an officer of the Department of Labour again sought to bring about friendly relations between the Rapid-Grip and Batten's Company, Ltd., and their former employees, photo engravers who had been involved in a cessation of work in January, 1929, together with additional employees who became involved in May, 1931. While the president of the firm refused to re-enter into negotiations with a committee representing the men, he agreed that, should additional employees be required at a later date, no discrimination would be shown against former employees who had taken part in the strike if work was applied for in the regular way.

Lithographers, Toronto, Ont.—Early in January, 1933, officers of Toronto Local Union of Amalgamated Lithographers of America sought the mediative services of the Department of Labour in connection with a wages reduction made effective by the Harris Lithographing Company, Toronto. A departmental officer interviewed the manager of the company, but it was found that the services of the department were not desired and the company was not willing to make any concessions. Subsequently the company's attitude was made known to the employees' committee.

Fur Workers, Toronto, Ont.—Fur factory workers employed by the Menkes Fur Company, Toronto, ceased work on May 17, 1932, due to the dismissal of one of the employees. At the request of a representative of the employees the departmental officer at Toronto mediated, but no settlement was reached. Subsequently, however, the employee was reinstated and work was resumed on May 28.

Paper Makers, Three Rivers and Dolbeau, P.Q.—On June 24, 1932, the department was advised that a strike was to be called on June 27 in the plants of the St. Lawrence Paper Company at Three Rivers and Dolbeau, P.Q., against a 10 per cent wages reduction and to enforce union recognition, it being stated that the management had ignored the officials of the International Paper Makers Union, and mediation being requested. The departmental representative at Montreal was assigned to the case and he immediately arranged for a conference between the interested parties, at which he was present. At the conclusion of the conference the president of the paper makers' organization stated that the employees would be advised to continue working pending further discussions. No further complaints reached the department regarding this matter.

Rubber Factory Workers, Toronto, Ont.—On June 1, 1932, approximately 300 employees in the shoe department of the Gutta Percha Rubber Company, Toronto, went on strike protesting against an efficiency system which had been put into operation some months previously, and demanding that the company eliminate what is known as the "sliding scale" of base rates under the new system. Various conferences had taken place between the employees and employers without satisfactory results. At the request of the employees on June 4 the departmental representative at Toronto mediated, but no settlement was reached, and about the middle of June the management announced that the strikers would be replaced. Subsequently it was agreed that the strikers would be taken back and given full time work, the sliding scale of wages to be suspended for two weeks while the new system was rechecked and any unfair features corrected. Work was resumed on June 22.

Box Factory Workers, Winnipeg, Man.—Employees in the plant of the F. J. Wellwood Company, an establishment manufacturing boxes and excelsior, went on strike on June 2, 1932, in protest against a wages reduction. Subsequently the strikers demanded recognition of the workers' shop committee, recognition of the Manitoba Minimum Wage Act, and that no discrimination would be made against any of the strikers. As a result of the mediation of His Worship the Mayor of Winnipeg and the conciliation officer of the Department of Labour at Winnipeg, a settlement was effected restoring wages to the former level and

the management acceding to the demands of the employees. Work was resumed on June 16. On June 21, however, the employees ceased work again, alleging discrimination in regard to the re-engaging of the strikers. The departmental officer immediately arranged for a further joint conference for June 22. Negotiations were continued on the 23rd but, due to interference by outside sympathizers, no headway could be made. On June 28, at the request of the strikers' committee, the departmental officer again interested himself in the dispute and a basis of settlement acceptable to the employees was reached, but the arrangements were again upset by outside sympathizers, alleged to be communists. The dispute was finally settled by local authorities on July 22.

Cloak and Suit Factory Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—On February 16, 1933, some 1,800 cloak and suit factory workers employed in approximately 65 establishments in Montreal ceased work, demanding new agreements between the employers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Disputes had arisen as to alleged violations of a two-year agreement signed in 1932 and failure to settle these under its provisions. The representative of the department in Montreal arranged for conferences between those concerned and subsequently from time to time individual firms signed separate agreements with the union.

Shingle Mill Workers, New Westminster, B.C.—On June 12, 1932, employees in the plant of the United Mills, Limited, New Westminster, went on strike to secure a signed agreement, which the company understood was to be with the Lumber and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union; also the restoration of former wages rates and other concessions. At the request of the Mayor, the representative of the federal Department of Labour at Vancouver and the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia mediated and, following lengthy negotiations, a compromise settlement was reached. A short delay in the resumption of work was caused by a dispute as to the employment of a certain number of Chinese workers to replace strikers who had secured work elsewhere. This difficulty was disposed of and the strike terminated on August 5. Certain concessions were made by the company in regard to wages rates, but the employees' demand for a signed agreement was not conceded.

Granite Cutters, Toronto, Ont.—Employees of the Thompson Monumental Company, Limited, Toronto, members of the Canadian National Union of Granite Cutters, ceased work on September 9, 1932, owing to a reduction in wages from 90 cents to 75 cents per hour. In August the employer had reached a verbal agreement with the union providing for a rate of 90 cents until May 1, 1933. At the request of the union the departmental officer at Toronto was instructed to mediate, and conferences were held with the union officers and with officials of the employing company and a contracting firm with whom they had a subcontract. Resulting negotiations brought about a settlement of the dispute on September 30, the former rate of 90 cents being restored. Operations were resumed on October 3.

CONSTRUCTION

Bricklayers, Plasterers, Plumbers, Steamfitters, Electricians, Carpenters and Painters, Halifax, N.S.—On March 11, 1932, the Constructive Mechanical Trades Exchange gave notice to the building trades group that a reduction of approximately 20 per cent would be made in their wages rates as from May 1 and specified the rates to be effective. The Halifax Trades and Labour Council immediately replied that the proposed reduction would not be acceptable. Subsequent negotiations resulted in a deadlock and the Department of Labour was so advised on April 24, its mediatory services being offered and accepted. The departmental representative at Halifax arranged a conference between the various parties concerned for April 28, as a result of which concessions were offered by

both sides. No settlement was reached, however, and on May 2 the plasterers, electricians and bricklayers went on strike, the carpenters, painters, plumbers and steamfitters continuing working under protest. The Chief Conciliation Officer proceeded to Halifax and on May 3 had interviews with the interested groups. A general meeting followed at which the departmental officers were present and an amicable adjustment was made with new agreements being signed and those on strike returning to work.

Carpenters, Edmonton, Alta.—Negotiations between the Edmonton Builders' Exchange and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada relating to wages rates from May 1, 1932, not having resulted in an agreement, the western representative of the department, when in Edmonton on May 20, suggested a further conference on the subject, which was held on May 23. However, when the departmental representative again visited Edmonton on May 27 the matter had not been adjusted. Further meetings with the interested parties were held and suggestions as to a basis of settlement made, and on May 30 the department was advised that an agreement had been reached.

Plumbers, Edmonton, Alta.—When the western representative of the department visited Edmonton on May 27, 1932, a strike of plumbers had been in effect since May 9, a reduction in wages from \$1.20 to \$1 per hour having been proposed by the employers. The officer arranged a conference for May 28 at which it was agreed that the rate should be \$1.05 per hour, the same as at Calgary.

Carpenters, Calgary, Alta.—In the spring of 1932 a dispute arose in Calgary between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Calgary Builders' Exchange respecting wages, rates, etc., to be effective for that year. The western representative, when in Calgary during the latter part of May, arranged for further conferences between those interested and an agreement was later signed.

Bricklayers, Calgary, Alta.—The Bricklayers' Union and the Calgary Builders' Exchange having failed to reach an agreement as to wages and working conditions for the current year, the western representative of the Department of Labour, when in Calgary early in June, 1932, arranged several conferences with both parties to the dispute but was unable to break the deadlock.

Bricklayers and Plasterers, Saint John, N.B.—During the latter part of October, 1932, complaint was made to the eastern representative of the department that penalty overtime for work done in excess of the regular working hours was not being paid to bricklayers and plasterers on the construction of the Canadian National Railways station at Saint John. As a result of the mediatory services of the departmental representative the contractor agreed to conform to the custom of the trade in that city.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Street Railway Employees, London, Ont.—Following receipt of an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute existing between the London Street Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of Division No. 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, regarding a proposed wages reduction, the Chief Conciliation Officer of the department, on August 24, 1932, visited London and discussed the question involved with the disputing parties. It developed, however, that due to its unfavourable financial situation the company's officials were not prepared to make any concessions other than to agree that should the earnings of the company improve they would be quite prepared to restore the former wages rate. This did not prove acceptable to the employees and the matter was dealt with through board procedure.

Electric Railway Employees, St. Catharines, Ont.—Early in July, 1932, the Department of Labour received two applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation from the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway, one covering shop employees and the other passenger car operators, who had declined to accept a 10 per cent wages reduction. A departmental officer discussed this matter with all the interested parties but was unable to bring about an agreement, nor would the two groups of employees agree to having both issues referred to one board. Subsequently two boards were established.

Street Railway Employees, Winnipeg, Man.—In the spring of 1932 the department was requested by the International Vice-President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America to investigate the complaint of a motorman in the employ of the Winnipeg Electric Company in respect to his seniority. An officer of the department, when in Winnipeg in July of that year, discussed the matter with company and union officials. It developed that the dispute dated back to 1919 and, owing to the various complications which had arisen during the intervening years, it was not found possible to deal satisfactorily with the matter.

Cafe Car Employees, Ottawa-Toronto, Ont.—Early in November, 1932, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees complained to the department that the Canadian National Railways management had failed to make effective a decision of Board of Adjustment No. 2 in regard to cafe car crews assigned to trains Nos. 35 and 36 between Ottawa and Toronto, and intimated that, unless this decision was complied with, an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation would be made. The matter was brought to the attention of the Canadian National Railways and a conference arranged between the interested parties. No board application was received and it is assumed that the matter was disposed of amicably.

Telephone Workers, Saint John, N.B.—On November 28, 1932, an application was received in the department for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute existing between the New Brunswick Telephone Company, Limited, and certain of its employees, members of Local Union No. 605, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The departmental representative at Montreal was instructed to proceed to Saint John and, as a result of a conference which he arranged between those concerned, negotiations continued and a settlement was reached, the application for a board being withdrawn.

Sailors, Levis, P.Q.—In November, 1932, the department was notified by the Association of Licensed Sailors of the Levis Limited Ferry Service that their members had declined to accept the wages reduction proposed by the Levis Limited Ferry Service and intimated that they desired the establishment of a Board of Conciliation to deal with the matter. Following receipt of this notice the department took the matter up with the employing company and, as a result of further conferences between the interested parties, word was received that an agreement had been reached.

Electrical Workers, Hamilton, Ont.—The proposal of the Hamilton Hydro Electric Commission to put into effect a general reduction in wages as from March 1, 1933, brought about a dispute involving certain employees, numbering 115, who were represented by Local No. 138 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 7 of the Hamilton Hydro Employees' Association, and the Hamilton Hydro-Electric Meter Men's Association. Conferences were held by a departmental officer with the interested parties in an endeavour to secure a settlement without recourse to procedure under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. An agreement could not be reached, however, and the dispute was referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

TRADE

Dairy Employees, Vancouver, B.C.—On or about June 1, 1932, the Associated Dairies, Limited, Vancouver, gave notice to the employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local Union No. 464, of their desire for a revision of the existing contract. Direct negotiations up to October having failed to settle the issue, the resident officer of the Department of Labour interested himself in the matter and held separate and joint conferences with the parties concerned, which resulted in a settlement being reached on October 31. A new agreement was signed.

SERVICE

Civic Employees, Winnipeg, Man.—On March 14, 1932, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received from certain employees of the city of Winnipeg, being members of the Civic Federation of Employees of the City of Winnipeg, to deal with a dispute regarding a 10 per cent reduction in wages. The western representative of the department, accompanied by the departmental officer at Winnipeg, held numerous conferences with committees representing both the city of Winnipeg and the civic employees. Finally a new agreement was reached, providing for a wages reduction of 10 per cent, and the board application was withdrawn.

Electrical Workers, Winnipeg, Man.—On March 29, 1932, an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received from cable splicers, troublemen, linemen and foremen, employed by the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg "in its Hydro Electric Utility and in its electrical services to the city of Winnipeg," and being members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to deal with a dispute arising over a wages reduction of 10 per cent made effective by the city of Winnipeg. An officer of the Department of Labour visited Winnipeg and held conferences with the interested parties. It developed that on May 11 the city entered into an agreement with the Civic Federation of Employees who, it was stated, represented 90 per cent of the employees of the city of Winnipeg and also included in their number the same class of employees as were covered by this application. The city was agreeable to applying the conditions of the agreement with the Civic Federation group to employees who were members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the issue was disposed of in that manner.

Civic Employees, Winnipeg, Man.—In March, 1932, a dispute arose between the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees, being teamsters and helpers and employees of the incinerator, members of the General Workers' Unit of Civic Employees of the One Big Union, as a result of a wages reduction being made effective. An application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was made by the employees but, as such class of employees does not fall within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a board could be established only with the joint consent of the parties concerned, which was not forthcoming. An officer of the department held interviews with both sides to the dispute and the matter was finally disposed of by making effective to this group the same wages reduction as was applied to other civic employees.

III. FAIR WAGES POLICY

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada was based originally on a resolution of the House of Commons adopted in the session of 1900 in the terms following:—

"That it is resolved that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

"It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds."

It was later expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, and in amendments thereto made by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. This amended Order in Council contains certain conditions respecting wages rates and working hours, those marked "A" being applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and those marked "B" being observable in connection with all contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings for public buildings; harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes and other postal stores; and any other articles and things designated by the Governor in Council.

In 1930 an Act was adopted by the federal Parliament entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930" which gives statutory effect to the Fair Wages Policy in so far as concerns the construction, remodelling, repair, or demolition of any works for the Government of Canada, whether carried out under contract or by workmen employed by the Government who are exempt from the operation of the Civil Service Act. The full text of this statute appears at pages 23-24 of the Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932.

In providing for the observance of current rates of wages (applicable since the Fair Wages Resolution was adopted by the House of Commons in March, 1900), the Act in question adds the important proviso that in all cases the wages to be paid shall be "such as are fair and reasonable" and, further, that the working hours shall not exceed eight a day, except in special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or in cases of emergency.

A section added to the Railway Act, in a general revision in 1903, requires the payment of current rates of wages to all workmen engaged in the construction of lines of railway towards which financial aid is granted by the Parliament of Canada. The section of the Railway Act in question, which is number 244 of chapter 170 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, reads as follows:—

"(1) In every case in which the Parliament of Canada votes financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee towards the cost of railway construction, all mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in such construction shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed; and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate.

"(2) In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the minister, whose decision shall be final."

By Order in Council passed on December 3, 1929 (see *Labour Gazette*, January, 1930, page 85), labour conditions were also required to be inserted in

the regulations governing the development of water-power rights in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Northwest Territories, for the protection of the labour employed in the construction, alteration, extension, maintenance and operation of these works, the conditions in question being similar to those ordinarily inserted in contracts for Dominion public buildings and works of construction generally. Subsequently, the water-power rights in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were transferred to the respective provincial Governments, but the Order in Council of 1929 is still applicable to water-power development in the Northwest Territories and to any development which may occur of water-powers on Indian reserves in the Prairie Provinces.

The administration of the Fair Wages Policy of the Government has been in the hands of the Department of Labour since its inception in 1900. In the case of all proposed Dominion contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, the departments of the Government which are concerned therewith are required to indicate to the Department of Labour the nature, locality and estimated cost of the proposed works, and the classes of labour which will be required in their execution. The Department of Labour thereupon prepares and furnishes in each case, for insertion in the specification for the proposed work on which tenders are to be taken, a schedule setting forth the rates of wages which are applicable under The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, for the various classes of workmen employed. In exceptional cases a general fair wages clause is sanctioned by the Department of Labour for insertion in the contract in place of a fair wages schedule. The text of the general fair wages clause referred to appears at pages 25-26 of the last Annual Report of the Department of Labour, together with certain other clauses for the protection of the workmen employed, which are inserted in all contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition work.

The text of the fair wages clause and other labour conditions which are applicable to the particular Government contracts mentioned above as coming under the labour conditions marked "B" in the Order in Council of April, 1924 (interior fittings, postal stores, etc.), is given at pages 27-28 of the last Annual Report.

The departments of the Government concerned are further required to furnish monthly to the Department of Labour returns showing the nature of all contracts entered into during the preceding month to which the labour conditions supplied by the Department of Labour were applicable, together with the names and addresses of the contractors, the dates and amounts of the contracts, and the texts of the fair wages schedules and labour conditions inserted in such contracts, which information is then published by the Department of Labour in its official monthly journal, the *Labour Gazette*.

OPERATION OF THE FAIR WAGES POLICY DURING FISCAL YEAR 1932-33

During the past fiscal year the Department of Labour prepared fair wages conditions for use in connection with 138 contracts executed by various departments of the Government as follows: Indian Affairs, 1; National Defence, 8; Public Works, 120; Railways and Canals, 5; and Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 4.

In addition to the foregoing, contracts for supplies amounting to approximately \$197,000 were awarded by the Post Office Department, in connection with which the wages rates and hours of labour observed by the contractors were submitted to the Department of Labour for approval or otherwise.

The Department of Labour also prepared labour conditions for insertion in five contracts awarded by certain of the Harbour Commissions for works which were aided by Dominion public funds.

FAIR WAGES COMPLAINTS

Since the inception of the Fair Wages Policy in 1900, fair wages officers have been employed by the Department of Labour to prepare fair wages schedules as required and to assist in the adjustment of complaints and disputes arising from time to time as to the proper wages rates and labour conditions observable under the terms of Government contracts. These officials are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax, and, in addition to their duties as fair wages officers, act as conciliators and mediators in connection with industrial disputes which are brought to the attention of the department.

As in previous years, a number of complaints were received of alleged non-compliance with the labour conditions of Government contracts and also of contracts aided by Dominion public funds. The Department of Labour investigated these complaints in all cases and, when they were found to be justified, the contractors were required to make proper settlement with the workmen concerned.

IV. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

This statement constitutes the twenty-sixth annual report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, covering proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, chapter 112, R.S.C. 1927, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933.

Applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation received during 1932-33 numbered thirteen; nineteen disputes, however, figure in the record, proceedings having been continued over from the preceding fiscal year in six cases. Over 46,400 employees were directly concerned in these disputes, which were distributed amongst different industries as follows: coal mining, two; steam railways, four; street and electric railways, five; motor busses, one; shipping, two; telephones, one; light and power, three; and disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the statute, one. Ten boards were established. The personnel of one board, however, was not completed, direct negotiations having resulted in a settlement of the points at issue while the board was in process of constitution. All but two of the boards which were fully constituted reported during the fiscal year. A report was received also from a board established during the preceding period. No interruption of work occurred following the award of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

Of the eight boards which filed their reports during the fiscal year, four were successful in securing signed agreements between the disputing parties. In the case of another board the report was unanimous on all points save one, and on this point the settlement reached was in accordance with the minority recommendation; in other respects the unanimous recommendations of the board were accepted. Although the majority findings of three boards were rejected by one or other of the parties concerned, settlements were subsequently effected in two cases as a result of renewed negotiations and no strike occurred in the third instance.

In addition to its application to industrial disputes in mines and public utility industries coming within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is operative in respect to similar disputes falling within the exclusive legislative control of all of the provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island, legislation having been enacted by the provincial legislatures declaring such disputes subject to the Dominion statute. Four boards established during the year came within this category. The Ontario enabling statute, which received Royal Assent on March 29, 1932, was proclaimed in force as from August 15, 1932. Prince Edward Island, which is primarily an agricultural province, is disturbed but little by industrial disputes and has not legislated on the subject.

All reports and minority reports made by boards or members of boards established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were, as required by the statute, published in the *Labour Gazette*, the official monthly journal of the Department of Labour.

Boards were not granted in the case of eight applications before the department, two of which had been received at the close of the preceding fiscal year. Mediation by departmental officials resulted in the settlement of three of these disputes, and one application was under consideration when the fiscal year closed. The circumstances of three disputes did not appear to justify board procedure, while in the case of one dispute falling outside the direct scope of the statute, consent to the establishment of a board was withheld by the employer.

Analysed by causes, sixteen of the nineteen applications dealt with during the year related to disputes arising out of wages reductions, the proposed decreases ranging from 10 per cent in the majority of cases to about 20 per cent in a few instances. The cause of one dispute was stated to be the employees' desire to negotiate a new agreement and the alleged violation by the company of the provisions of the agreement which had expired, while the two remaining disputes related to certain conditions of employment.

TWENTY-SIX YEARS' OPERATIONS

Applications under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from its inception on March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1933, numbered 785. Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established in 525 cases, leaving 260 disputes which were either settled by agencies other than those provided by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, or in which it was found that the machinery of the statute could not be utilized. In only thirty-eight cases was the cessation of work which threatened not averted, or the strike which had been already entered upon not ended.

SUMMARY TABLES RESPECTING PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

The tables here presented are arranged in several divisions, viz.: (i) showing proceedings by industries concerned during the fiscal year 1932-33; (ii) showing proceedings by industries concerned from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1933; (iii) showing by fiscal years 1907-33, number of disputes dealt with; (iv) showing by calendar years, 1907-33, number of disputes dealt with; and (v) summarizing operations under the statute for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933.

I.—TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1932, TO MARCH 31, 1933

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards	Number of Boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication and other public utilities—			
(1) Mines—			
Coal.....	2	1	0
(2) Transportation and communication—			
Steam railways.....	4	3	0
Street and electric railways.....	5	4	0
Motor busses.....	1	0	0
Shipping.....	2	2	0
Telephones.....	1	0	0
(3) Miscellaneous—			
Light and power.....	3	0	0
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.	1	0	0
Total.....	19*	10	0

*Including 6 cases carried over from preceding year, as stated below.

The proceedings under the Act during the fiscal year include six cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding years, namely, disputes between (1) various coal operators in the Drumheller district and certain of their employees being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America; (2) Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen;

(3) Canadian Pacific Railway and certain of its employees being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; (4) Hull Electric Railway and its motormen, conductors, trackmen, etc., members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America; (5) Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and its electricians, drivers, chauffeurs, labourers, electric operators, apprentices, meter readers, instructors, trimmers, and fuel plant operators, members of the Civic Federation of Employees of the City of Winnipeg; (6) Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and its cable splicers, troublemen, linemen and foremen, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

On March 31, 1933, results were still pending in connection with three applications concerning disputes between (1) Canadian Pacific Railway and certain of its employees being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; (2) Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway (subsidiary railways: Dominion Atlantic Railway, Quebec Central Railway, Northern Alberta Railways and Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway) on the one hand, and certain of their employees, on the other hand, being locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers; (3) Hydro Electric Commission of the City of Hamilton and certain of its employees being members of Local No. 138, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 7, Hamilton Hydro Employees' Association, and Hamilton Hydro-Electric Meter Men's Association.

II.—TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907,
TO MARCH 31, 1933

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work—		
(1) Mines—		
Coal.....	85	11
Metal.....	20	5
Asbestos.....	1	0
(2) Transportation and communication—		
Steam railways.....	234	7
Street and electric railways.....	132	7
Motor busses.....	1	0
Express.....	12	1
Shipping.....	44	0
Telegraphs.....	26	1
Telephones.....	10	0
(3) Miscellaneous—		
Light and power.....	33	3
Elevators.....	1	0
(4) War Work.....	30	1
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	156	2
Total.....	785	38

III. TABLE SHOWING BY FISCAL YEARS, 1907-1933, NUMBER OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH

	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924	1924-1925	1925-1926	1926-1927	1927-1928	1928-1929	1929-1930	1930-1931	1931-1932	1932-1933	Total
Number of applications..	34	21	27	24	18	21	16	16	14	36	52	95	72	63	49	39	22	19	4	19	23	22	23	23	20	13	785
Number of boards granted	31	19	25	19	15	17	15	17	11	20	38	60	46	37	31	27	13	9	0	11	11	13	14	10	6	10	525
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended).....	1	1	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	38

The figures contained in the above table may be thought to show discrepancies as compared with those appearing in the yearly summary. A closer examination will, however, show the respective statements to be in agreement. A complete statement of proceedings for a year must show all disputes dealt with during the fiscal year. The figures of the yearly statement include, therefore, disputes carried over from the previous year and which are counted in the summary of that year's proceedings. Thus the same dispute may properly figure in the annual statement for each of two years. In the statistical recapitulation covering several years, as above, it is necessary that no dispute shall be counted more than once, and account is taken of the number of applications received during the year and thus brought within the purview of the statute.

IV. TABLE SHOWING BY CALENDAR YEARS, 1907-1933, NUMBER OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH

—	*1907 9 mos.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	†1933 3 mos.	Total
Number of applications....	25	27	22	28	21	16	18	18	15	29	53	93	70	61	54	42	22	22	4	14	26	25	21	22	19	16	2	785
Number of boards granted	22	25	21	23	16	16	15	18	12	16	37	59	47	41	26	29	17	10	0	9	13	13	13	10	6	8	3	525
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended).....	1	1	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	38

*The Act became law on March 22, 1907, so that the proceedings cover nine months only.

†To the end of the fiscal year, March 31.

(The remark following Table III applies equally to apparent discrepancies as between the above summary by calendar years and yearly summaries of proceedings.)

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION AND OF PROCEEDINGS THEREUNDER, FROM APRIL 1, 1932, TO MARCH 31, 1933

I.—AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 9, Subsection (a), of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from the party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 9, Subsection (b), of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from the party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 9, Subsection (c), of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 9, Subsection (d), of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation from the two members first appointed.

(1) MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY

COAL MINES

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board. (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Mar. 30, April 1, 1932	Various coal operators in the Drumheller District and certain of their employees being members of District Eighteen, United Mine Workers of America.	Employees and employers.	Drumheller District, Alta.	Dis-1,400 approx.	Employers' proposal to reduce contract rates twenty per cent and total labour \$1 a day; employees' request for certain increases in day wage rates for boys and ten per cent increase in all other day wage rates and contract rates. In addition each side desired the adjustment of certain alleged inequalities.	A. Macleod Sinclair, K.C., (c) 3; W. C. Robertson, K.C., (E) 1; A. J. Morrison, (M) 1.	April 11, 1932	July 7, 1932	The report of the board, which was signed by the chairman and Mr. Morrison, favoured certain slight wage reductions. Mr. Robertson submitted a minority report. The coal operators declined to accept the board's findings and direct negotiations with the miners were reopened. Confer- ences between the two groups re- sulted in a deadlock and at their joint request the Western Repre- sentative of the department pro- ceeded to Drumheller to assist them in reaching a settlement. On August 19 an agreement was entered into renewing without change until March 31, 1933, the provisions of the agreement which had recently expired.
July 29, 1932	Intercolonial Coal Com- pany, Limited, and certain of its em- ployees being mem- bers of Local No. 50, Mine Workers' Union of Canada.	Employees...	Westville, N.S.	450 dir.....	Employees' desire to negotiate new agree- ment; also alleged vio- lation by company of provisions of contract of agreement, which had expired.	.....	.....	.....	Officers of the department visited the locality and through their mediation the various points of discussion were cleared up, board procedure being accordingly ren- dered unnecessary.

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

STEAM RAILWAYS

Jan. 27, 1931	Canadian National Rail- ways and certain of its employees being members of the Bro- therhood of Locomo- tive Firemen and En- gineermen.	Employees...	C.N.R. lines in Canada.	Perpetuation and appli- cation of rules govern- ing "representation" and "regulation of mileage," including conditions under which demoted engineers may revert to fire- men's positions.	Hon. Mr. Justice A. Courtney Kingstone, (C) 4; F. Curzon Dobell, (E) 1; W. F. Nickle, K.C., (M) 1.	Dec. 8, 1932	Feb. 22, 1933	After the application was received direct negotiations between the disputants were renewed and pro- cedure looking to the establish- ment of a board was stayed at the request of the applicants. An agreement was reached on the rule governing "representation," and the application was amended by the withdrawal of this question. The matter of mileage regulations remained in dispute and was re- ferred to a board. Although not a party to the application, repre- sentatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers gave evi- dence before the board and took part in the negotiations conducted by it. The board was successful in assisting the parties to reach a mutually satisfactory arrangement and its report was accompanied by two signed agreements between the Canadian National Railways and the Brotherhood of Locomo- tive Engineers and the Broth- erhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineermen respectively, which constituted a settlement of the dispute.
Jan. 27, 1931	Canadian Pacific Rail- ways and certain of its employees being mem- bers of the Brother- hood of Locomotive Firemen and Engine- ermen.	Employees...	C.P.R. lines in Canada.	Application of mileage regulations governing conditions under which demoted engineers may revert to fire- men's positions.	Howard S. Ross, K.C. (M) 1.	Mar. 16, 1933	.....	After the application was received direct negotiations between the disputants were renewed and pro- cedure looking to the establish- ment of a board was stayed at the request of the applicants. The letter advised the department early in 1933 that the negotiations had been of no avail and at their request the Minister established a board, the personnel of which had not been completed at the close of the fiscal year.

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC.—Continued

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued

STEAM RAILWAYS—Concluded

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
May 9, 1932	Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railways and certain of their railway shopmen being machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths, electricians, moulders, carmen, their helpers and apprentices, and other employees, most of whom are members of the One Big Union.	Employees...	Western Canada...	8,000 dir.; 12,000 indir.	Employees' proposal to amend existing agreement between Railway Association of Canada and Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour, which governed wages and working conditions of employees in locomotive and car departments of several railways in Canada; also to negotiate upon ten per cent wage reduction which had been recently put into effect.				Inquiry disclosed that the applicants comprised but a small percentage of the men covered by the agreement existing between the Railway Association of Canada and Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour, and there appeared to be no ground for the establishment of a board. No strike occurred.
Mar. 2, 1933	Canadian National Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway subsidiary railways: Dominion Atlantic Railway, Quebec Central Railway, Northern Alberta Railways and Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway) on the one hand, and certain of their employees on the other hand, being locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers.	Employers...	General throughout Canada.	24,000 dir....	Wages reduction of ten per cent proposed by employers in addition to ten per cent reduction already in effect, making a total reduction of twenty per cent from the basic rates of pay.	Hon. Mr. Justice G. F. Gibson, (c) 4; George C. McDonauld, C.A., (e) 1; W. F. O'Connor, K.C., (M) 1.	Mar. 9, 1933		Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

Jan. 25, 1932	Hull Electric Railway and certain of its employees being motor-men, conductors, trackmen, etc., members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employer....	Hull, P.Q.....	82 dir.; 18 indir.	Ten per cent wage reduction proposed by company.	His Honour Judge J. H. Scott, (c) 4; H. P. Hill, K.C.; (e) 1; W. F. O'Connor, K.C., (m) 1.	Feb. 18, 1932	April 7, 1932	The report of the board was signed by all three members, Mr. Hill dissenting, however, with respect to one point. The unanimous recommendation that wages should be reduced eight per cent as from April 1 was accepted by the employees and made effective by the company, the decrease being made in even cents from the hourly rate. The duration of the new schedule was not for any fixed period, this being in accordance with the minority recommendation of Mr. Hill.
July 2, 1932	Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and certain of its shop employees.	Employer....	Niagara Peninsula, Province of Ontario.	29 dir.....	Ten per cent wage reduction proposed by company.	L. B. Spencer, K.C., (c) 4; A. B. Ingram, (e) 1; Joseph Gibbons, (m) 1.	Sept. 3, 1932	Nov. 5, 1932	The report of the board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement consummated between the parties to the dispute.
July 2, 1932	Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and certain of its employees being passenger car operators.	Employer....	Niagara Peninsula, Province of Ontario.	61 dir.....	Ten per cent wage reduction proposed by company.	L. B. Spencer, K.C., (c) 4; A. B. Ingram, (e) 1; Fred Bancroft, (m) 1.	Sept. 3, 1932	Nov. 5, 1932	The report of the board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement consummated between the parties to the dispute.
Aug. 20, 1932	London Street Railway Company and certain of its employees being motormen, conductors, one-man car operators, shopmen, shedmen, trackmen, linemen, etc., members of Division No. 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	London, Ont.....	191 dir.; 12 indir.	Alleged violation of agreement by company in reducing wages on July 1, 1932, without giving 60 days' notice in writing of desired change; also concerning further wage reduction on September 1, 1932, proposed by company.	His Honour Judge L. B. C. Livingstone, (c) 3; A. B. Ingram, (e) 1; Fred Bancroft, (m) 1.	Sept. 3, 1932	Sept. 29, 1932	The report was signed by all three members, Mr. Ingram dissenting, however, in certain respects. The chairman and Mr. Bancroft recommended restoration of the wage rates in effect prior to July 1 and payment of the wages withheld; also continuance of these rates after September 1. The board's recommendations were not accepted by the company, which, however, did not put the second reduction into effect until October 1. No strike occurred.
Dec. 7, 1932	Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being motormen, conductors and busmen, members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit, One Big Union.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man....	650 dir.; 300 indir.	Against proposed reduction in wages of operators holding runs on certain routes of the Suburban Rapid Transit Company, operated by the Winnipeg Electric Company.	Hon. Mr. Justice A. K. Dyson, (c) 4; Ernest T. Leach, K.C., (e) 1; Allan Meikle, (m) 1.	Jan. 10, 1933	Feb. 27, 1933	The report of the board was unanimous and stated that an amicable agreement had been reached between the contending parties providing for continuance of the wages of the operators concerned at prevailing rates.

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC.—Continued
(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Concluded

MOTOR BUSES

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Oct. 29, 1932	Mohawk Coach Lines, Limited, Brantford Municipal Railway Commission, and Division No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Former employees of Brantford Municipal Railway Commission.	Brantford, Ont.	26 dir.; 27 indir.	Reduction of wages and alteration of working conditions by Mohawk Coach Lines, Limited, alleged to be in violation of agreement between Brantford Municipal Railway Commission and its employees.	.....	.....	.....	As the applicants were not in the employ of the Mohawk Coach Lines, Limited, which was operating a trial bus service in the city of Brantford under agreement with the municipality and the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission, and no dispute existed between that company and its employees, a board was not established. It is understood that during January, 1933, the bus service was discontinued and the street railway service, which had been suspended, resumed operation.

SHIPPING

Oct. 29, 1932	Various shipping interests of the port of Saint John, N.B., and certain of their employees being general longshore workers, coal handlers and trimmers, and ship-liners, members of Locals 273, 810 and 1039, International Longshoremen's Association.	Employees....	Saint John, N.B.	1,307 dir.....	Against proposed wages reduction of 10c. an hour (15c. an hour for ship-liners on night work), and for certain changes in working conditions.	Col. E. C. Weyman, (c) 4; A. L. W. MacCallum, (m) 1; John Nicholas Small, (m) 1.	Nov. 7, 1932	Dec. 9, 15, 1932	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. MacCallum and contained recommendations which in the main upheld the companies' proposals as to wage decreases. Mr. Small did not concur in the board's recommendations and submitted a minority report. The board's findings were rejected by the employees. Direct negotiations between the parties were subsequently renewed and an agreement was reached, the employees accepting the companies' compromise offer of a ten per cent reduction in wages.
Dec. 9, 1932	Various shipping interests of the port of Halifax, N.S., and certain of their employees being members of Local 269, In-	Employees....	Halifax, N.S.	1,050 dir.....	Against proposed wages reduction of 10c. an hour for day and night work and concerning certain working conditions.	L. A. Lovett, (c) 1; J. A. Walker, (m) 1.	Dec. 13, 1932	.....	Before the constitution of a board was completed, an amicable settlement was reached as a result of direct negotiations, the men accepting the companies' compromise offer of a ten per cent

TELEPHONES

Nov. 28, 1932	New Brunswick Telephone Company, Limited, and certain of its employees being members of Local Union No. 603, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees...	Saint John, N.B.	140 dir.; 200 indr.	Company's proposal to effect a wages reduction as from December 1, 1932, by reducing the number of working days over a given period (known as the "furlough system"); also alleged drastic methods in cancelling schedule increases, laying off employees for definite and indefinite periods, etc.	Through the mediation of a representative of the department direct negotiations were renewed and the application was subsequently withdrawn by the employees.
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wages reduction with no change in working conditions. Procedure under the statute was accordingly rendered unnecessary.

(3) MISCELLANEOUS

LIGHT AND POWER

Mar. 14, 1932	Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees being electricians, drivers, chauffeurs, labourers, electric operators, apprentices, meter readers, instructors, trimmers, and fuel plant operators, members of the Civic Federation of Employees of the City of Winnipeg.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man.	150 dir.	Against ten per cent wages reduction.	Through the mediation of representatives of the department negotiations between the disputants were renewed and an agreement was reached which provided for a reduction of ten per cent, such reduction, however, "not to be regarded as necessarily permanent", and, before any general reduction in staff or in the number of hours worked should be made, the matter to be discussed with representatives of the union. The application was thereupon withdrawn by the employees.
Mar. 29, 1932	Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees being cable splicers, troublemen, linemen and foremen, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man.	26 dir.	Against ten per cent wages reduction.	An agreement which was entered into on May 11, 1932, between the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and the Electrical and Mechanical Workers' Unit of the Federation of Civic Employees, governed employment conditions for various classes of civic employees, including those named in the present application, and the city authorities declined to negotiate another agreement covering employees of the same class.

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC.—*Concluded*(3) MISCELLANEOUS—*Concluded*LIGHT AND POWER—*Concluded*

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board, (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Mar. 23, 1933	Hydro-Electric Commission of the City of Hamilton and certain members of Local No. 138, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 7, Hamilton Hydro Employees' Association, and Hamilton Hydro-Electric Meter Men's Association.	Employer....	Hamilton, Ont....	115 dir.; 75 indir.	Proposed reductions in salaries and wages of all employees.				The application was under consideration at the close of the fiscal year.

II.—DISPUTES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE DIRECT SCOPE OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

Sept. 30, 1932	Brewing Corporation of Canada, Limited, and all classes of its brewery workers being members of the International Union of Brewery Workers, Locals No. 318 at London, No. 312 at Hamilton, and No. 304 at Toronto and St Catharines.	Employees...	London, Hamilton, Toronto and St. Catharines, Ont.	Approx. 300 dir.; Approx. 250 indir.	Against twenty per cent wage reduction.				The industry concerned not being one to which the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act primarily applies, a board could not be established only with the mutual consent of the parties concerned. The employing company refused to direct a procedure under the statute, and a board was, therefore, not established.
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PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE ACT

The prosecution of five coal miners employed by the Crescent Collieries, Limited, near Bienfait, Sask., for alleged infringement of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, was mentioned in the Annual Report for last year. A dispute had arisen when the operators of the mine removed a check weighman who had been appointed by the employees. The five miners in question, namely, Martin Day, Harry Shykitka, William Prokop, William Peattie and Alex. Peattie, were accused of having violated the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act by going on strike prior to reference of the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the terms of the said Act. On March 5, 1932, Police Magistrate Martin, of Weyburn, Sask., convicted the five persons of the offence as charged, and imposed upon each a fine of \$20 and costs, or in default of payment imprisonment for 21 days. The miners obtained a stated case to the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan and the appeal was heard on November 17, 1932. Its merits were not argued, however, the appeal being dismissed on a preliminary objection by counsel for the respondent that the application to the magistrate for the stated case did not comply with Section 761 of the Criminal Code of Canada. The convictions by the magistrate were affirmed.

Ten employees of the Tulameen Coal Mines, Limited, were charged in the Police Court at Princeton, B.C., on December 29, 1932, with having infringed the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act by going on strike contrary to its provisions. Information was laid by Mr. John Bennett, General Manager of the company. The hearing was adjourned until January 5, 1933. On January 2, as a result of negotiations between the president of the company and the employees' representatives, the strike was terminated, and, in accordance with the terms of the settlement, the charges of unlawfully striking placed against the ten coal miners were withdrawn.

V. GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT

The purpose of the Government Annuities Act is to encourage and aid the people of Canada in the formation of habits of thrift, so that provision may be made for old age, and the Canadian Government Annuities system was designed with this object in view.

The minimum amount of annuity obtainable on the life of one person or on the lives of two persons jointly is \$10 a year. The maximum amount of annuity payable to any annuitant or to joint annuitants, which had been fixed by statute at \$5,000 a year, was reduced to \$1,200 a year by an amending Act passed during the 1931 parliamentary session and assented to on August 3, 1931.

A Canadian Government Annuity, which is a fixed yearly income paid by the Government of Canada, is generally purchased to be payable in quarterly or monthly instalments for life, but contracts are also issued under which the annuity is payable for a specified number of years, irrespective of whether or not the annuitant should so long live.

Although in the vast majority of cases annuities issued on the lives of individuals are purchased by the individuals themselves, provision is also made in the Act whereby employers may contract for the purchase of annuities on behalf of their employees, or associations on behalf of their members.

There are two distinct classes of annuities, under each of which several plans of contract are available:—

(1) *Deferred Annuities*, planned to meet the requirements of young persons who desire to provide for old age by securing for themselves a safe, steady, and dependable income to begin when their earning days are over. These may be purchased either by making a single cash payment, or by making annual, semi-annual, quarterly or monthly premium deposits.

(2) *Immediate Annuities*, planned to meet the needs of older persons who have accumulated savings and who desire to retire from active employment. These are purchased by payment of a lump sum, and the annuity commences three months from the date the purchase money is received.

Notwithstanding the serious effect of depressed financial and unemployment conditions on practically all other forms of investment, the volume of business transacted during the fiscal year compared favourably with that attained during previous fiscal years, when conditions were much better.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

From September 1, 1908, the date of the inception of the Annuities Branch, up to and inclusive of March 31, 1933, the total number of annuity contracts issued was 16,394. Of these contracts, 1,994 have been cancelled, leaving in force on March 31, 1933, 14,400 contracts. The total amount of purchase money received during the same period was \$36,214,050.67. The following statement gives the details:—

Sept. 1, 1908, to Mar. 31, 1909,	66	contracts..	\$	50,391 31
Mar. 31, 1909, "	31, 1910,	566	"	434,490 89
Mar. 31, 1910, "	31, 1911,	1,069	"	393,441 40
Mar. 31, 1911, "	31, 1912,	1,032	"	441,600 60
Mar. 31, 1912, "	31, 1913,	373	"	417,135 50
Mar. 31, 1913, "	31, 1914,	318	"	390,886 72
Mar. 31, 1914, "	31, 1915,	264	"	314,765 29
Mar. 31, 1915, "	31, 1916,	325	"	441,696 09
Mar. 31, 1916, "	31, 1917,	285	"	432,272 40
Mar. 31, 1917, "	31, 1918,	187	"	332,792 01

Mar. 31, 1918, to Mar. 31, 1919,	147 contracts.. . . .	\$ 322,154 23
Mar. 31, 1919, " 31, 1920,	204 "	408,718 78
Mar. 31, 1920, " 31, 1921,	195 "	531,800 45
Mar. 31, 1921, " 31, 1922,	277 "	748,159 73
Mar. 31, 1922, " 31, 1923,	339 "	1,028,353 07
Mar. 31, 1923, " 31, 1924,	409 "	1,458,818 92
Mar. 31, 1924, " 31, 1925,	486 "	1,606,822 03
Mar. 31, 1925, " 31, 1926,	668 "	1,938,921 17
Mar. 31, 1926, " 31, 1927,	503 "	1,894,885 29
Mar. 31, 1927, " 31, 1928,	1,223 "	3,843,087 96
Mar. 31, 1928, " 31, 1929,	1,328 "	4,272,418 87
Mar. 31, 1929, " 31, 1930,	1,257 "	3,156,475 24
Mar. 31, 1930, " 31, 1931,	1,772 "	3,612,233 88
Mar. 31, 1931, " 31, 1932,	1,726 "	4,194,383 81
Mar. 31, 1932, " 31, 1933,	1,375 "	3,547,345 03
Total.. . . .	16,394	\$36,214,050 67

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933, 573 immediate annuities and 802 deferred annuities, a total of 1,375, were contracted for, the average amount of annuity under the immediate contracts being \$346.

The number of annuities in force on March 31, 1933, was as follows: Immediate, 5,824; Deferred, 8,576; a total of 14,400. The total amount of Immediate Annuities purchased was \$2,435,272, an average of \$418 per contract.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES FUND STATEMENT—1932-1933

ASSETS

Fund on March 31, 1932	\$26,582,543 61
Receipts 1932-33 less payments	2,581,359 41
Fund on March 31, 1933	\$29,163,903 02
Amount to be transferred to maintain reserve	184,237 98

RECEIPTS

Immediate annuities	\$ 2,473,634 56
Deferred annuities	1,106,541 65
Refunds	803 95
Interest on fund at 4 per cent	1,062,640 61
Amount transferred to maintain reserve	289,435 39

Total

\$ 4,933,056 16

PAYMENTS

Payments under immediate contracts	\$ 2,301,109 93
Return of premiums with interest	17,755 64
Return of premiums without interest	32,831 18
Balance, March 31, 1933	2,581,359 41

Total

\$ 4,933,056 16

VALUATION MARCH 31, 1933, OF ANNUITY CONTRACTS ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT

Classification	Number	Amount of Annuity	Total value of Annuities Purchased
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Immediate annuities—Ordinary	3,468	1,491,401 00	11,943,335 00
“ Guaranteed	1,507	514,106 00	5,204,759 00
“ Last survivor	849	429,765 00	4,819,126 00
“ Totals	5,824	2,435,272 00	21,967,220 00
Deferred annuities	8,576	.....	7,380,921 00
Totals	14,400	.....	29,348,141 00

VI. EMPLOYMENT OFFICES CO-ORDINATION ACT

The fiscal year ended March 31, 1933, was the fifteenth in which the Employment Service Branch, set up under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, co-operated with the provincial Governments to maintain the Employment Service of Canada.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BRANCH

The primary function of the Employment Service Branch is administrative—that of administering the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (chapter 57, R.S.C. 1927). This Act empowers the Minister of Labour

- (a) to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them;
- (b) to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters;
- (c) to compile and distribute information received from employment offices, and from other sources, regarding prevailing conditions of employment.

The Department of Labour does not itself operate any public employment offices, but, through the device of paying subventions to the provinces, as provided in the Act, encouragement is given to the Governments of the several provinces to operate such offices on a uniform basis. In view of the close co-ordination of effort which is attained, the employment offices of the several provinces and the federal clearing houses, though each unit retains its individual identity, are commonly considered as a single organization known as "The Employment Service of Canada."

AGREEMENTS WITH THE PROVINCES

The Employment Offices Co-ordination Act provides in section 6 that,—

"The payments hereinbefore authorized shall, as to each province, be conditional upon agreement between the minister and the Government of the province as to the terms, conditions and purposes within the meaning of this Act upon and for which the payments are to be made and applied, and upon such agreement being approved by the Governor in Council."

During the fiscal year 1932-33, uniform agreements were concluded with all the provincial Governments except that of Prince Edward Island. The sum of money which was specified in the agreement as being available for payment by the Department of Labour to the provinces was \$150,000, the sum provided by statute. This amount was distributed amongst the provinces in proportion to their expenditures on public employment office administration and operation, the provinces being entitled to claim a portion of the federal appropriation in respect of expenditures on the operation and maintenance of these offices, but no portion of expenditures on purchasing premises or equipment may be claimed from the Department of Labour. The amount of \$150,000 distributed amongst the provinces enabled a repayment to them of 30.7 per centum of their gross expenditures in this field, this being slightly more than was paid by the Dominion in the previous year, due to economies effected by the provinces. Table I

on page 45 shows in detail the amounts paid to the various provinces. Moreover, the Department of Labour furnished the provinces with the different forms utilized in the employment offices.

The annual agreements between the Minister of Labour and the several provincial Governments, concluded under the terms of the Act, provide that the province in the operation of its employment offices shall register all applicants offering themselves for employment and undertake to locate suitable workers for all employers listing vacancies, without charging any fee or commission either to employer or employee. The province further agrees that the officials of the Employment Service shall accept no responsibility with respect to rates of wages or other working conditions offered or asked, but shall merely communicate the information available on these subjects to the applicant or the employer, as the case may be. It is also agreed that where employment is reported to be affected by an industrial dispute, employees being referred to such employment shall be notified of this fact. Another important provision of the agreement is that the province shall make a special endeavour to place in suitable employment handicapped men suffering from the effects of active service during the War. In the agreement the provinces undertake to furnish the Department of Labour with information relative to the transactions of the offices, industrial information, and the like. The Department of Labour is authorized to inspect the provincial employment offices from time to time, to determine whether the conditions of the agreement are being respected.

LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Every office of the Employment Service offers facilities for both men and women who are seeking work in any occupation, and for employers seeking any sort of help. Obviously, it is neither practicable nor advisable to segregate the various functions of the offices at all centres, but when the volume of work warrants it, and where the population to be served is of sufficient magnitude, such division of functions is made, and men's and women's skilled and unskilled, farm, factory and domestic, etc., divisions are separately operated. In Western Canada, where seasonal workers, such as farm labourers, are regularly hired in large numbers, it is customary to operate temporary offices at some of the smaller centres in the busy season.

During the year the number of centres at which offices are conducted decreased to 67 by the closing out of offices at Cobalt, Ont., and Cranbrook, Prince George and Revelstoke, B.C. The list of centres where offices are located follows:—

Nova Scotia (three centres)—Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney.

New Brunswick (three centres)—Chatham, Moncton, Saint John.

Quebec (eight centres)—Amos, Hull, Montreal, Montreal North, Quebec, Rouyn, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers.

Ontario (twenty-seven centres)—Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Fort Frances, Fort William, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, New Toronto, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Oshawa, Ottawa, Pembroke, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Stratford, Sudbury, Timmins, Toronto, Windsor.

Manitoba (four centres)—Brandon, Dauphin, St. Boniface, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan (nine centres)—Estevan, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Weyburn, Yorkton.

Alberta (five centres)—Calgary, Drumheller, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat.

British Columbia (eight centres)—Kamloops, Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Penticton, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria.

For the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of the various local offices, and to facilitate the transfer of any kind of labour from districts over-supplied to those where a dearth exists, eight clearing houses have been established throughout Canada. Those for provincial clearance, operated by the provincial Governments as part of the Employment Service of Canada, are situated at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, and Vancouver. Those for inter-provincial clearance, operated by the Department of Labour in the interests of the Employment Service of Canada, are: Eastern Clearing House, Ottawa; Western Clearing House, Winnipeg.

SPECIALIZED EMPLOYMENT WORK ON BEHALF OF HANDICAPPED EX-SERVICE MEN

One of the more important phases of the administration of the Employment Service Branch is that of specialized employment work on behalf of handicapped veterans of the late war. Until the fiscal year 1923-24 the Department of Pensions and National Health (formerly the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment) endeavoured to place in suitable employment men having physical handicaps due to war service, but since that time the Department of Labour has been charged with the responsibility of this work in all provinces except Quebec, having incorporated it into the Employment Service of Canada.

The annual agreements between the Minister of Labour and the several provinces contain a special clause in which the provinces agree to undertake in all employment offices to register and to endeavour to place in employment employable handicapped ex-service men, while the Department of Labour undertakes to appoint and pay in full any additional employees necessary for the providing of adequate facilities to this end at the more important points. The centres at which federal employees are loaned to the provinces for this specialized employment office work have been selected because of their relative importance as the places of residence of handicapped ex-service men. At the present time such federal employees are maintained in the provincial employment offices as follows: Halifax, 1; Ottawa, 1; Toronto, 4; Winnipeg, 1; Vancouver, 3; and Victoria, 1.

The general observations made on this phase of the work of the Employment Service in preceding annual reports may well be repeated this year. The assistance given by the provincial authorities in connection with the placement of handicapped ex-service men has been most satisfactory and illustrates the degree of success encountered in Dominion-provincial co-operation to operate the Employment Service. The work of seeking to place men satisfactorily who are suffering from war disabilities is difficult of accomplishment. Certain classes of disabilities drastically limit the employment opportunities of those unfortunate enough to be afflicted with them, with the result that many avenues of employment are not open to these applicants. Further, during the past few years, due to the competition for vacancies offered by workers who are fully physically fit, opportunities for placing handicapped men have diminished to quite an extent. Due to the physical handicaps and the psychological objections to engaging disabled persons, in many instances it is not possible to place these applicants in regular employment, and only casual work can be found for them. Thus, during the last fiscal year, of 4,004 placements made from handicapped ex-service men, 77.7 per cent were in employment of a probable duration of 7 days

or less. The percentage of casual placements for the year 1931-32 was slightly over 71 per cent, and for the year 1930-31 about 74 per cent; therefore, it will be observed that the percentage of these placements which is casual remains much the same each year. It might be remarked, however, that many of the regular placements made effected a permanent rehabilitation of the applicant placed. Employers generally have shown a commendable spirit in accepting handicapped ex-service men for employment, and in many instances they have been willing to concede that in selected occupations one hundred per cent efficiency does not demand one hundred per cent physical fitness. Judged by the number of applications made at the employment offices by handicapped ex-service men, though it is now fourteen and a half years since the Armistice, the obligation of endeavouring to assist these men in securing work shows no considerable diminution, but seems to remain at about the same level.

THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND IMMIGRATION

For some years the Employment Service has provided a regular channel of information for the Department of Immigration and Colonization relative to the availability of labour in Canada as a condition precedent to the admission of workers under contract of employment from outside of Canada. Since the passing of Order in Council P.C. 1413 in August, 1929, under which workers entering Canada under contract must secure special authority from the Minister of Immigration, the Employment Service Branch of the Department of Labour has been consulted by the Immigration Department on numerous occasions in this connection. The procedure of the Employment Service is to endeavour to locate suitable workers in Canada willing to accept the employment offered, and after the lapse of a reasonable time the Immigration Department is notified of the success or otherwise of the Employment Service's efforts. While some hundreds of these cases usually are dealt with each year, due to the economic conditions obtaining and the more rigid regulations in respect to entry which were in force the number of cases up for consideration was at a low level in the year under review. Of course, the final decision as to the admission rests with the Department of Immigration, and in this regard the Employment Service is primarily a fact-finding agency.

STATISTICS: EMPLOYMENT OFFICE AND TRADE UNION UNEMPLOYMENT

As previously stated, certain statistical information covering the field of employment is regularly collected and compiled by the Employment Service Branch and published in the *Labour Gazette*. These statistics are of two classes: (a) administrative statistics, showing the work performed by the employment offices, based on daily reports received from them; and (b) statistics based on monthly reports on unemployment, received from local trade unions. In addition, the *Labour Gazette* publishes each month index numbers of employment in industry and reports on building permits issued, which are collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics Act. These statistics are all closely followed by large numbers of persons throughout Canada, and the numerous enquiries concerning them received in the department testify to the value set on them by the public.

The tables on pages 45 and 46 show (table No. 2) applications, (table No. 3) vacancies, and (table No. 4) placements in regular and casual employment as reported by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces during the fiscal year; an analysis of the vacancies and placements

by industrial groups for the same period is also given (table No. 6) on pages 48 and 49. At the base of tables Nos. 2, 3 and 4 are given the comparable totals for the previous fiscal year.

From reports received from local trade unions, a figure is compiled monthly showing the percentage of the membership covered which is unemployed on the last day of the month. These statistics, as carried in the *Labour Gazette*, are worked out in considerable detail, being published in such form that each province as a whole, each industry as a whole, and each main division of each industry, for the whole of Canada, are shown separately. When referring to trade union members as unemployed, the term "unemployment" has reference only to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Members who are engaged at work in other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness are not considered for statistical purposes as unemployed. Workers who are involved in strikes or lockouts are excluded from the tabulations. About sixty per cent of all organized workers in Canada are regularly covered in this tabulation. Table No. 5 on page 47 gives the percentages of unemployment among the membership of reporting trade unions from January, 1922, to March, 1933, the figure in each case being that for all Canada, for all industries. Figures are also given showing gross trade union memberships covered, as well as gross numbers reported unemployed.

LABOUR MOBILITY

While the offices of the service are located at points of chief industrial activity, the facilities afforded are not only utilized locally, but each office supplies a considerable number of workers to the contiguous districts. Out of the total of 326,226 placements effected, 77,145 were made outside of the centres in which the offices are situated.

Since 1919 the railways have accorded to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service, who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally, a concession involving a reduced fare. This privilege is effective on the following railroads: Canadian National, Canadian Pacific, Dominion Atlantic, Kettle Valley, Michigan Central, Northern Alberta, Pacific Great Eastern, Quebec Central, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, and the Wabash. The reduced rate is for a second-class fare at 2.70 cents per mile, obtainable on the surrender of a certificate secured at the employment office. A minimum fare of four dollars is stipulated, so that a person travelling to employment at a distance where the reduced rate does not amount to the minimum is not able to derive the benefit therefrom. By this means 3,376 persons were aided in securing employment during the year.

THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Although no comprehensive plan existed to provide for assistance from the offices of the Employment Service in connection with the relief of unemployment and conditions due to unemployment, in most localities the employment offices did assist in such work. In many instances where public works were being carried on to provide employment the selection and rotation of the workers engaged was arranged by the employment office at the request of the public authorities having the work in hand. In other instances applicants for relief were required by civic authorities to show certification by the employment office as to their status as unemployed persons. While it is impossible to commit to a statistical record the assistance given by the employment offices in reference to unemployment relief

work, provincial Cabinet Ministers in charge of unemployment relief in their respective provinces and civic authorities have testified publicly in many cases to the efficient aid afforded by the employment offices in this regard.

The Department of Labour continued the arrangements of the previous year with the transportation companies to secure a special reduced transportation rate for persons proceeding to unemployment relief works, whether federal or provincial. As the persons selected to proceed to these camps were in all instances in indigent circumstances, transportation costs were paid to the railways by the Governments. The special requisitions required for this transportation, where men were travelling to camps operated by the Department of the Interior or the provincial Governments or to farm work on a relief basis, were issued only through the Employment Service, and during the winter of 1932-33 to March 31, 21,388 men were moved on these requisitions.

TABLE No. 1.—FEDERAL SUBVENTIONS TO EACH PROVINCE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1932-33, GIVING DISTRIBUTION OF PAYMENTS AMONG THE DIFFERENT ITEMS OF EXPENSE ACCEPTED AS PROPER MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES UNDER THE AGREEMENTS.

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	2,703 78	2,847 80	22,234 09	48,519 85	7,843 17	9,708 72	8,965 94	10,595 42	113,418 77
Travelling expenses.....	111 06	9 43	312 73	737 51	103 12	68 35	16 79	75 66	1,434 65
Rent and janitors.....	738 86	606 20	3,238 02	10,391 66	1,106 10	2,844 05	2,019 54	3,152 69	24,097 12
Heat.....		17 13	85 37	241 01		622 13	70 83	46 19	1,097 94
Light.....	19 53	20 93	79 68	307 15	101 63	78 37	32 77	36 43	676 49
Water.....		1 84	28 39	14 57	13 03	11 29	14 05	7 56	90 73
Office supplies and expenses.....	66 72	46 18	480 20	1,024 00	455 20	198 95	125 07	170 07	2,566 39
Telephones.....	133 61	79 97	550 95	1,702 56	659 12	458 96	474 65	503 26	4,563 08
Telegrams.....	4 84	0 20	4 25	76 46	21 83	19 68	35 69	38 21	201 16
Freight, express, cartage and postage.....	29 96	14 96	96 60	315 40	178 51	393 65	96 03	74 23	1,199 34
Repairs and alterations.....							21 88		21 88
Advertising.....	25 59	2 75	68 26	0 52		13 45		1 11	111 68
Unfunded balance for transportation.....						520 77			520 77
Totals.....	3,833 95	3,647 39	27,178 54	63,330 69	11,103 84	14,387 07	11,848 60	14,669 92	150,000 00

TABLE No. 2.—APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY THE OFFICES OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR APRIL, 1932, TO MARCH, 1933 (INCLUSIVE).

Province	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	16,795	4,725	21,520
New Brunswick.....	8,714	4,086	12,800
Quebec.....	42,682	31,357	74,039
Ontario.....	213,451	62,397	275,848
Manitoba.....	46,948	13,655	60,603
Saskatchewan.....	33,638	9,443	43,081
Alberta.....	56,884	7,925	64,809
British Columbia.....	69,847	10,623	80,470
Totals, all provinces.....	488,959	144,211	633,170
Comparable totals, year 1931-32.....	628,459	138,960	767,419

TABLE No. 3—VACANCIES IN REGULAR AND CASUAL EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY THE OFFICES OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR APRIL, 1932, TO MARCH, 1933 (INCLUSIVE)

Province	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	16,210	3,664	19,874
New Brunswick.....	8,197	4,054	12,251
Quebec.....	7,535	15,806	23,341
Ontario.....	105,115	30,765	135,880
Manitoba.....	28,907	10,515	39,422
Saskatchewan.....	30,898	8,556	39,454
Alberta.....	27,330	5,169	32,499
British Columbia.....	32,926	5,071	37,997
Totals, all provinces.....	257,118	83,600	340,718
Comparable totals, year 1931-32.....	343,032	90,302	433,334

TABLE No. 4—PLACEMENTS IN REGULAR AND CASUAL EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY THE OFFICES OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR APRIL, 1932, TO MARCH, 1933 (INCLUSIVE)

Province	Regular Placements			Casual Placements			Total Placements		
	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	1,268	738	2,006	14,937	2,661	17,598	16,205	3,399	19,604
New Brunswick.....	812	644	1,456	7,385	3,371	10,756	8,197	4,015	12,212
Quebec.....	5,965	9,791	15,756	1,012	2,256	3,268	6,977	12,047	19,024
Ontario.....	30,623	14,391	45,014	73,442	11,370	84,812	104,065	25,761	129,826
Manitoba.....	17,890	4,818	22,708	11,406	5,512	16,918	29,296	10,330	39,626
Saskatchewan.....	22,164	4,889	27,053	6,674	2,526	9,200	28,838	7,415	36,253
Alberta.....	18,542	3,470	22,012	8,338	1,448	9,786	26,880	4,918	31,798
British Columbia.....	14,221	2,365	16,586	18,602	2,695	21,297	32,823	5,060	37,883
Totals, all provinces.....	111,485	41,106	152,591	141,796	31,839	173,635	253,281	72,945	326,226
Comparable totals, year 1931-32.....	208,734	40,540	249,274	131,669	38,464	170,133	340,403	79,004	419,407

TABLE No. 5—TRADE UNION STATISTICS ON UNEMPLOYMENT

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Average membership reported...	154,303	152,675	154,935	153,647	148,336	166,632	182,511	200,257	206,217	199,034	171,460	.....
Average number unemployed....	10,998	7,470	11,154	10,796	7,632	8,132	8,124	11,485	22,867	33,505	37,652	.....
Percentage of membership unemployed during year on average	7.1	4.9	7.2	7.0	5.1	4.9	4.5	5.7	11.1	16.8	22.0	.....
Percentage of membership unemployed, by months—												
January 31.....	13.9	7.8	7.5	10.2	8.1	6.4	6.8	6.3	10.8	16.0	22.0	25.5
February 28 (29)	10.6	6.4	7.8	9.5	8.1	6.5	7.0	6.8	11.5	15.6	20.6	24.3
March 31.....	9.6	6.8	6.7	8.5	7.3	5.7	6.5	6.0	10.8	15.5	20.4	25.1
April 30.....	10.4	4.6	5.1	8.7	7.3	6.0	5.2	5.5	9.0	14.9	23.0	.....
May 31.....	8.7	4.5	7.3	7.0	4.9	5.2	3.7	4.0	10.3	16.2	22.1	.....
June 30.....	5.3	3.4	5.8	6.1	4.1	3.2	3.2	2.9	10.6	16.3	21.9	.....
July 31.....	4.1	2.9	5.4	5.2	2.3	3.3	2.5	3.0	9.2	16.2	21.8	.....
August 31.....	3.6	2.2	6.5	4.4	2.5	3.7	2.4	3.5	9.3	15.8	21.4	.....
September 30...	2.8	2.0	5.9	5.7	3.3	3.1	2.2	3.7	9.4	18.1	20.4	.....
October 31.....	3.9	4.8	6.8	5.1	2.6	3.9	3.1	6.0	10.8	18.3	22.0	.....
November 30...	6.2	6.2	9.7	5.7	4.7	5.2	4.2	9.3	13.8	18.6	22.8	.....
December 31...	6.4	7.2	11.6	7.9	5.9	6.6	6.6	11.4	17.0	21.1	25.5	.....

TABLE No. 6—VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, BY INDUS

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<i>Manufacturing</i>	144	31	109	195	40	154	1,293	998	47	5,205	2,743	2,238
Animal products edible.....	16		16	1		1	49	47		302	97	193
Fur and its products.....							1			29	4	25
Leather and its products.....							12	7		131	63	56
Lumber and its products.....	19	14	5	39	22	16	76	76		433	219	208
Musical instruments.....										32	3	28
Pulp and paper products.....	4		4	7	2	5	258	233		465	257	192
Rubber products.....	1		1	2		2	12	6	3	101	41	55
Textile products.....	3		3	2	1	1	217	152		550	306	167
Plant products edible.....	19	3	11	65	7	58	53	38	4	823	451	356
Plant products n.e.s.....				3		3	21	12		121	59	59
Wood distillates.....										1	1	
Chemical and allied products.....	1		1	1		1	53	44		232	129	97
Clay, glass and stone.....	1	1					65	65		110	45	63
Electric current.....				7	7		7	7		21	12	9
Electric apparatus.....				6			52	39		342	182	146
Iron and steel products.....	75	11	64	56	1	55	184	165	7	1,163	690	430
Non-ferrous metal products.....	4		4				14	11		144	92	46
Mineral products.....	1	2		6		6	29	2	25	150	54	93
Miscellaneous.....							190	94	8	55	38	15
<i>Logging</i>	20	16	3	60	59		988	848	124	5,459	4,775	290
<i>Fishing and Hunting</i>	1	1		7	7					16	7	9
<i>Farming</i>	48	43	4	70	52	18	355	338	2	8,851	6,877	1,805
<i>Mining</i>	5	3	2				38	36		101	88	11
Coal.....	3	3								1		
Metallic ores.....							21	19		82	76	5
Non-metallic ores.....	2		2				17	17		18	12	6
<i>Communication</i>	2	1	1				78	22	50	44	5	39
<i>Transportation</i>	34	2	32	156	44	111	25	21	4	1,100	184	883
Forwarding and storage.....	27	1	26	36		35	7	5	2	567	71	482
Railway.....	1		1	1			1	14	14	34	21	13
Shipping and other.....	6	1	5	115	44	71	2	2		484	87	388
Air.....				4		4	2		2	15	5	5
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i>	14,985	1,129	13,856	6,404	556	5,849	2,435	2,218	145	65,868	13,244	52,473
Railway.....	16	3	13	185		185	19	2	17	271	246	31
Highway.....	14,257	538	13,716	5,448	227	5,223	511	419	92	51,006	10,885	40,026
Building and other.....	712	588	127	771	329	441	1,905	1,797	36	14,591	2,113	12,416
<i>Services</i>	4,281	745	3,533	5,248	684	4,569	16,921	10,565	2,738	44,820	15,915	23,893
Governmental.....	77	8	67	7	4	3	61	61		3,296	1,218	2,055
Hotel and restaurant.....	133	33	90	168	58	107	643	527	2	2,644	1,837	539
Professional.....	413	37	360	83	23	61	506	207	238	1,447	532	850
Recreational.....	67	8	55	7	3	4	70	33	13	1,716	470	1,180
Personal.....	632	8	622	1,152	21	1,126	1,109	715	354	10,538	567	9,641
Household.....	2,959	651	2,079	3,826	570	3,228	14,531	9,022	2,131	25,002	11,189	9,628
Farm household.....				5	5		1			177	102	
<i>Trade</i>	255	35	220	103	13	88	1,122	658	131	4,162	1,118	2,976
Retail.....	170	32	138	94	13	80	408	224	119	3,740	1,009	2,715
Wholesale.....	85	3	82	9		8	714	434	12	422	109	261
<i>Finance</i>	99		98	8	1	7	86	52	27	254	58	190
<i>All Industries</i>	19,874	2,006	17,598	12,251	1,456	10,766	23,341	15,756	3,268	135,880	45,014	84,812
Men.....	16,210	1,268	14,937	8,197	812	7,385	7,535	5,965	1,012	105,115	30,623	73,442
Women.....	3,664	738	2,661	4,054	644	3,371	15,806	9,791	2,256	30,765	14,391	11,370

TRIES, APRIL, 1932, TO MARCH, 1933

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
605	165	426	452	126	323	342	174	164	290	136	150	8,526	4,413	3,611
12	6	6	44	3	42	15	15	4	15	13	2	454	181	260
10	3	7	10	1	9	4	4	4	4	4	4	54	7	45
9	4	5	9	1	9	5	5	3	3	3	3	166	78	70
21	15	7	27	25	2	77	60	17	74	64	10	766	495	265
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	3	29
28	3	24	13	2	11	2	2	2	46	14	32	823	511	270
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	118	48	62
87	14	73	7	3	4	7	7	3	1	3	5	882	483	256
55	15	40	54	19	34	47	20	26	52	23	28	1,168	576	557
3	2	1	93	1	93	1	3	1	2	1	1	247	77	158
11	4	4	15	7	8	26	12	14	2	2	2	30	15	15
52	42	8	7	6	1	6	1	1	5	3	3	320	185	116
177	18	159	9	5	4	5	5	1	18	3	3	244	164	76
16	16	6	1	1	5	6	4	5	1	1	1	244	53	189
100	35	58	81	19	61	105	30	74	5	5	5	433	227	179
2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	31	9	22	1,795	960	771
10	4	4	72	34	38	27	10	16	2	2	2	169	104	56
10	10	10	2	2	2	3	2	2	5	1	4	315	111	196
405	573	2	89	109	.....	815	721	5	558	548	8	8,394	7,719	432
6	6	.....	5	5	.....	5	5	.....	3	3	.....	43	34	9
11,233	11,237	183	21,620	19,386	156	13,827	13,205	310	1,096	1,016	62	57,100	52,154	2,540
11	13	.....	169	134	33	330	297	16	155	154	.....	809	725	62
10	12	.....	168	133	33	295	277	3	16	16	.....	483	429	36
1	1	.....	1	1	.....	7	5	.....	138	137	.....	259	250	5
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	15	13	1	1	.....	67	46	21
1	1	.....	4	2	2	2	.....	2	14	1	13	145	31	103
13	10	7	211	54	157	241	27	214	371	17	355	2,151	359	1,766
10	5	5	172	19	153	226	12	214	60	2	57	1,105	115	974
1	1	.....	36	35	1	5	5	.....	9	2	7	101	78	23
2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	9	9	.....	300	11	289	916	155	753
.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	29	11	16
15,515	5,842	9,695	6,033	2,141	3,889	10,333	3,963	6,271	27,816	12,359	15,384	149,389	41,452	107,562
265	17	246	266	103	162	253	202	3	85	63	2	1,360	636	659
11,935	2,784	9,106	5,413	1,915	3,497	7,778	3,091	4,670	21,676	11,276	10,337	113,024	31,135	86,667
3,315	3,041	343	354	123	230	2,302	670	1,598	6,055	1,020	5,045	30,005	9,681	20,236
11,077	4,786	6,127	10,228	5,037	4,059	6,297	3,470	2,581	7,346	2,263	5,070	103,218	43,405	62,270
396	70	326	159	43	116	43	6	37	763	33	730	4,802	1,443	3,334
512	440	100	252	186	49	328	281	30	244	178	66	4,924	3,540	983
184	54	131	547	427	110	134	33	99	312	77	235	3,626	1,390	2,084
207	39	171	267	26	241	151	20	131	73	20	53	2,558	619	1,848
1,131	35	764	1,456	64	1,385	965	70	896	1,510	63	1,444	18,493	1,543	16,232
7,688	3,267	4,631	5,125	2,696	2,151	3,351	1,882	1,385	4,433	1,881	2,542	66,915	31,158	27,775
959	881	4	2,422	1,595	7	1,325	1,178	3	11	11	.....	4,900	3,772	14
506	64	440	628	56	569	269	68	197	328	85	241	7,373	2,097	4,862
295	51	242	558	47	508	204	55	147	281	71	208	5,750	1,502	4,157
211	13	198	70	9	61	65	13	50	47	14	33	1,623	595	705
50	12	37	15	3	12	38	12	26	20	4	16	570	142	413
39,422	32,708	16,918	39,454	27,053	9,200	32,499	22,012	9,786	37,997	16,586	21,297	340,718	152,691	173,655
28,907	17,890	11,406	30,898	22,164	6,674	27,330	18,542	8,338	32,926	14,221	18,602	257,118	111,485	141,796
10,515	4,818	5,512	8,556	4,889	2,526	5,169	3,470	1,448	5,071	2,365	2,695	83,600	41,106	31,839

VII. TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT

Under the Technical Education Act, passed by the Parliament of Canada in 1919, the sum of ten million dollars was set apart for expenditure by the provinces on the development of technical education during the ten years ending March 31, 1929. As has been pointed out in previous annual reports, eight of the provinces were unable to earn their entire allotments during this period and, in order to give those provinces a further opportunity to earn the balance of their appropriations under the provisions of the statute, the Act was extended at the 1929 session of parliament for a term of five years.

Ontario is the only province which had earned and received its entire appropriation prior to March 31, 1929, but since that date four other provinces, namely, British Columbia, Alberta, Quebec and New Brunswick, have expended the remainder of their allotments. Under the provisions of the legislation passed in 1929 all other provinces have until March 31, 1934, to earn the balance of the funds to which they are entitled.

As the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick had received their total grants prior to the commencement of the year under review, it would not be necessary, under the terms of the Technical Education Act of 1919, and amendments thereto, for them to submit to the Department of Labour a report covering their vocational education activities for the year 1932-33, but as it has been thought advisable to maintain a complete and continuous record of the progress and development of vocational education in Canada since the enactment of the federal legislation of 1919, these provinces have agreed to submit such a report for the period under review. This report will, therefore, include a statement covering the work accomplished in each province during the year 1932-33.

STATISTICS

The money available and the amounts earned by the four provinces entitled to federal grants under the provisions of the Technical Education Act of 1919, and amendments thereto, for work performed during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1933, are shown in table 1. The nature and extent of the work being carried on in those provinces are indicated in table 11.

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS

The extent of the work in each province and the trend of developments during the year under review are indicated by the following summaries of the annual reports submitted by the several provinces.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The work in the province of Prince Edward Island was practically the same as for the previous year, but the enrolment in vocational classes increased from 1,171 to 1,280. During the year under review the following courses were conducted.

1. Short term courses in home economics, including cooking, millinery, dressmaking, home nursing, household administration, accounts and English reading.
2. Special courses in wood-working and drawing.

3. Special courses for cheese and butter-makers, visits of instructor to factories for inspection, supervision and demonstration.

4. Commercial course of two years to students having completed two years of high school work.

5. Special courses through schools relating to agricultural conditions.

NOVA SCOTIA

The Director of Technical Education for the province of Nova Scotia reports that, while no new developments were undertaken, all services which had been established in former years have been maintained. In general there was a somewhat smaller registration than in 1931-32, but not as much as might be expected in view of the continued slackness in employment. The registration in the continuation classes of the evening technical and coal mining schools showed a slight decrease from the previous year and stood at 2,322, as compared with 2,573 in 1931-32. This is due to the fact that one town discontinued classes of this nature temporarily, and to the persistent condition of unemployment.

The correspondence-study division experienced a comparatively sharp recession in the enrolment of new students. This is easily explained by the fact that, while a modest scale of tuition fees is in force in this branch of instruction, young people who normally would seek this form of education have been severely restricted in expenditure for more than the necessities of life. The enrolment of new students this year was only 276, as compared with 587 in the previous year. The work in this division has been moving in a most satisfactory manner because the students have a generous amount of spare time in which to pursue their courses. The homemaking instruction conducted by the provincial department of agriculture has been maintained at a high level of interest because of the greater difficulties of housekeeping in these troubled times.

The total enrolment in day classes was 271 and in evening classes 2,322.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The statistical figures submitted by the province of New Brunswick show a decrease in both day and evening class attendance, the registration being 1,461 and 647 respectively, a falling-off of 74 in day classes and 991 in evening classes. Enrolments showed a decrease in the junior high school group, but increases in high school departments. Industrial and technical classes had large enrolments. In the Saint John Vocational School the special courses in industrial subjects for high school graduates were as large as could be accommodated. Special courses in commercial subjects were organized in many schools to meet the demand from high school graduates.

Due to lack of funds the usual summer school for teachers was discontinued.

QUEBEC

No marked changes in the field of vocational education in the province of Quebec are to be recorded for the present year. There was an increase in the number of students registered in day classes, but a marked decrease in evening class enrolment. The only new feature of activities was the organization of groups of lectures in electricity and industrial physics especially designed for unemployed young persons. These were tried in Montreal and their success has been satisfactory. Nearly seven hundred individuals registered and, although most of the lectures were given during intense summer heat, the attendance did not fall below 40 per cent. Over one hundred and fifty students submitted

themselves to a final examination for which free scholarships to evening classes were given in prizes. The particular features of these lectures were that each one was treated as a separate unit, so that a student would not suffer to any extent by missing some of them.

The Director of Technical Education for Quebec in his report states that the "most popular courses, or at least those which attract public attention to a higher degree than others, are the printing department and the furniture-making department of the Montreal Technical school. The printing department is still editing our monthly magazine 'Technique', which is now in its eighth year, and is more interesting than ever. Its typography is a credit to those in charge of the printing department. We are promoting the use of Canadian woods in the manufacture of furniture through our furniture-making department, and the result we can obtain is always a source of satisfaction and pride to us and the public generally."

ONTARIO

The work carried on in the province of Ontario has not differed materially from that of the previous year. The most noteworthy development has probably been the marked increase in day class attendance, the registration having increased from 32,695 to 36,328. In the evening class enrolments, however, the registration showed a recession from 47,440 to 45,338.

In reviewing the activities of the past year the Director of Vocational Education for the province of Ontario makes the following remarks—

"Perhaps the outstanding feature has been the marked increase in day school enrolment and the improvement in the character of instruction in vocational subjects. Interspersed through the inspectors' reports for the year have been comments on the praiseworthy efforts shown by the teachers to raise the standard of instruction in all departments. Undoubted improvement has been effected despite the increased enrolment and the larger classes thereby entailed.

"There has been no change in the direction, organization or management of vocational schools in Ontario since the last annual report. Financial conditions obliged the Government to reduce the maintenance grants last year to the extent of twenty per cent, but grants on capital expenditures have been maintained unimpaired.

"The instruction of first- and second-year apprentices continues under the plan inaugurated two years ago. During the past winter 94 young men were enrolled in the eight weeks' apprenticeship course provided in the Hamilton Technical Schools. At present there are 756 boys registered under the Apprenticeship Act, and no effort is being spared to provide courses of study which will be of permanent value to them in the respective trades.

"A suggested course of training in vocational schools to meet entrance requirements to training schools for nurses has been approved and issued in pamphlet form by the Department of Education (Bulletin No. 4). This course was developed by a special committee appointed by the Government in order to provide against possible discrimination against vocational students in favour of academically trained pupils for entrance to the nursing profession. The provincial Health Department, the University of Toronto, the Registered Nurses' Association, school principals and the Department of Education were represented on the committee, and its recommendations have been universally endorsed and accepted as the equivalent or even an advance on the academic standing previously required.

"Confronted with the objection of superintendents of nursing schools that the girls from vocational schools did not possess the same educational status as those from the matriculation group, the committee concentrated on discovering a remedy, and it is gratifying to find its labours have met with unqualified approval by all interested parties and that the seeming stigma attaching to the vocational student has been removed."

MANITOBA

The province of Manitoba reports a falling-off in enrolments in both day and evening classes, the total day enrolments being 3,141, as compared with 3,371 last year, and the registration in all evening classes being 2,013, as compared with 2,415 in the previous year.

Interest in correspondence courses has been maintained and many reports have been received of students in these courses having secured jobs or promotions because of greater efficiency due mainly to the wider knowledge and experience gained through their home study work.

According to the report of the provincial Director of Technical Education, the most important development during the year was the decision of the Winnipeg School Board to drop industrial arts work in grade VI and in its place to organize from 17 to 20 classes composed of pupils who were meeting with an indifferent degree of success in their regular school work. It is believed that, by giving increased emphasis to the more practical subjects, these pupils will take a keener interest in the academic subjects which will be retained in their course, as these will relate more closely to the shop work. It is felt by those sponsoring the idea that, by placing these motor-minded pupils in special classes suited to their aptitude and liking, the regular students will be able to make greater progress. Approximately 90 per cent of the members of these classes will be boys.

SASKATCHEWAN

Progress in Saskatchewan during the past year was very satisfactory. There was a decided advance in the attendance of students in the day classes, the registration being 3,138, as compared with 2,290 for the previous year, but the attendance in evening classes diminished from 3,357 to 1,659. Commercial classes predominate throughout the province, the enrolments having reached record proportions. The value of these courses is well recognized by the public, and the general calibre of the students measures up quite well to that of the students in the academic schools. The instructors of industrial classes are each year adapting their courses more fully to the needs of the pupils, organizing the material more definitely into teaching units and elaborating the interpretation of the courses in both shop and classroom aspects.

During the year there has been some demand for the inclusion of agriculture as a technical school course but so far recognition has not been given.

Some progress has been made during the year in co-ordinating the technical courses with the requirements for entrance to engineering schools and other institutions of higher learning. Formal recognition is now given to the commercial course so that graduates in the three-year course may now enter the School of Accounting in the University of Saskatchewan with a deficiency in a science subject, which deficiency, however, must promptly be made up upon the students' entry into the School of Accounting. University recognition of the commercial and technical courses will doubtless do much to encourage ambitious and capable students, in increasing numbers, to follow these courses.

For financial reasons, improvements in equipment have not been extensive this year. In most branches, however, the schools in Saskatoon and Regina now have a fair working equipment, while that in Moose Jaw is being gradually extended.

ALBERTA

All branches of secondary vocational education throughout the province of Alberta were well maintained, but a lack of funds prevented expansion of these services and any new developments. The enrolments in day classes taxed to capacity the available accommodation. There was an attendance in day classes of 3,774, as compared with 3,272 for the previous year, and the evening class registration increased from 1,290 to 1,770.

The provincial Director of Technical Education reports that in Calgary and Edmonton the commercial schools have had exceptionally heavy enrolments. In

the former city the accommodation was inadequate to meet the demands and many students were refused admission. The school will be housed in more commodious quarters for the coming year. In Edmonton the second school was put on a double shift, one class beginning work at 8.30 and finishing at 12.30, when the second division comes on at 1 o'clock and remains until 5.00. In the Separate school in Edmonton an additional room was provided. New classes were organized in Turner Valley.

The technical schools in Edmonton and Calgary have had particularly good years. The accommodation in both these schools has been taxed to capacity and in both cities the schools have materially increased their prestige in the educational system. In Lethbridge, even with times as they are, the Board has given serious consideration to the problem of starting work in association with their high school.

The Technical Institute has had a prosperous year. The attendance in the day classes has been such as to create a record in service rendered, exceeding that of the previous best year in 1929 by 7.5 per cent. This has been notwithstanding the fact that the staff has been almost cut in two and several departments have been eliminated.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The province of British Columbia continued its efforts in the field of vocational education along lines similar to those undertaken in previous years. The total enrolments in day classes increased from 9,713 to 11,613, but the attendance at evening classes dropped from 6,269 to 4,600.

The Vancouver Technical School offers four courses, namely:—

- I. Four years' course for matriculation to University.
- II. General technical course of four years for technical school graduation diploma.
- III. Vocational courses of two years.
- IV. Special courses for students taking advanced technical instruction.

Apprenticeship classes embrace those sponsored by the Apprenticeship Council of Vancouver, a body of employers who are determined that young workers will obtain an opportunity to become efficient craftsmen.

Correspondence classes are given in coal-mining and surveying, mechanical drawing, draughting for building construction and draughting for machine construction. The work in coal-mining is for the purpose of preparing men for the examinations conducted by the Department of Mines.

TABLE I.—MONEY AVAILABLE AND MONEY PAID TO THE PROVINCES UNDER THE TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1933.

Province	Amount available	Amount paid to provinces
Saskatchewan.....	266,164 26	75,567 61
Manitoba.....	420,688 88	46,169 12
Nova Scotia.....	219,173 33	50,628 81
Prince Edward Island.....	41,715 54	29,370 71
Totals.....	\$947,742 01	\$201,736 25

TABLE 2.—VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS—SCHOOL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1933

Province	Number of Municipalities Conducting Classes		Number of Teachers				Number of Pupils				Teachers-in-training		
	Day	Evening	Day	Evening	Corre- spondence Department	Total	Day	Evening	Corre- spondence Depart- ment	Total	Schools	Teachers	Pupils (teachers in training)
Saskatchewan.....	3	3	86	67	.....	153	3,138	1,659	.....	4,797	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	6	4	176	95	.....	271	3,141	2,002	.....	5,143	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	1	22	15	135	26	176	271	2,322	995	3,588	1	2	26
Prince Edward Island.....	1	.....	30	.....	.....	30	1,280	.....	.....	1,280	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	11	29	307	297	26	630	7,830	5,983	995	14,808	1	2	26

Above table includes figures only for provinces which are still receiving grants under the provisions of the Technical Education Act of 1919, and amendments thereto.

VIII. COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

The present chapter covers proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1933, and is the tenth annual report under this Act.

The Combines Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1927, chapter 26, was enacted in 1923 and provides for the investigation of combinations in business and industry alleged to have operated against the public interest. The formation or operation of a combine as defined by the Act is made an indictable offence. The statute provides for inquiry by the registrar on application by any six British subjects resident in Canada or on the initiative of the Minister of Labour or the registrar. If preliminary inquiry discloses sufficient evidence to justify further investigation, such further investigation may be conducted by the registrar or by a commissioner specially appointed by the Governor in Council. Full authority is given to the registrar and to commissioners to examine witnesses on oath and to require the production of books and other records. Prosecution of combines may be instituted by the Attorney General of a province or by the Solicitor General of Canada.

A review of the principal investigations and prosecutions under the Act during the past fiscal year follows. The investigations made during the year were conducted by the registrar; no commissioners were appointed and no reports were published.

CANADIAN BASKET POOL

An investigation into an alleged combine of manufacturers of baskets and other wood veneer containers for fruits, vegetables and meats was commenced by the registrar in November, 1931, following complaints made to the Dominion Government. It was charged that uniform and enhanced prices had been put into effect by the basket manufacturers in Ontario, comprising some twelve firms located in the Niagara peninsula and elsewhere throughout Western Ontario. The report of the registrar, submitted in March, 1932, stated that in his opinion the Canadian Basket Pool and related organizations of Ontario basket manufacturers constituted a combine within the meaning of the Combines Investigation Act.

After an examination of the case by the Department of the Attorney-General for Ontario, Mr. G. W. Ballard, K.C., Crown Attorney of the County of Wentworth, was instructed to proceed with prosecutions against members of the Basket Pool. Pleas of guilty were entered at Hamilton before Mr. Justice Logie on January 26 by fifteen principal representatives of the fruit basket industry, charged with offences under the Combines Investigation Act and section 498 of the Criminal Code. A fine of \$100 was imposed on each. The fifteen persons sentenced were members of the following ten firms:

The Oakville Basket Company, Limited, Oakville.
Merritt Brothers, Grimsby.
Canada Wood Products Company, St. Thomas.
Glover Basket Company, Limited, Burlington.
H. H. Farrell and Sons, Limited, Grimsby.
The Forest Basket Company, Limited, Forest.
A. Hewson and Son, Grimsby.
Beamsville Basket and Veneer Company, Limited, Beamsville.
The Minesing Basket Company, Minesing.
Gull River Lumber Company, Limited, Lindsay.

Each of the accused was indicted under nine counts, five of which were laid under the Combines Investigation Act and four under the Criminal Code, section 498. The charges in the indictment related to the fixing of common prices, the enhancing of prices and the lessening of competition. The price agreements of members of the combine were enforced mainly by a sales quota plan operated by the Canadian Basket Pool. The case, which was expected to involve a lengthy trial, ended suddenly without trial when the fifteen accused appeared before Mr. Justice Logie at the Assizes at Hamilton on January 26, and pleaded guilty to three counts under the Act and two counts under the Criminal Code. The remaining charges were dropped by the Crown. The five counts admitted by the accused members dealt with combining to fix common prices, to enhance prices and to prevent or lessen competition unreasonably and against the public interest.

The twelve firms which were members of the Canadian Basket Pool sold over 95 per cent of the fruit and vegetable baskets produced in Ontario, with practically no competition from outside the province. Total sales coming under the regulation of the pool amounted to approximately one million dollars a year. The Basket Pool commenced to operate in 1930 and discontinued in 1932 pending the outcome of the investigation under the Combines Investigation Act and the subsequent prosecution.

BRITISH ANTHRACITE COAL

An extensive investigation into an alleged combine of firms engaged in the importation and distribution of British anthracite coal in Canada was made during the winter of 1932-33. Numerous and widespread complaints had been made concerning prices of British anthracite, based on the view that the spread between the selling price at the mines in Wales and Scotland and the retail price to consumers in Canada was unreasonably large and indicated the existence of a combine or monopoly. Following references in the Senate in October to the situation regarding this fuel, an investigation for the purpose of determining whether a combine existed was commenced at the end of November, 1932, by the registrar on the instruction of the Minister of Labour. Gregor Barclay, K.C., of Montreal, was appointed by the Minister of Justice to act as counsel in the case.

In the course of the inquiry approximately seventy witnesses were examined at the cities of Montreal, Toronto, Quebec and Ottawa, the chief centres of distribution of this fuel. The hearings concluded on March 30, after occupying forty-four days. The witnesses examined included a wide representation of importers, wholesalers and retailers of British anthracite coal and also Canadian distributors of United States anthracite and representatives of the principal British companies exporting coal to Canada. Retail fuel distributors at selected points in Ontario and Quebec were called upon to furnish written statements concerning their trade in anthracite coal. The books and other financial records of the principal Canadian importers of British anthracite were examined for the purposes of the inquiry by Messrs. Arthur A. Crawley and Company, chartered accountants.

The greater part of Canada's imports of British anthracite is handled by four companies located at Montreal: the Canadian Import Company, Limited; the F. P. Weaver Coal Company, Limited; Hartt and Adair Coal Company, Limited; and the Scotch Anthracite Coal Company, Limited. A large increase in total imports of British anthracite into Canada in the year ended March 31, 1933, most of it shipped to Montreal, brought the total tonnage received from Great Britain to an amount almost equal to Canada's total imports of anthracite from the United States. During the fiscal year imports of anthracite coal into Canada (exclusive of anthracite screenings or dust) amounted to 3,053,812 short

tons, of which Great Britain supplied 47·6 per cent, or 1,451,614 tons; the United States 50·7 per cent, or 1,549,309 tons; and other countries 1·7 per cent, or 52,889 tons.

The report of the investigation was made by the registrar to the Minister of Labour on April 21. It was not made public and the report and evidence were referred to the Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec.

ONTARIO TOBACCO

An inquiry into an alleged combine of buyers of Ontario-grown tobacco was commenced in November, 1932. An application for the investigation was submitted in November by residents of Tillsonburg, Ont., the claim being made that a combine existed among companies buying raw leaf tobacco from growers in the counties of Norfolk, Oxford and Elgin, with the result that competitive bidding among buyers had been prevented and prices to tobacco growers had been unreasonably low.

Hon. Donald Sutherland of Ingersoll, Ont., was appointed to act for the registrar in conducting a preliminary investigation into the alleged combine. The bulk of the flue-cured tobacco crop of Ontario is grown in the district from which the application for investigation was received and the inquiry was confined for the most part to that type of tobacco.

Total Canadian production of bright flue-cured tobacco was 24,600,000 pounds in 1931 and was estimated at 27,000,000 for 1932. Of this amount 5,387,000 pounds was exported to Great Britain and Ireland in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1932, and 11,416,000 in the year ended March 31, 1933. The Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada is the largest buyer of leaf tobacco in Canada and for a number of years has bought over half of the flue-cured crop.

The inquiry into the alleged combine of buyers in Ontario was completed in March, when a report was made to the Minister of Labour that, while the growers were found to be at a serious disadvantage in bargaining with the buyers, no contravention of the Combines Investigation Act had been found. As in other preliminary inquiries, no evidence was taken in public and the report of the investigation was not published.

WESTERN COAL

In November, 1932, a preliminary inquiry into an alleged combine of Winnipeg coal dealers and other coal producers and distributors in Western Canada was commenced upon receipt of a formal application for investigation. The applicants contended that a combine had maintained prices and had limited production and lessened competition to the detriment of the public.

Information which was secured in sworn statements from the parties represented to be members of the alleged combine, together with other data obtained by correspondence and otherwise, was submitted in a report to the Minister in February, 1932. The report stated that no evidence had been found of a combine within the meaning of the Act.

OTHER COMPLAINTS AND PROCEEDINGS

Appeal by the members of the Electrical Estimators Association, a combine of Toronto electrical contractors, against their conviction by Mr. Justice Raney in January, 1932, after an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act,

was dismissed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario in October, 1932. The convictions and sentences confirmed by the action of the Appellate Court involved fifteen firms and fines totalling \$26,200.

Application for investigation of an alleged combine of manufacturers of radio vacuum tubes was made in the fiscal year 1930-31. The greater part of the investigation was carried on in 1931 with the assistance of Prof. K. W. Taylor, of McMaster University. It was alleged by the applicants that with respect to this product the manufacturers in Canada had combined to fix common wholesale and retail prices, that prices had been fixed at unreasonably high levels and that competition had otherwise been lessened to the detriment of the public. Evidence in the case was obtained without public hearings and the registrar's report was submitted by the Minister of Labour in June, 1932, to the Hon. W. H. Price, Attorney-General for Ontario. In October the Attorney-General placed the case in the hands of the Crown Attorney of the County of York, Eric N. Armour, K.C. (now Mr. Justice Armour). It was decided subsequently by the Attorney-General, on the advice of the Crown Attorney, that no prosecution should be instituted. Prices of radio tubes throughout Canada were reduced greatly in the period following the investigation.

Other preliminary investigations made on receipt of formal applications included an inquiry relating to wholesale gasoline distributors in a city in Western Canada and an inquiry into operations of retail coal and coke dealers in an Ontario centre. No contravention of the Combines Act was found in either instance. In the former case the inquiry was limited to the charge that manufacturers had combined to refuse to sell to a retail distributor. In connection with the gasoline industry it may be noted that an investigation into prices of gasoline throughout Canada to determine whether prices to consumers were excessive was conducted in the spring of 1932 by the House of Commons Committee on Banking and Finance. The finding of a majority of the committee was that the prices which prevailed were not unreasonably high. An application made to the department for investigation of an alleged combine of milk distributors in a large city in Ontario was not considered to present evidence of combination against the public interest which would justify a separate inquiry similar to that being made at the time by the House of Commons Committee on Agriculture. In another case investigated during the year it was alleged that a large manufacturer of a fuel product in the province of Quebec was selling at prices below cost for the purpose of putting competitors out of business and securing a monopoly of distribution in the area affected. A preliminary inquiry indicated that the claims of the complainants were not justified.

A number of other complaints were received and inquiries made regarding practices in manufacturing and distributive trades similar to those outlined in previous annual reports, including questions of price agreements among manufacturers or distributors, exclusive dealing arrangements, resale price maintenance, the withholding of supplies for various reasons, and other commercial practices alleged to be in violation of the Act. In the administration of the Act the policy has been continued of examining each case with the purpose of determining whether by means of combination the regulative effects of competition have been lessened or prevented to the detriment of the public. This broad principle as expressed in the Combines Investigation Act has been applied, it is believed, with due regard to the interpretations of the law by the Courts and to the particular circumstances of each case, as well as to the apparent effects upon the various sections of the public most directly or seriously affected. In some instances adjustments in the public interest have been secured without recourse to publicity or prosecution; in many others the mere existence of the statute and its provision of facilities for investigation have had a deterrent effect which has served to safeguard the public interest.

IX. OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT

The Old Age Pensions Act, R.S.C. 1927, chap. 156, as amended by chap. 42 of the Statutes of Canada, 1931, provides for a Dominion-Provincial system of non-contributory old age pensions in provinces where old age pensions legislation has been enacted and given effect to for this purpose, and the present chapter is the seventh annual report on old age pensions administration in Canada, being for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933.

Under the terms of the Dominion statute old age pensions administration is vested in a provincial pension authority established by each province, while the Department of Labour administers the statute for the Northwest Territories. The statute provides for payment by the Dominion Government to each province of an amount equal to 75 per cent of provincial disbursements for old age pensions. Section 8 of the Old Age Pensions Act, which defines the qualifying provisions for pension entitlement, reads as follows:—

“ Provision shall be made for the payment of a pension to every person who, at the date of the proposed commencement of the pension

- (a) is a British subject, or, being a widow, who is not a British subject, was such before her marriage;
- (b) has attained the age of seventy years;
- (c) has resided in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date aforesaid;
- (d) has resided in the province in which the application for pension is made for the five years immediately preceding the said date;
- (e) is not an Indian as defined by the Indian Act;
- (f) is not in receipt of an income of as much as three hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$365) a year, and
- (g) has not made any voluntary assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension.”

The maximum amount of pension payable is \$240 per annum, subject to a reduction of the amount of pensioner's income in excess of \$125 yearly, and, in cases where a pensioner has during part of the twenty years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension resided in a province where the Act is not in force, the pension payable is reduced by the same proportion as the duration of the pensioner's residence in these provinces bears to twenty years.

No additional provinces became eligible during the year to participate under the old age pensions scheme, and old age pensions continued to be paid in the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan, and in the Northwest Territories.

The provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have all enacted concurrent legislation pursuant to the terms of the Dominion Act, the provincial statutes, however, to come into effect on proclamation. While proclamation has not yet been issued to bring the Act into force in any of the Maritime Provinces, it is anticipated that action will be taken by the province of Prince Edward Island to participate under the scheme at an early date.

The province of Quebec is alone among the provinces of Canada without suitable legislation to enter the Dominion old age pensions scheme. In the fifth

report of the Quebec Social Insurance Commission submitted in November, 1932, the commission's findings on the subject of old age insurance were rendered. The majority report, signed by four of the seven members, declared "in favour of a contributory and obligatory system of old age insurance" and recommended that "the province of Quebec should take the initiative in encouraging the other provinces to make a joint request to the federal Government with a view to promoting and establishing an obligatory and contributory system of old age insurance." A further excerpt from the majority report recommendations is as follows: "While heartily in favour, as a social measure, of the contributory and obligatory system of old age insurance... the Social Insurance Commission, in view of the disadvantageous situation in which our people are now found due to the fact that they contribute to the upkeep of a system from which they do not benefit, recommends that the province of Quebec should at the earliest possible opportunity, accept as a temporary and transitory measure the establishment here of the system of old age pensions now sanctioned by the federal law."

The bill providing for the province of Manitoba to avail itself of the increase in the Dominion moiety of from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of old age pensions expenditure, which was referred to in last year's report as ready for introduction in the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba at its 1932 session, was finally assented to on May 4, 1932, and the text of this amendment to the Manitoba Old Age Pensions Act is annexed hereto as Schedule "A".

Expenditure for old age pensions in Canada during the fiscal year 1932-33 totalled \$15,375,261.49, of which amount \$11,512,553.19 was contributed by the Dominion Government, there being a total of 71,705 persons in receipt of old age pensions in Canada as at March 31, 1933, compared with 67,006 pensioners on March 31, 1932, reflecting a net numerical increase during the year of 4,699 pensioners or a percentage increase of 7 per cent.

The comparative statement hereunder indicates the numerical and percentage increase of old age pensioners in the various provinces as at March 31, 1933, when compared with the corresponding day of the preceding fiscal year.

	Number of pensioners as at March 31, 1932	Number of pensioners as at March 31, 1933	Net numerical increase	Percentage increase
Alberta.....	4,382	5,244	862	19%
British Columbia.....	6,486	7,128	642	9%
Manitoba.....	7,190	8,280	1,090	15%
Ontario.....	41,300	42,853	1,553	3%
Saskatchewan.....	7,643	8,195	552	7%
Northwest Territories.....	5	5		
All provinces under Act.....	67,006	71,705	4,699	7%

Financial and statistical summaries of old age pensions in Canada as at March, 31, 1933, are as follows:—

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1933

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskat- chewan	Northwest Territories	Totals
	Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Act effective May 1, 1928	Order in C. effective Jan. 25, 1929	
Total number of pensioners as at March 31, 1933.	5,244	7,128	8,280	42,853	8,195	5	71,705
Average monthly pension.	\$18 91	\$18 93	\$18 88	\$18 18	\$16 94	\$20 00	
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during fiscal year 1932-33 (period April 1 1932-March 31, 1933).	\$ 1,104,392 54	\$ 1,570,339 76	\$ 1,816,169 93	\$ 9,127,024 55	\$ 1,755,857 30	\$ 1,477 41	\$15,375,261 49
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.	\$ 827,805 91	\$ 1,176,230 25	\$ 1,362,127 45	\$ 6,827,955 49	\$ 1,316,956 68	\$ 1,477 41	\$11,512,553 19
Total amount of pensions paid by Province since inception of Old Age Pensions Act to March 31, 1933.	\$ 2,958,376 73	\$ 6,262,567 61	\$ 6,375,943 41	\$27,420,600 49	\$ 5,982,375 11	\$ 5,140 96	\$49,005,004 31
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.	\$ 1,855,890 74	\$ 3,678,456 46	\$ 3,812,600 89	\$16,740,562 23	\$ 3,611,766 64	\$ 5,140 96	\$29,704,417 92

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1933

	Alberta		British Columbia		Manitoba		Ontario		Saskat- chewan		Northwest Territories		Total	
Total number of pensioners as at March 31, 1933.	5,244		7,128		8,280		42,853		8,195		5		71,705	
Percentage of pensioners to total population.	0.72%		1.03%		1.18%		1.24%		0.89%		0.05%			
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	1.93%		3.00%		2.57%		4.11%		1.91%		0.95%			
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.	37.09%		34.25%		45.97%		30.30%		46.48%		5.37%			
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
<i>Conjugal Condition—</i>														
Married.	1,594	804	1,871	906	2,658	1,479	10,542	5,599	2,748	1,473	2	—	19,415	10,261
Single.	362	79	1,064	228	395	158	2,699	2,743	390	81	—	—	4,910	3,289
Widowed.	965	1,323	1,003	1,713	1,217	2,264	6,624	14,326	1,307	2,061	2	1	11,118	21,688
Living apart.	95	22	238	105	78	31	191	129	93	42			695	329
	3,016	2,228	4,176	2,952	4,348	3,932	20,056	22,797	4,538	3,657	4	1	36,138	35,567
<i>Classification of British Subjects:</i>														
Birth.	3,579		6,288		5,651		41,299		4,971		5		61,793	
Naturalization.	1,553		705		2,487		1,097		3,164				9,006	
Marriage.	112		135		142		457		60				906	
	5,244		7,128		8,280		42,853		8,195		5		71,705	
<i>Number of pensioners with previous residence in other provinces during the 20 years immediately preceding the date of commencement of pension</i>														
Alberta.			667		76		105		144		2		994	
British Columbia.	177				97		69		86		1		430	
Manitoba.	125		367				177		489				1,158	
New Brunswick.	24		54		9		44		26				157	
Nova Scotia.	31		87		21		53		33				225	
Ontario.	350		390		283				572				1,595	
Prince Edward Island.	16		15		2		1		15				49	
Quebec.	89		69		56		458		93				765	
Saskatchewan.	253		501		370		193						1,317	
Northwest Territories.			1		17								18	
Yukon Territory.	4		31		2		1						38	
	1,069		2,182		933		1,101		1,453		3		6,746	

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF PENSIONERS

	Alberta	B. C.	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	N.W.T.	Total		Alberta	B. C.	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	N.W.T.	Total
Canada.....	2,173	2,892	3,510	31,180	3,423	5	43,183	Syria.....	1		3	8	2		14
England.....	897	2,197	1,234	6,353	985		11,716	Japan.....	13						13
Scotland.....	311	764	545	1,541	418		3,579	Jugo Slavia.....				1	12		13
United States.....	614	329	150	765	553		2,411	Greece.....	2	3		5			10
Ireland.....	147	301	242	1,559	139		2,388	Turkey.....		1		8	1		10
Austria.....	217	21	574	57	725		1,594	Luxembourg.....	3		1	1	4		9
Poland.....	186	17	696	128	360		1,387	British East Indies.....			1	6			7
Russia.....	95	9	255	186	390		935	Lithuania.....			2	5			7
Germany.....	99	71	69	389	198		826	New Zealand.....		4		3			7
Sweden.....	119	121	121	77	198		636	British Guiana.....	1	1	1	2			5
Iceland.....	13	17	488	4	76		598	China.....	2	3					5
Norway.....	156	85	50	28	274		593	Gibraltar.....	1	1		2			4
Roumania.....	34	3	42	29	107		215	Malta.....				2	2		4
France.....	17	22	72	45	45		201	Isle of St. Helena.....			1	2			3
Hungary.....	11	2	16	8	157		194	Bulgaria.....	2						2
Italy.....	8	51	8	119	5		191	Chile.....		2					2
Wales.....	26	14	18	75	23		156	Latvia.....			2				2
Newfoundland.....	4	39	2	104	3		152	Persia.....					2		2
Denmark.....	30	25	19	18	23		115	Algeria.....			1				1
Belgium.....	9	21	56	7	19		112	Arabia.....				1			1
Finland.....	22	26	5	33	12		98	Iraq.....				1			1
Czecho Slo'kia.....	13	8	8	7	16		52	Bahamas.....		1					1
Holland.....	10	12	13	4	7		46	Hawaiian Islds.....		1					1
Switzerland.....	11	7	6	11	10		45	Labrador.....				1			1
ChannellIslands.....	2	7	3	24			36	Peru.....		1					1
Australia.....	5	10	3	13	1		32	South Sea Islds.....		1					1
British West Indies.....	1	5	4	21	1		32	Spain.....			1				1
India.....	1	7	6	8	1		23		5,244	7,128	8,280	42,853	8,195	5	71,705
Isle of Man.....	1	7	1	4	3		16								
South Africa.....		5	2	8			15								

APPENDIX A

MANITOBA

Chapter 33

An Act to amend "The Old Age Pensions Act".

(Assented to May 4, 1932)

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:

1. Section 5 of "The Old Age Pensions Act", being chapter 44 of the statutes of Manitoba, 1928, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

"(4) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to enter into any agreement with the Governor General in Council for the payment by the Dominion of an increased proportion of the amount payable for old age pensions, and in case such an agreement be made and the proportion of the sum to be paid for old age pensions by the Dominion be increased and the amount thereof payable by the province accordingly decreased, the levies to be made under this Act upon the respective municipalities and school districts in unorganized territory shall be correspondingly reduced."

2. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to and shall be deemed to have been in force and effect from the 1st day of April, 1932.

X. UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF MEASURES

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACT, 1930

The Annual Reports of the Department of Labour for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1931, and March 31, 1932, outline the activities of the department under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, up to those dates.

The following statement shows disbursements made by the Dominion under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, at the date of this report, namely, March 31, 1933.

Provinces, etc.	Public Works		Direct Relief		Administration		Total	
	\$	cts.		cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	90,000	00	5,199	45			95,199	45
Nova Scotia.....	699,022	09	95,439	50			794,461	59
New Brunswick.....	499,990	37	3,699	50			503,689	87
Quebec.....	2,765,102	11	704,854	07			3,469,956	18
Ontario.....	3,850,000	00	842,650	50			4,692,650	50
Manitoba.....	871,704	79	761,366	27			1,633,071	06
Saskatchewan.....	964,407	86	454,189	92			1,418,597	78
Saskatchewan drought area.....	500,000	00					500,000	00
Alberta.....	899,261	88	387,760	08			1,287,021	96
British Columbia.....	1,090,076	52	286,827	09			1,376,903	61
Yukon.....	19,998	29					19,998	29
National Parks.....	36,996	37					36,996	37
Banking Nova Scotia Coal.....	41,718	22					41,718	22
Grade Crossing Fund.....	500,000	00					500,000	00
Canadian Pacific Railway Company.....	863,550	00					863,550	00
Canadian National Railways.....	882,412	35					882,412	35
Administration.....					43,061	97	43,061	97
Total Accounts paid.....	14,574,240	85	3,541,986	38	43,061	97	18,159,289	20
Lapsed March 31, 1931.....							1,157,037	65
Unused balance of appropriation for administration.....							56,938	03
Balance unexpended.....							626,735	12
							20,000,000	00

THE UNEMPLOYMENT AND FARM RELIEF ACT, 1931, AND THE UNEMPLOYMENT AND FARM RELIEF CONTINUANCE ACT, 1932

A complete statement of the activities of the Department of Labour under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, to March 31, 1932, is set forth in last year's Annual Report.

On April 4, 1932, an Act, cited as the Unemployment and Farm Relief Continuance Act, 1932, received Royal assent. This Act in effect extended all the provisions of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, to May 31, 1932, notwithstanding the expiration of the latter statute on March 31, 1932.

The following table shows the disbursements made by the Dominion under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and the Unemployment and Farm Relief Continuance Act, 1932, as at March 31, 1933.

	Saskatchewan Relief Commission	Public Works and Undertakings	Direct Relief	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.....		132,130 36	4,041 23	136,171 59
Nova Scotia.....		959,814 81	124,458 32	1,084,273 13
New Brunswick.....		720,692 33	48,149 51	768,841 84
Quebec.....		4,242,891 00	1,090,169 61	5,333,060 61
Ontario.....		8,319,077 63	2,500,063 49	10,819,141 12
Manitoba.....		2,594,754 73	760,198 94	3,354,953 67
Saskatchewan.....	5,288,085 05	2,534,175 88	285,301 80	8,107,562 73
Alberta.....		2,539,014 96	502,093 94	3,041,108 90
British Columbia.....		2,887,003 10	1,089,981 11	3,976,984 21
	5,288,085 05	24,929,554 80	6,404,457 95	36,622,097 80
Dept. of Public Works.....		1,724,074 67		1,724,074 67
Dept. of National Defence.....		70,936 20		70,936 20
Dept. of Interior.....		876,125 73		876,125 73
Dept. of Railways and Canals.....		1,772,725 74		1,772,725 74
Dept. of Justice.....		83,175 69		83,175 69
Dept. of Agriculture.....		6,999 79		6,999 79
National Battlefields Commission.....		24,809 05		24,809 05
Board of Railway Commissioners.....		500,000 00		500,000 00
Canadian Pacific Railway.....		203,196 98		203,196 98
Transportation of unemployed.....		45,065 90		45,065 90
Administration.....				85,203 51
	5,288,085 05	30,242,664 55	6,404,457 95	42,020,411 06

THE RELIEF ACT, 1932

At the third session of the Seventeenth Parliament, legislation was enacted cited as the Relief Act, 1932. This Act received Royal assent on May 13, 1932.

Clause 2 of the Act gave the Governor in Council power to:

- “(a) Enter into agreements with any of the Provinces respecting relief measures therein;
- “(b) Grant financial assistance to any Province by way of loan, advance, guarantee or otherwise;
- “(c) Take all such measures as in his discretion may be deemed necessary or advisable to protect the credit and financial position of the Dominion or any Province thereof;
- “(d) Loan or advance money to, or guarantee the payment of money by any public body, corporation or undertaking.”

Clause 3 of the Act clothed the Governor in Council with authority to:

- “(a) Provide for special relief, works and undertakings, in the National Parks of Canada, and for the continuance during such period as may be necessary and advisable of the relief measures heretofore undertaken and now being carried on at the cost of Canada in the drought stricken areas of Saskatchewan by the Saskatchewan Relief Commission;
- “(b) Assist in defraying the cost of the sale and distribution of the products of field, farm, forest, sea, river and mine;
- “(c) Take all such other measures as may be deemed necessary or advisable for carrying out the provisions of this Act.”

The administration of the Act was by Order in Council vested in the Minister of Labour.

Prior to the enacting of The Relief Act, 1932, the Dominion Government invited the premiers of the various provinces to come to Ottawa to confer on the subject of unemployment relief. During this conference, at which the

provinces were all represented, the view expressed by the provinces was that the situation did not permit of any further extension of programs of public works to relieve unemployment, and that it was desirable that the Dominion Government should contribute to the expenditures of the provinces and the municipalities in respect to direct relief, also continuing to contribute to the completion of certain works approved and commenced under the 1931 legislation.

Under the Relief Act, 1932, the Dominion continued to contribute to the expenditures of the provinces and municipalities for direct relief (food, fuel, clothing, shelter, or the equivalent thereof), the normal arrangement in the case of organized municipalities being $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent contribution from the Dominion Government with equal contributions from the province and the municipalities. In the case of municipalities unable to carry the financial burden of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent contribution, the municipal contribution was lessened on the recommendation of the province with the approval of the Dominion, the difference between the municipal contribution and the total expenditure being divided equally between the Dominion and the province. In the case of unorganized territory, the Dominion Government continued to pay 50 per cent of the provincial expenditures for direct relief.

In connection with the placing of families on the land, agreements were entered into with all the provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, providing for a Dominion non-recoverable expenditure of one-third of an amount not to exceed \$600 per family for the purpose of providing a measure of self-sustaining relief to families who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief, the remaining two-thirds of the expenditures to be contributed by the province and the municipality concerned as might be decided between the province and the municipality. The agreements provided that the Dominion contribution should be payable to the province progressively as expenditures were made by the province and municipalities and that the total expenditure on behalf of any one family during the first year should not exceed \$500 for all purposes inclusive of subsistence and establishment, a minimum amount of \$100 to be withheld to provide subsistence if necessary during the second year.

Reports received from the provinces in regard to the number of settlers approved under this plan are as follows: —

	Number of Settler Families	Number of Individuals
Nova Scotia.....	94	613
Quebec.....	523	3,262
Ontario.....	210	1,101
Manitoba.....	190	866
Saskatchewan.....	395	1,834
Alberta.....	51	249
	1,463	7,925

It should be observed that the above mentioned settlement represents only the beginning of the movement, as agreements with the provinces cover a period of two years and do not expire until March 31, 1934.

Representations having been made to the Government with respect to certain municipalities in Western Canada to the effect that they were unable to bear the cost of the relief of many thousands of transients who, it was represented, were neither residents of the municipalities nor of the province itself, the provincial authorities set up honorary commissions who undertook to administer relief to this class of needy persons under agreements which were entered into with the four western provinces in November, 1932. Each agreement provided that the province should establish, under the management of the commission, camps at various leading centres where single homeless persons

selected by the commission could be provided with food, fuel, clothing and shelter, and so far as possible employed on useful work. It was also agreed that, where suitable, the single homeless persons might be placed on farms or at the discretion of the commission cared for by any municipality or charitable organization. The agreements provided that the Dominion Government would pay 100 per cent of the cost of providing food, fuel, clothing and shelter to the persons referred to at a cost not to exceed 40 cents per diem, except in the case of persons placed on farms, who would receive \$5 per month, the province to bear any necessary costs of administration.

Arrangements were continued with the Canadian Passenger Association whereby a reduced fare was granted on railways from urban centres to relief camps established by provinces; and for the movement of unemployed farm help from urban centres to farms under arrangements made by provinces, municipalities, and farmers, whereby farm help would be given employment during the winter; and for the movement of unemployed to camps established in different centres for land clearing. The special rate arranged was 1½ cents per mile. Arrangements were made by which the Dominion Government and the province concerned each paid 50 per cent of the cost of such transportation. Upon termination of employment, providing that the worker remained ninety days or more, a return fare was arranged at the rate of 2 cents per mile payable by the worker.

The following table shows the disbursements made by the Dominion under The Relief Act, 1932, as at March 31, 1933:—

	Relief Settlement	Projects	Other Relief including Direct Relief	Total Dis- bursements
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>			13,111 91	18,440 15
Falconwood Hospital construction.....		5,328 24		
<i>Nova Scotia</i>	4,900 00		297,895 52	396,123 83
Repatriation of miners.....		7,957 41		
Provincial highways.....		32,000 00		
Trans-Canada Highways.....		50,327 29		
Excess cost of N.S. coal delivered to To- ronto.....		3,043 61		
<i>New Brunswick</i>			91,272 53	91,272 53
<i>Quebec</i>	1,151 30		1,939,277 29	1,940,428 59
<i>Ontario</i>			3,327,105 68	3,327,105 68
<i>Manitoba</i>	18,978 42		1,264,146 87	1,286,353 26
Roads.....		3,227 97		
<i>Saskatchewan</i>	19,589 83		177,433 60	4,816,342 72
Roads.....		6,525 55		
Saskatchewan Relief Commission.....			4,612,793 74	
<i>Alberta</i>			640,673 08	649,673 08
Roads.....		9,000 00		
<i>British Columbia</i>			1,793,774 78	2,070,215 72
Board camps.....		276,440 94		
<i>Department of Interior</i> —				
Relief camps in Parks.....		633,999 32		633,999 32
Yukon Relief.....			4,000 00	4,000 00
<i>Department of Public Works</i> —				
Dykes on Assiniboine River at Winnipeg to cost of which province contributed 10 per cent.....		6,904 43		6,904 43
<i>Department of National Defence</i> —				
For relief works on the intermediate landing fields of Trans-Canada Airway, and preservation of old citadel and fortification walls at historic sites.....		292,884 34		292,884 34
<i>Department of Agriculture</i> —				
Equipping two steamers for export of cattle.....		3,000 00		3,000 00
<i>Transportation of unemployed to farms and relief camps</i>				7,713 86
<i>Administration</i>				67,740 91
	44,619 55	1,330,639 10	14,161,485 00	15,612,198 42

Under authority of section 2 (b) of The Relief Act, 1932, the Dominion Government, in order that speedy and unhampered prosecution of the measures instituted to relieve distress and provide employment might be carried out, assisted certain of the provinces by way of loans or advances in financing of maturing obligations which the provinces were at the time unable to refinance.

The following statement as at March 31, 1933, supplied by the Department of Finance, shows the amounts loaned or advanced, the purpose for which loans or advances were made and the security taken therefor, and includes renewals of loans from previous years:—

THE RELIEF ACT, 1932

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

Purpose for which loans or advances were made	Security taken	Amount loaned or advanced
Loans to cover Dominion's share of the cost of approved public works against which credits apply as accounts received and become approved.	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills..	\$ 500,000 00
	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills..	300,000 00
		\$ 800,000 00
	Less credits applied.....	778,341 35
		\$ 21,658 65
Loans to be used to defray the share of the cost of approved public works payable by the province and/or to loan to municipalities moneys in order that their share may be paid.	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills..	\$ 500,000 00
	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills..	500,000 00
	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills..	300,000 00
	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills..	100,000 00
		1,400,000 00
Loans to meet obligations maturing in New York.	6 months 5½% Treasury Bills	1,944,130 16
		\$ 3,365,788 81
Loans to meet treasury bills held by the Dominion Government in respect of loans made in previous year.	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills..	2,983,918 94
		\$ 6,349,707 75

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Loans for interest on Dominion Government advances.	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills..	\$ 153,739 73
	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills..	\$45,000.00
	6 months 5½% Treasury Bills	207,385 61
	\$148,635.61	
	6 months 5½% Treasury Bills	\$13,750.00
	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills..	26,250 00
		\$ 387,375 34
Loans to be used to defray share of cost of approved public works payable by the province and/or to loan to municipalities moneys in order that their share may be paid.	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills..	646,962 04
Loan to provide funds for payment of direct relief in the province.	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills..	200,000 00
Loan to the province of Saskatchewan for the Saskatchewan Relief Commission for relief accounts against which may be credited any further contribution by Dominion in respect of cost of relief in "A" area.	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills..	2,000,000 00
	Less credits applied and to be applied (estimated)....	1,750,000 00
		250,000 00
		\$ 1,484,337 38
Loans to meet treasury bills held by the Dominion Government in respect of loans made in previous year.	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills..	10,934,341 46
		\$12,418,678 84

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Purpose for which loans or advances were made	Security taken	Amount loaned or advanced
Loans to cover Dominion's share of the cost of approved public works against which credits apply as accounts received and become approved.	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills..	\$ 500,000 00
	Less credits applied.....	482,218 57
		\$ 17,781 43
Loans to be used to defray the share of the cost of approved public works payable by the province and/or to loan to the municipalities moneys in order that their share may be paid.	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills..	500,000 00
	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills..	200,000 00
	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills..	500,000 00
		1,200,000 00
		\$ 1,217,781 43
Loans to meet treasury bills held by Dominion Government in respect of loans made in previous year.	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills..	4,142,000 00
		\$ 5,359,781 43

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Loans to be used to defray the share of cost of approved public works payable by the province and/or to loan to the municipalities moneys in order that their share may be paid, and other relief measures.	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills..	\$ 2,000,000 00
	Less credits applied.....	243,909 49
		\$ 1,756,090 51
Loans to provide funds for the payment of direct relief in the province.	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills..	150,000 00
Loans covering Dominion's share of direct relief against which credits apply as accounts received and become approved.	6 months 5½% Treasury Bills	250,000 00
	6 months 5½% Treasury Bills	250,000 00
		500,000 00
	Less credits applied.....	162,081 83
		337,918 17
Loan to meet obligations maturing in New York.	3 months 5½% Treasury Bills	1,732,500 00
	Less repayments.....	1,169,914 50
		562,585 50
		\$ 2,806,594 18
Loans to meet treasury bills held by the Dominion Government in respect of loans made in previous year.	1 year 5½% Treasury Bills..	2,484,164 00
		\$ 5,290,758 18

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, April 10, 1933.

In addition to the foregoing, advances have been made, pending receipt of accounts, to the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for the purpose of defraying the cost of commitments of the Dominion Government under agreements entered into with the aforesaid provinces for the relief of single homeless persons.

The following statement shows the amount of such advances made as at March 31, 1933, together with the amount of accounts received and approved, and the balances outstanding against further accounts in course of submission:—

	Total advances	Accounts approved	Balances to be accounted for
	\$	\$	\$
Manitoba	215,000 00	173,720 72	41,279 28
Saskatchewan	160,000 00	.....	160,000 00
Alberta	300,000 00	38,302 39	261,697 61
British Columbia	480,000 00	423,493 52	56,506 48
	1,155,000 00	635,516 63	519,483 37

Under authority of section 2 (b) and (c) of The Relief Act, 1932, certain guarantees were given by the Dominion Government as set forth in the following statement as at March 31, 1933, supplied by the Department of Finance:—

THE RELIEF ACT, 1932, GUARANTEES

NO. OF ORDER IN
COUNCIL AND DATE

PROVISIONS OF GUARANTEE

1930 Wheat Crop

P.C. 1576,
July 11, 1932.

Guaranteeing repayment of such further advances, and interest thereon, made by Canadian chartered banks to Canadian Co-Operative Wheat Producers Ltd. subsequent to April 30, 1932 (on which date the powers created by the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, expired), as may be required in order to secure the advantageous sale or disposition of the grains purchased or under the control of the said company.

1932 Wheat Crop

P.C. 2077, Sep-
tember 20, 1932.

Guaranteeing, subject to certain safeguarding provisions, repayment of advances, and interest thereon, made by Canadian chartered banks to marketing agencies in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in connection with the marketing of the 1932 crop.

The agencies and the limit of credit established for each was as follows: Manitoba Wheat Pool, with its subsidiary Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, \$1,395,000; Saskatchewan Co-Operative Wheat Producers, Limited, with its subsidiary, Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, \$15,000,000; Alberta Wheat Pool, with its subsidiary Alberta Pool Elevators, Limited, \$9,000,000.

P.C. 508, March
20, 1933.

Guaranteeing, in addition to advances covered by P.C. 2077 of September 20, 1932, repayment by each of the marketing agencies referred to of advances, and interest thereon, in respect of an additional payment of 5c. per bushel in respect of wheat delivered on the pool plan.

Province of Manitoba Savings Office

P.C. 318, February,
22, 1933.

By Order in Council P.C. 972, dated April 28, 1932, passed pursuant to the Unemployment and Farm Relief Continuance Act, 1932, the Government of Canada guaranteed the chartered banks doing business in Winnipeg from loss in respect of the assumption, by these banks, of all liabilities of the Province of Manitoba Savings Office. The banks received from the province of Manitoba as security for the assumption of such liabilities, \$12,442,400 One-Year 5½ per cent treasury bills maturing February 27, 1933. On the maturity of these bills the banks were willing to accept a renewal, less the sum of \$334,098 paid on principal account, provided the guarantee was continued. This the Governor in Council authorized under minute of February 22, 1933, P.C. 318.

Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company

P.C. 1577, July 11,
1932.

Guaranteeing repayment of advances amounting to \$15,539,000, and interest thereon, made by several Canadian chartered banks to the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Co., the said advances being secured by first mortgage bonds of the company of the aggregate amount of \$30,007,500.

P.C. 213, February
6, 1933.

Government of Newfoundland

P.C. 538, March
22, 1933.

Guaranteeing repayment of a loan of \$625,000, and interest thereon, made by certain Canadian chartered banks to the Government of Newfoundland.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, April 10, 1933.

SUMMARY OF LOANS OUTSTANDING AS AT MARCH 31, 1933

	Loans covering obligations maturing in New York	Loans for assistance to farmers, including purchase of seed grain	Loans for provincial purposes, including Public Works and Direct Relief	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Manitoba.....	3,133,315 85	380,000 00	4,448,972 25	7,962,288 10
Saskatchewan.....	3,934,341 46	5,840,000 00	8,734,337 38	18,508,678 84
Alberta.....	3,142,000 00	140,000 00	2,717,781 43	5,999,781 43
British Columbia.....	1,934,249 50	.....	3,856,508 68	5,790,758 18
	12,143,906 81	6,360,000 00	19,757,599 74	38,261,506 55

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, April 11, 1933.

Additional details concerning the administration of the Relief Act, 1932, will be found in the report of the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief dated March 31, 1933, which was tabled in Parliament on April 26, 1933.

XI. LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The Department of Labour is entrusted with important duties arising out of the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization, which was established at the conclusion of the Great War, under the authority of the treaties of peace, to promote, in association with the League of Nations, the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement. The International Labour Organization comprises: the International Labour Office in Geneva, which is the permanent secretariat; the International Labour Conference, which meets once a year, or oftener if required, usually at Geneva; and the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, which, in addition to being in control of the office, is charged with the preparation of the agenda of the sessions of the International Labour Conference.

This latter body, which has a membership of fifty-eight states, including all of the industrial countries of the world excepting the United States and Russia, may be considered the legislative body of the International Labour Organization. Since its inception in 1919, it has adopted at its successive sessions thirty-three draft conventions and forty-one recommendations, all of which have been communicated to the members states of the organization. These draft conventions and recommendations are not binding on the member states, but the latter are under obligation to bring them before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matters lie for the enactment of legislation or other action. Most of the proposals which have emanated from the conference to date have been found by the law officers of the Crown to deal with subjects which in Canada fall within provincial legislative jurisdiction, and they have accordingly been brought to the attention of the respective provincial Governments. The draft conventions and recommendations have also been brought before the federal Parliament.

Reference has been made in earlier issues of this Annual Report to the particular conventions and recommendations which have been ratified on behalf of Canada and to the attention which has been given also to the convention for the limitation of hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.

The work thus entrusted to it necessarily entails much correspondence on the part of the Department of Labour, not only with the International Labour Office, but also with other departments of the Dominion Government, with the provinces and with employers' and workers' organizations. The department has also to prepare replies to various questionnaires which are circulated on behalf of the International Labour Office. The performance of these duties requires a close study on the part of officers of the department of the various technical questions figuring on the different conference agenda and meetings of the Governing Body and also of the questionnaires received from the International Labour Office.

In order to secure closer touch with the work of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Organization, the Government of Canada made the appointment in 1924 of an advisory officer resident in Geneva, Switzerland.

Since the International Labour Organization forms part of the machinery of the League of Nations, its expenditures are met from the funds of the league. Canada's contribution to the League of Nations in 1932 amounted to \$220,013.94, of which sum \$59,407.24 was apportioned by the league to the work of the International Labour Conference and to its permanent bureau in Geneva, the International Labour Office.

SIXTEENTH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, 1932

The International Labour Conference held its Sixteenth Session from April 12 to 30, 1932, at Geneva. Of the fifty-eight countries which are members of the International Labour Organization, forty-nine sent delegates to this meeting, including Mexico, which became a member in the previous September. In addition, observers were sent to the conference by the non-member countries of Egypt and Turkey. (Turkey, however, joined the organization a few months later.) The total number of delegates in attendance at the conference was 336, including 84 government delegates, 32 employers' and 31 workers' delegates, with 188 advisers.

The Canadian delegation to the conference comprised the following:—

Government Delegates.—Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson, Ottawa, Ontario; and Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer accredited to the League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Technical Advisers to Government Delegates.—Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour, Quebec, P.Q.; Mr. Robert H. McGowan, Cobalt, Ont.; Mr. Pierre Beaulé, Quebec, P.Q.; and Mr. E. H. Cook, Winnipeg, Man.

Employers' Delegate.—Mr. Melville P. White, Canadian General Electric Co., Toronto, Ont.

Workers' Delegate.—Mr. Tom Moore, President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

Technical Adviser to Workers' Delegate.—Mr. Percy R. Bengough, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Vancouver, B.C.

The Honourable Senator G. D. Robertson, former Minister of Labour of Canada, was honoured by election as president of the conference.

The following draft conventions and recommendations were adopted by the conference:—

Draft conventions concerning: (1) protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships (partial revision of convention of 1929 on same subject); and (2) age for admission of children to non-industrial employment.

Recommendations concerning: (1) reciprocity as provided for in the convention, adopted in 1932, concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships; and (2) age for admission of children to non-industrial employment.

The conference drafted a questionnaire for submission to the member states on proposals to be considered at the next session of the conference concerning: (1) Abolition of Fee—Charging Employment Agencies; and (2) Invalidity, Old Age and Widows' and Orphans' Insurance.

A number of resolutions were also passed dealing with subjects which were referred to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office for attention, including proposals for the legal institution of a forty-hour week in all industrial countries with a view to the avoidance of unemployment, and a resolution directing attention to the desirability of safeguarding the interests of distant countries in the work of the International Labour Organization.

A list of the draft conventions and recommendations adopted at the successive annual sessions of the International Labour Conferences 1919-1931 appeared in the last Annual Report of this department.

TRIPARTITE PREPARATORY CONFERENCE ON THE REDUCTION OF WORKING HOURS AS A MEANS OF RELIEVING UNEMPLOYMENT

At the request of the Government of Italy, and with the concurrence of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, a Preparatory Conference was held in Geneva from January 10 to 25, 1933, for the study of the technical problems involved in the reduction of hours of work as a means of relieving unemployment. Each of the fifty-eight member countries of the International Labour Organization was invited to be represented at this gathering by three delegates: one to represent the government and the other two to be representatives of the employers and workers, chosen in agreement with the most representative organizations of employers and workers in the respective countries. Provision was made also for the appointment of technical advisers.

Thirty-five countries in all were represented at this conference. Egypt, although not a member of the International Labour Organization, was represented by an observer. The United States Government also, through its Consul in Geneva, followed closely the conference proceedings. The total number of delegates in attendance was 74, and the total number of advisers, 72.

The delegation from Canada was made up as follows:—

Government Representative.—Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Employers' Representative.—Mr. A. R. Goldie, Galt, Ontario (Chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers Association).

Workers' Representative.—Mr. R. J. Tallon, Montreal, Quebec, (Vice-President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and President of the Railway Shop Crafts Federation of Canada).

In a general discussion the conference indicated that the following three points were the main questions involved: (1) Is the reduction of hours of work capable of decreasing unemployment? (2) Is such a reduction necessarily contingent upon international agreement being reached? (3) Are there any special conditions which must be considered as indispensable to ensure that reduction in hours of work would be effective, and in particular is it necessary that the standard of life of the workers should be maintained?

The workers' group as a whole pressed for the adoption of a 40-hour week with earnings maintained at their present level. The employers were strongly opposed to the taking of such measures and preferred that such reduction of working hours as was possible should be carried out by volutary arrangement. Most of the government delegates who spoke felt that in view of the seriousness of the unemployment situation the International Labour Organization could not refuse to consider the proposal for a reduction of hours of work as a partial remedy for unemployment.

The conference had before it a report from the International Labour Office on the attention which was being given in various countries to the reduction of working hours as a means of combating unemployment. This report was used by the conference as the basis of its examination of the subject and a resolution was adopted, by 36 votes to 21, that a convention in favour of the reduction of working hours should be aimed at by the International Labour Conference. The question was accordingly inscribed by the Governing Body on the agenda of the Seventeenth Session of the International Labour Conference assembling in the month of June, 1933.

GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Five regular meetings of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office were held during the fiscal year 1932-33 as follows: 57th Session at

Geneva, April 6-9, 1932; 58th Session, at Geneva, April 25, 1932; 59th Session, at Geneva, July 1-2, 1932; 60th Session, at Madrid, October 24-28, 1932; and 61st Session, at Geneva, February 1-3, 1933.

In addition to the above-mentioned meetings, two special sessions were held during the year: one at Geneva on June 20, occasioned by the sudden death of the Director of the International Labour Office, Mr. Albert Thomas, and the other on September 21 and 22, also at Geneva, to consider the question of the reduction of hours of work as a means of combating unemployment.

Under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace eight of the government representatives on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office are entitled to be chosen from the member states which are of "chief industrial importance", and four by the government delegates to the conference. It was decided by the Council of the League of Nations in 1922 that the eight countries, members of the International Labour Organization, which are of "chief industrial importance" are as follows, in the alphabetical order of the names in the French language: Germany, Belgium, Canada, France, Great Britain, India, Italy and Japan. The Minister of Labour of Canada has been appointed as the Canadian Government representative on the Governing Body. Besides being included in the government group of the Governing Body, Canada is at present represented in the workers' group by Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Canada is also represented on a number of committees which have been established by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, a list of which, together with the Canadian representation thereon, appeared in the last Annual Report.

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Canada Labour Board

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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1934

1933/34



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REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1934

To the Hon. W. A. GORDON,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934.

It is gratifying to be able to give evidence of improvement in Canada's economic condition during the year under review. Official figures on unemployment among members of trade unions and the index numbers covering employment in general industry show that the number of unemployed persons throughout Canada diminished to quite an extent during the fiscal year starting with April 1, 1933. At March 31, 1933, according to trade unions reporting regularly to the Department of Labour, 25·1 per cent of their membership were unemployed. This percentage of unemployment had decreased to 19·5 per cent by March 31, 1934. From April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934, the employment index numbers compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicated an improvement from 76·0 points to 91·3 points, a net reported gain in the general level of employment throughout Canada of approximately 20 per cent. These index numbers are based upon the monthly reports of over 8,000 reporting firms, which added 149,000 persons to their working force during the period, indicating an estimated increase of something like 300,000 employed workers in the country as a whole.

Building permits issued by 61 cities during March, 1934, showed an increase of 23·6 per cent over the preceding month and an increase of 14·2 per cent as compared with March, 1933.

The recovery in prices, especially in farm products and raw materials, resulted in considerable improvement in trade, transportation and manufacturing. Railway traffic and earnings benefitted appreciably, resulting in increased employment.

The number of new contracts issued by the Annuities Branch for the fiscal year 1933-34 was 2,412. The largest number of contracts in any previous year was in 1930-31, when 1,772 new contracts were issued. The receipts for the year under review were \$7,071,439, or 66 per cent more than the largest previous amount, viz., \$4,272,418·87 in the year 1928-29. It is obvious from the foregoing figures that the value of a Canadian Government Annuity is now more greatly appreciated by the Canadian public than ever before.

The Technical Education Extension Act was enacted on March 28, 1934, the effect of this statute being to extend for a further term of five years the period within which the unexpended portion of the ten million dollars appropriated under the Technical Education Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 193, amended 1929, chapter 8) may remain available according to its apportionment for the purposes of the Act. The Relief Act, 1934, had been submitted to Parliament and received second reading when the fiscal year

closed. The purpose of the latter Act is to give the Dominion Government powers, somewhat similar to those granted under previous Relief Acts, to assist the provinces and municipalities in their relief efforts.

During the fiscal period the provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island became participants in the old age pensions scheme, thus increasing the number of provinces where the Act is in force from five to seven. Payment of pensions is now in effect in the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, and in the Northwest Territories. Old age pensions are not yet payable in New Brunswick or Quebec, but legislation enacted in 1930 by the province of New Brunswick provided for payment of pensions on a day to be fixed by proclamation. At the end of the fiscal year no proclamation had been issued to make the Act effective in New Brunswick.

Statements are included in the present report on the administration of the various statutes and ordinances coming within the purview of the Department of Labour, with the exception of the White Phosphorous Matches Act. There were no claims of alleged violations of this law during the year. A review also appears herein of the activities arising in connection with the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. DICKSON,

*Deputy Minister of Labour and Registrar of
Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.*

April 6, 1934.

I. LABOUR DEPARTMENT ACT

The Labour Department Act, R.S.C., 1927, chapter 111, under which the Department of Labour operates, provides that, with a view to the dissemination of accurate statistical and other information relating to conditions of labour, the department shall "collect, digest, and publish in suitable form statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, shall institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available, and issue at least once in every month a publication to be known as the *Labour Gazette*, which shall contain information regarding conditions of the labour market and kindred subjects, and shall be distributed or procurable in accordance with terms and conditions in that behalf prescribed by the minister."

In accordance with this provision, statistical and other information relating to labour conditions has been collected and analysed by the department since its establishment in 1900 and published in the *Labour Gazette*. In addition to the monthly publication of the *Labour Gazette*, which was one of the original functions of the department, a comprehensive annual report on Labour Organization in Canada is compiled and published by its Labour Intelligence Branch. The department also issues annually a report on Labour Legislation in Canada, containing the text of the labour laws enacted by the Parliament of Canada and by the provincial legislatures. A complete reference library on labour and kindred subjects is maintained by the department and serves as a centre for its research activities.

Statistical data regarding employment is collected and compiled by the Employment Service Branch in accordance with the provisions of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act—see chapter VI.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

The *Labour Gazette* was published monthly, in English and French, during the period covered by this report, the issues for 1933 forming the thirty-third yearly volume in the series.

The "statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour," which is published regularly in the *Labour Gazette* in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Department Act, includes statistics of wholesale and retail prices both in Canada and in other countries; of employment and unemployment in Canada and certain other countries; of wages and hours of labour; of strikes and lockouts; of unemployment relief; of fatal industrial accidents; of labour organization; of old age pensions, etc. It also includes outlines of industrial agreements and of Dominion Government contracts which are subject to the provisions for the payment of fair wages and for the observance of the eight-hour day. The publication contains the official record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and outlines from time to time the work carried on under the other statutes administered by the department. The labour legislation enacted by the Dominion Parliament and by the provincial legislatures is outlined on the conclusion of each session. Notes are made of activities carried on under existing Dominion and provincial acts relating to labour, and legal decisions dealing with subjects of interest to labour are given in some detail. The conventions and other activities of labour unions are described, with particular reference to legislative proposals put forward by

organized labour. Reference is made to the activities of employers' organizations in the field of industrial relations, and to the progress of the movement for the prevention of industrial accidents. Prominence is given to the work of the League of Nations International Labour Organization, the draft conventions and recommendations adopted by that body being published in full.

The average number of copies of the *Labour Gazette* that were distributed during the calendar year 1933 was 8,799 of the English and 1,426 of the French edition. The average monthly paid circulation was 4,921, of which 4,273 were of the English and 648 of the French edition. A nominal subscription of 20 cents a year is charged, the purpose of the subscription being to keep the distribution within the limits of the actual demand, rather than to meet the cost of production. In addition to the paid circulation, the *Gazette* is issued gratuitously to certain public bodies and institutions, as well as to persons who from time to time supply information requested by the department. The average monthly distribution of complimentary copies was 5,304, or 4,526 of the English and 778 of the French edition. At the close of each year, a limited number of volumes are bound, with a classified index, and sold to subscribers at \$2 a volume.

STATISTICAL BRANCH

Statistical and other information as to strikes and lockouts, changes in prices and the cost of living, wages and hours of labour, industrial agreements and industrial accidents is collected and compiled by the Statistical Branch of the department and published in the *Labour Gazette*, or in special supplements thereto. The information as to wages is used also in connection with the administration of the Fair Wages Policy in Dominion Government contracts, and for the determination of wages for certain classes of Dominion Government employees on prevailing rates under the Civil Service Act, data being furnished to the various departments for this purpose as required. The information collected and compiled is further used in connection with the settlement of industrial disputes and negotiations for agreements as to wages and working conditions, not only by conciliation officers of the department and Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but also by employers and employees who secure on request, regularly, or from time to time, special compilations for this purpose. The department also receives numerous requests for such information from persons interested in the establishment or development of industries and those engaged in the study of labour and social problems.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

A record of strikes and lockouts has been published each month since 1900 in the *Labour Gazette*. A review and a statistical analysis for each calendar year is published in the February issue in the year following. A strike or lockout, included as such in the record, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees for at least one working day, or involving a time loss of at least ten man working days. A separate record of minor disputes is maintained. While the number of these is usually small, 16 were reported during 1933, involving 228 employees and causing a time loss of 84 working days.

Information as to the occurrence of a strike or lockout is secured through newspapers, from correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, from the officers of the department in touch with disputes and negotiations, from labour organizations or other representatives of workers involved, and from employers concerned. A statement as to each dispute is secured from the representatives of both parties, if possible, showing causes, dates, results, etc.

The number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during 1933 was 125, of which 122 began during the year, the total number of workers involved

being 26,558, while the total time loss was 317,547 man working days. These figures show increases over those for 1932, when 116 disputes were in existence, involving 23,390 workers, resulting in a total time loss of 255,000 man working days. While somewhat in excess of those for most of the years since 1922, the figures for both of these years were below those for many of the years from 1901 to 1922. Nearly two-thirds of the time loss for the year occurred in ten important disputes, each having over 10,000 man working days time loss, four of these being in logging in the northern parts of Ontario and Quebec, three in clothing factories in Montreal and Toronto, one in a textile factory in Hespeler, Ontario, one in a copper mine and smelter at Anyox, British Columbia, and one in furniture factories at Stratford, Ontario. These also involved half of the total number of workers participating in strikes and lockouts during the year. There were also five disputes each of which resulted in a time loss of over 5,000 man working days. These involved salmon fishermen on Vancouver Island, loggers at Fort Francis, Ontario, coal miners at Inverness, Nova Scotia, knitting factory workers at Hamilton, Ontario, and dress cutters at Montreal.

The principal cause of the disputes during 1933 was demands for increases in wages, which accounted for 58 disputes out of the total of 125. In 30 of these 58 disputes other changes were also demanded, chiefly standardization of conditions under union agreements. Success was attained or partially attained by the workers in 41 cases, while in 15 cases they were unsuccessful, the other two being indefinite. Most of the increases were restorations, or partial restorations, of decreases previously made. There were 20 disputes caused by wage decreases and 12 of these terminated in favour of workers or in compromises, the other 8 being in favour of employers.

Negotiations, directly between the parties involved, brought about the settlements in 72 out of the 122 disputes terminated by the end of the year, 20 terminated with the return of workers on employers' terms, while in 13 cases the termination followed the replacement of a substantial number of the workers involved. The number settled as a result of conciliation was 15.

Information as to strikes and lockouts in other countries is given in the *Labour Gazette* each month and an annual review for the preceding calendar year is also given in the February issue.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

Information as to wages and hours of labour is secured by the department annually from employers and from labour organizations, also from time to time in connection with strikes and lockouts; arbitration, conciliation and mediation in industrial disputes; proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; fair wages schedules, etc. Each year representative employers in various industries are requested to fill in schedules with data showing the wages of the principal classes of labour in their employ, hours per day and per week, rates of pay for overtime work, Sundays and holidays, and other conditions of employment such as bonus, profit sharing, old age pensions or other welfare plans, annual vacation and sick leave with pay, and to furnish information as to collective agreements. Labour organizations are requested to furnish data as to wages, hours of labour and other working conditions; also copies of agreements with employers or schedules of wages and working conditions in force. Officers of the department and *Labour Gazette* correspondents resident in the principal industrial centres assist in the collection of these reports and related information. Since its establishment the department has collected so far as possible, on their consummation, copies of collective agreements between employers and labour organizations or other representatives of labour and has printed or summarized them in the *Labour Gazette*. Files of these are maintained for reference.

Tables of rates of wages and hours of labour for the principal classes of workers in various industries are compiled from the information secured and published in a supplement to the *Labour Gazette* for January each year. These tables show rates for the calendar year just ended, with comparative figures for certain preceding years.

The supplement for January, 1934, Report No. 17 in the series on Wages and Hours of Labour, contains figures for 1929, 1932 and 1933, and also for certain years back to 1920 in the case of building trades, printing trades, electric railways, steam railways and coal mines. A table of index numbers back to 1901 for various groups of trades, based on wages in 1913 as 100, first published in March, 1921, was also given. Appendices contain data as to minimum rates of wages for women and girls established by the provincial Minimum Wage Boards, as well as figures collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as to wages in agriculture, secured through its crop correspondents, and as to average earnings of employees, numbers employed and time worked on steam railways and in coal mines.

The downward movement in wages since 1930 continued during 1933 and, while there were some increases, usually partial restorations to rates previously reduced, particularly toward the end of the year, the index numbers for the various occupational or industrial groups, based chiefly on hourly rates, were appreciably lower than in 1932. Building trades were down eleven per cent for the year and twenty-two per cent lower than in 1930. Metal trades were three per cent lower than in 1932 and nearly ten per cent lower than in 1930. Printing trades were down five per cent for the year and ten per cent below 1930. Hourly wages of employees on electric railways averaged four per cent lower than in 1932 and nearly nine per cent lower than in 1930, while many operators effected economies in wage costs by reducing hours per day instead of making greater reduction in hourly wages. By the end of December, 1933, steam railway employees with a few exceptions had been subjected to a fifteen per cent deduction from earnings on 1930 rates, instead of ten per cent as in 1932. However, from May to the end of October, 1933, engine and train crews and telegraph employees were subjected to a twenty per cent deduction. Coal miners averaged slightly lower during 1933 owing to a ten per cent reduction in one field in Alberta, while in some mines in Nova Scotia wages were reduced fifteen per cent. Factory labour averaged fifteen per cent below 1930 levels, but short time was less prevalent than in 1932. Logging and sawmilling showed greater decreases in wages than any of the other groups, averaging thirty-five per cent since 1930, but increases in wages became general in this industry toward the end of the year.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

The publication each month in the *Labour Gazette* of a table of retail prices of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rentals of workingmen's houses in the industrial centres throughout Canada, was commenced in 1910 and has been continued since that time. The figures published since 1920 have been those secured by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from representative butchers, grocers, dairies, etc., in each city, supplemented by information secured by *Labour Gazette* correspondents, particularly as to fuel and rentals. The localities covered have been chiefly those with a population of 10,000 and over. Changes in price levels have been shown monthly since 1914 in a table giving the cost of a weekly family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent, calculated in terms of the average prices for the Dominion. Annual averages were used for the period of 1910 to 1913, and monthly averages thereafter, while figures for December, 1900 and 1905,

were also available. The budget having been first constructed for the year 1910, the items included were those for which figures were collected that year. While the quantities of the various items used in the budget calculation were determined according to their relative importance in workingmen's family expenditure, the budget was not designed to show the actual expenditure of an average family or the cost of a minimum or any other standard of living but merely to indicate the changes in price levels. An index number of changes in the cost of living, including clothing and sundries, as well as food, fuel and lighting, and rent, has been published monthly, giving comparative figures back to 1913, the base period, which is represented by 100. The *Labour Gazette* has also contained each month index numbers of wholesale prices for the principal groups of commodities, compiled and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Tables of index numbers of prices, wholesale and retail, in the countries throughout the world for which such figures are available, have been published quarterly, with an account each month of any important changes in prices in various countries.

The downward movement of prices which began toward the end of 1929 continued until the spring of 1933 when prices of grain and raw materials began to recover. Retail prices of food, which were nearly ten per cent below the 1913 level in March, 1933, were nearly ten per cent above that level in March, 1934. The index number for the food group, based on prices in 1913 as 100, was down to 91 in March, 1933, as compared with 161 in December, 1929, a fall of 43 per cent, but rose to 109 by March, 1934, an increase of 20 per cent in the twelve months. Changes in the other groups were much less. The index number for fuel and light declined until August, 1933, being then 140 as compared with 157 in December, 1929, but recovered to 143 by March, 1934. Rentals for workingmen's houses continued gradually downward, the index number falling from 160 in December, 1930, to 141 in March, 1933, and to 129 in March, 1934, a total drop of nearly twenty per cent. Prices of clothing declined over thirty per cent between the end of 1929 and the spring of 1933, and rose about five per cent between April, 1933, and March, 1934, the index number falling from 156 in December, 1929, to 107 in April, 1933, and rising to 113 by the autumn after which prices were stationary till the spring. The items grouped under "sundries" declined less than four per cent from 1929 to March, 1933, but continued to decline and the index number was down to 156 in March, 1934, as compared with 160 in March, 1933, and 166 in December, 1929. The index number for all items was down from 160 in December 1929, to 122 in March, 1933, 120 in June and July, 123 in December, and 126 in March, 1934. The decrease from the end of 1929 to the low point in the summer of 1933 was, therefore, twenty-five per cent, followed by an increase of five per cent by March, 1934, so that on the latter date the cost of living was approximately twenty per cent lower than in 1929.

In wholesale prices the index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a decline of thirty-five per cent between the autumn of 1929 and February, 1933, followed by an advance of thirteen per cent by March, 1934, so that on the latter date the price level was still twenty-six per cent below that in the autumn of 1929. Prices of grains, livestock, and dairy and other farm products, as well as non-ferrous metals, were down fifty per cent or more by the spring of 1933, but recovered appreciably during the next twelve months.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

During 1933 the Department continued the record of fatalities from accidents to workers during the course of their employment or arising out of it, or resulting from industrial diseases, and figures, as to such fatalities, with information as to causes, were published quarterly in the *Labour Gazette*, with a summary for the

calendar year and a statistical analysis in the issue for March, 1934. As in previous years, information was secured from the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, other provincial and Dominion authorities, factory inspectors, Departments of Mines, etc.; also from *Labour Gazette* correspondents and newspapers. Supplementary lists showing fatalities reported too late for inclusion in previous lists were also given.

The number of fatalities so reported during 1933 was 773 as compared with 974, the final figure for 1932. All groups showed decreases, due chiefly to less industrial activity and the smaller numbers employed. The industrial group having the largest percentage of accidents was transportation and public utilities, in which the fatalities numbered 154, or 20 per cent of the total. Of these 67 occurred in steam railway employment, with 45 in water transportation, and 23 in local transportation, with only 4 on street and electric railways. In agriculture there were 111 fatalities recorded, in mining 107, with 67 in metal mining and 32 in coal mining. In manufacturing there were 96 fatalities, including 32 in saw and planing mills. In construction there were recorded 64, including 26 in buildings and 27 on highway and bridge work. An analysis by causes showed 229 under the heading "moving trains, vehicles, etc.," 115 under "falls of persons," 115 under "falls of objects," 107 under "dangerous substances," including 44 under "explosive substances," and 19 under "electric current," and 18 under "hot and inflammable substances and flames." The number of fatalities under "industrial diseases" was 19.

LABOUR INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

In this branch is prepared the annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, the 1933 volume being the twenty-third in a series which commenced in 1911. Further reference concerning this report, of which approximately 6,000 copies were distributed, is made subsequently in this section. Statements on labour matters are prepared and correspondence pertaining to trade union activities and other related work is conducted in the branch. Convention proceedings of labour organizations, and events of interest in trade union matters, are summarized for publication in the *Labour Gazette*. Subscription lists of the *Labour Gazette*, paid and free, are maintained in the branch, and accounts kept of this and other paid publications of the department. The revenue collected is deposited in the bank and a detailed statement of these transactions is prepared and forwarded to the Auditor General at the end of each month. Information from the various Canadian newspapers, as well as from British and United States papers, is supplied to the branches of the department through a clipping service maintained in the branch. Additional information is obtained from trade union journals, of which approximately 200 are received. These are read and indexed, and those of value for reference purposes are bound at the end of each year.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA

The twenty-third annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, being for the calendar year 1933, describes the various labour bodies with which the Canadian organized workers are identified. The report also gives statistics of trade unionists in the Dominion and contains chapters on other phases of the trade union movement.

The report, consisting of approximately 200 pages, divides the labour unions into two groups, as follows: local branches of international unions whose membership is mainly in the United States and Canada; and unions whose membership is entirely Canadian.

The first class includes chiefly unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and having their headquarters in the United States. Nearly all

of these organizations have affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the latter body having also three purely Canadian central organizations in affiliation, as well as a number of directly chartered unions. The most important international organizations not in affiliation with either the American Federation of Labor or the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada include four railway organizations, i.e., locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, conductors, and trainmen. The One Big Union, with headquarters in Winnipeg, is classified as an international organization, it having one local union in the United States.

The purely Canadian unions may be grouped according to affiliation as follows: the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which was originated in a conference at Toronto in 1873 and has the largest membership of any central body in Canada; the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, which came into existence at a conference held at Montreal in 1927; the National Catholic Unions, the first convention of which was held in 1918, and which, in 1921, formed themselves into the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada; various independent central bodies and independent local units.

The international craft union group, consisting of the Canadian members of 78 organizations, the same number as recorded in 1932, had 1,753 branches in the Dominion during 1933, a loss of 60, with a combined membership of 140,801, a loss of 8,368. The One Big Union reported 46 local units in Canada, a loss of 1, with a reported membership of 23,300, a loss of 40. The Industrial Workers of the World had 8 branches, and 3,618 members, the same number of branches and members as in the previous year. The group of Canadian central organizations, numbering 34, a gain of 5, had between them 748 local branches, an increase of 47, with a combined membership of 76,062, a gain of 9,069. The National Catholic group of unions consisted of 101 syndicates and 9 study circles, a gain of 1, the combined reported membership being 26,894, an increase of 1,894. There were 42 independent local units, a decrease of 5, with a combined membership of 15,545, a gain of 49.

A compilation of the foregoing figures indicates that there were in the Dominion, at the close of 1933, a total of 2,707 trade union branches, a loss of 18, with a combined reported membership of 286,220, a gain of 2,644. According to the latest census figures, trade unionists represented 2·7 per cent of the population; adding 90,819 members comprised in the 118 non-trade union associations, whose names appear in the report, organized wage-earners in Canada at the close of 1933 represented 3·5 per cent of the population.

The trade union membership of all classes of organized labour bodies in Canada, as reported to the department for the past twenty-three years, has been as follows:—

—	Branches	Member- ship	—	Branches	Member- ship
1911.....	1,741	133,132	1923.....	2,487	278,052
1912.....	1,883	160,120	1924.....	2,429	260,643
1913.....	2,017	175,799	1925.....	2,494	271,054
1914.....	2,003	166,163	1926.....	2,515	274,604
1915.....	1,883	143,343	1927.....	2,604	290,282
1916.....	1,842	160,407	1928.....	2,653	300,692
1917.....	1,974	204,630	1929.....	2,778	319,476
1918.....	2,274	248,887	1930.....	2,809	322,449
1919.....	2,847	378,047	1931.....	2,772	310,544
1920.....	2,918	373,842	1932.....	2,725	283,576
1921.....	2,668	313,320	1933.....	2,707	286,220
1922.....	2,512	276,621			

The following table shows the main groups of organizations with which the Canadian trade unionists are identified, together with the number of local branches and memberships:—

Classes of Labour Organizations	Number of Main Organizations	Local Branches	Memberships
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—			
International craft organizations.....	61	1,364	109,725
Canadian central bodies.....	3	78	2,951
Directly chartered unions.....		49	5,328
	64	1,491	118,004
All-Canadian Congress of Labour—			
(a) One Big Union.....	1	46	(b) 23,300
Canadian central bodies.....	10	303	28,698
Directly chartered unions.....		39	3,120
	11	388	55,118
National Catholic Unions.....	1	110	26,894
Independent local units.....		42	15,545
Other Canadian central bodies.....	18	279	35,965
Unaffiliated international unions—			
Railway organizations.....	6	355	23,674
Industrial Workers of the World.....	1	8	3,618
(c) Other international organizations.....	11	34	7,402
	18	397	34,694
All Canadian organizations.....	31	900	118,501
All international organizations (comprising international craft organizations affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, One Big Union, and un-affiliated international organizations).....	80	1,807	167,719
Grand totals.....	111	2,707	286,220

(a) Has one local union in San Francisco, California, U.S.A., with 340 members.

(b) In an affidavit of the general secretary of the One Big Union presented before the Manitoba Court of Appeal (Samuel Sykes and Thomas E. Moore vs. the One Big Union et al) the membership of the organization was given as approximately 7,000 (*Western Weekly Reports*, 1934, Volume I, page 655.)

(c) Affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor but not with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Trade Union Membership by Provinces.—The province of Ontario had 1,012 of the total of 2,707 local branch unions in the Dominion during 1933, Quebec being second with 483, and British Columbia third with 274, followed by Alberta with 272. The remaining five provinces ranked as follows: Saskatchewan, 198; Manitoba, 186; Nova Scotia, 151; New Brunswick, 119, and Prince Edward Island, 12.

Trade Union Membership in Canadian Cities.—There were twenty-eight cities in Canada each of which had not less than 20 local branch unions, one city less than the number recorded in 1932. These twenty-eight cities represented 55 per cent of the total number of branches in the Dominion, and they also contained about 42 per cent of the entire trade union membership.

Trade Union Benefits.—Eight of the 34 Canadian central labour bodies reported payments for benefits in 1933, the total amount disbursed being \$75,034, an increase of \$37,161.27 as compared with the reported disbursements of eleven organizations in 1932.

Of the 80 international bodies operating in Canada, 59 had expenditures for benefits, the combined disbursements in Canada and the United States being \$23,876,144, a decrease of \$2,076,066.

Benefits paid by 736 local branches to their own members, in addition to the amounts expended by the central organizations, amounted to \$450,686, a decrease of \$189,564 as compared with the amount disbursed by 830 local unions in 1932.

The report also contains information concerning a group of 118 associations embracing wage earners, which, though not connected with the labour movement, are considered of sufficient importance to justify their names being recorded. These include organizations of school teachers, government employees, commercial travellers, etc., with a combined membership of 90,819.

Other Features of the Report.—In addition to statistics, there is published in the report chapters on (1) International Labour Organizations in Canada, (2) Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, (3) All-Canadian Congress of Labour, (4) One Big Union, (5) Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, (6) Industrial Workers of the World, (7) National Catholic Unions, and (8) Other Canadian Central Labour Bodies.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

Since 1915 the department has published annual reports on Labour Legislation in Canada. In that year and in 1920 and 1928, the report took the form of a consolidation of all labour legislation in the Dominion and provincial statute-books at the end of the year. The reports for other years included the text of the labour legislation enacted during the year by the Dominion Parliament, the provincial legislatures and the Council of the Yukon, together with an introductory summary. The report for 1933 is the fifth annual supplement to Labour Legislation in Canada as existing December 31, 1928.

In addition to the special report on legislation in Canada, summaries of the laws enacted are published in the *Labour Gazette* at the close of the legislative sessions. Articles are published, also, from time to time on particular branches of labour legislation in Canada and elsewhere. Numerous requests are received for information regarding some aspect of Canadian labour laws. The work of the International Labour Organization has increased the demand for information of this kind and made necessary frequent analyses and compilation of the Dominion and provincial laws on one subject or another.

THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT

The library of the Department of Labour was organized in 1900 when the department was created, and has steadily increased its collection of documents since that time. Through the exchange of publications with departments of other governments carrying on work along similar lines and through the International Labour Organization, the department is kept in touch with labour matters in almost all countries of the world. In addition to the publications thus received, there is a valuable collection of publications of labour organizations and periodicals and newspapers published in the interest of organized labour. A very complete collection of volumes dealing with labour problems and legislation is supplemented by books for reference and volumes on general economic subjects, history and law, about 105 volumes being added during the fiscal year. There is, also, a comprehensive collection of books on industrial combinations and related subjects. Numerous pamphlets on subjects within the scope of the department give additional sources of information, particularly on current topics. The primary purpose of the library is to serve as an information centre for the officers of the department. Subject to their requirements, the services of the library are at the disposal of the general public, and frequent use is made of its material by students from the Canadian universities and by others interested in labour problems. Books are sent by mail, wherever possible, to any persons wishing to borrow them, and special information and bibliographies are compiled when required.

II. CONCILIATION AND LABOUR ACT

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934, the services of the Department of Labour were utilized in connection with the adjustment of a number of labour disputes. In some of these cases strikes or lockouts had already occurred, and in others cessation of work appeared to be imminent, or there was difficulty in carrying on negotiations in connection with wages and working conditions. The proceedings were under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, chap. 110, R.S.C. 1927, which empowers the minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries by officers of the department resulted in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under that statute.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds.

The following is a list of the more important cases in connection with which mediation work was performed during the year by the department on request of one or both parties to the dispute. These cases indicate the good results being obtained by this service.

LOGGING

Lumber Workers, Kapuskasing, Ont.—During the latter part of December, 1933, information reached the Department of Labour that there was likelihood of the wood cutters employed by the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company, Kapuskasing, Ontario, going on strike. An officer of the department proceeded to Kapuskasing, visited certain of the camps and conferred with officers of the camp committee and company officials. It was found that the wood cutters were quite prepared to abide by the agreement entered into in November last. The company, however, voluntarily made certain concessions of considerable value to the cutters receiving low earnings.

Sawmill Workers, Qualicum Beach, B.C.—Workmen in the employ of the J. C. Wilson Lumber Company, Limited, Qualicum Beach, Vancouver Island, B.C., ceased work on February 9, 1934, demanding a substantial increase in wages to bring them in line with what was generally being paid in sawmills on the Pacific coast. The Deputy Minister of Labour of British Columbia and the western representative of the federal Department of Labour visited Qualicum Beach and discussed the situation with officials of the company, who claimed that the state of the lumber market did not permit of the company paying higher rates at the time. It was promised, however, that if the men would return to work a general increase in wages would be made effective on March

1, 1934. This proposition was submitted to the employees' representatives, who expressed approval and agreed that the men would return to work on the following day.

MINING

Coal Miners, Canmore, Alta.—Miners employed by the Canmore Coal Company, Canmore, Alberta, ceased work on the morning of July 5, 1933, due, it is stated, to the company refusing the request of one of the miners to have his working place changed. Departmental assistance was requested on July 17. An officer of the department visited Canmore on July 29, but conferences held at that time failed to solve the difficulty. Further conferences held and investigations made by a departmental officer at a later date resulted in a proposal being made to the miner's committee which, upon a ballot being taken, proved acceptable and the miners returned to work on August 14.

Steam Shovel Operating Engineers, etc., Coal Valley, Alta.—On July 24, 1933, the Department of Labour received a request from Local Union No. 46 of the International Union of Operating Engineers and Steam Shovel Auxiliary Local, Edmonton, to assist in settling a dispute between that union and the firm of J. G. Pickard, which firm had a contract for the removal of the overburden at the plant of the Coal Valley Mining Company, Limited, Coal Valley, Alberta. A departmental officer was assigned to the case, and the negotiations which took place at Coal Valley on August 2 resulted in a settlement which was covered by a signed agreement.

Coal Miners, Edmonton, Alta.—On September 19, 1933, word reached the Department of Labour relating to a situation developing in the Edmonton coal mining field and requesting that an officer of the department be sent there to assist in adjusting the matters in dispute with the object of preventing strikes in a number of the mines. Approximately twenty mines were involved. An officer of the Department of Labour reached Edmonton during the last week of September. Prolonged negotiations ensued during which the departmental officer acted in the capacity of mediator. The disputes had to do mainly with data and contract rates. The departmental officer left Edmonton early in November, at which time agreements had been entered into between several of the mines and the United Mine Workers of America. In a number of other instances negotiations had reached a point where it appeared that agreements would be consummated and the likelihood of strikes taking place eliminated, which subsequently proved to be the case.

Coal Miners, Canmore, Alta.—Early in October, 1933, a dispute arose at the mines of the Canmore Coal Company, Canmore, regarding the rate applicable under the working agreement to certain work being performed. A conciliation officer of the federal Department of Labour visited Canmore on October 8, and again on October 25, and discussed the matter in dispute with the interested parties. No definite settlement was reached at the time but the matter was allowed to remain in abeyance pending negotiations at the expiration of the existing agreement on March 31, 1934.

Coal Miners, Nacmire, Alta.—In October, 1933, disputes arose on four points between the Thomas Coal Company, Limited, Nacmire, Alberta, and the United Mine Workers of America. Two of these were disposed of through joint negotiations in which a mediator of the federal Department of Labour took part, but the dispute regarding long wall work and one having to do with sub-contracting were not settled. The existing agreement sets out the course to be followed in dealing with such matters and provides that, failing an agreement, both parties are to endeavour to select an independent chairman and, failing to agree in this respect, shall ask the Minister of Labour to appoint such chairman, whose decision shall be final and binding upon both parties. The parties con-

cerned in this dispute were unable to agree upon an independent chairman and at their request the Minister of Labour made the appointment under date of November 3, naming Mr. Norman Fraser, mining engineer, Edmonton, Alberta.

Coal Miners, Edmonton, Alta.—Coal miners employed by the Edina Coal Company (Premier Mine), Edmonton, ceased work on November 2, 1933, owing to failure of negotiations with the company respecting contract rates. Joint conferences were arranged by an officer of the Department of Labour who acted as mediator. A settlement of the matters in dispute was reached, covered by a signed agreement, which represented a considerable increase in wages. The strikers resumed work on the morning of November 10.

Steam Shovel Operating Engineers, Coal Valley, Alta.—The employees of the Coal Valley Mining Company, Limited, members of Local Union No. 46 of the International Union of Operating Engineers, and the Steam Shovel Auxiliary Local, went on strike on the morning of February 16, 1934, due to a disagreement with the management respecting wages and working conditions. In advising the Department of Labour of the situation the union representative requested the assistance of a conciliation officer. The department replied by telegraph urging that the men should return to work at once, thereby affording a proper opportunity for conciliation. This request was immediately complied with and a telegraphic request was received for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. A conciliation officer was instructed to deal with this dispute and as a result a prompt settlement was reached covered by a signed agreement, thus avoiding the necessity of board procedure.

Steam Shovel Operating Engineers, Sterco, Alta.—The Department of Labour was informed on February 19, 1934, that a dispute respecting wages and working conditions existed between the management of the Sterling Collieries, Sterco, Alberta, and its employees, members of Local Union No. 46, International Union of Operating Engineers and Steam Shovel Auxiliary Local. A conciliation officer proceeded to Sterco and a prompt settlement was reached and embodied in a signed agreement.

Coal Miners, Nacmine, Alta.—Early in March a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour visited Nacmine, Alberta, and discussed with officials of the Thomas Coal Company, Limited, and officials of the United Mine Workers of America, certain matters in dispute, particularly the preference of employment clause as it related to long wall work. It was finally decided that this matter should be settled by arbitration and the representatives of the interested parties agreed upon Mr. L. Stevens, mining engineer of Edmonton, as arbitrator.

MANUFACTURING

Furniture Workers, Stratford, Ont.—Several hundred furniture workers employed in five local furniture factories ceased work on September 14, 1933, demanding increased wages and recognition of the Chesterfield and Furniture Workers' Industrial Union, affiliated with the Workers' Unity League of Canada. Subsequently employees in another factory also ceased work. At the request of His Worship the Mayor of Stratford, an officer of the federal Department of Labour proceeded to Stratford on September 20 and co-operated with the Deputy Minister of Labour of the Province of Ontario in an attempt to find a basis of settlement acceptable to the parties directly affected. Subsequent to the strike and up to September 21 no negotiations had taken place between the employers and the strikers' committee, due to the refusal of the employers to recognize the union in any way. The two officers referred to held a conference with the employers early on the afternoon of the 21st and arrangements were made to hold a joint conference between the employers and a committee representing the strikers that same evening. It developed at the joint conference

that officers representing at least four and possibly five of the furniture factories were prepared to recognize the union, provided the other matters in dispute could be solved. It was also agreed that all strikers would be taken back without discrimination, and further that shop committees in each factory would be recognized. The spokesman for the strikers' committee stated very definitely that if the employers would recognize the union the other matters in dispute could be settled without difficulty in a few hours. It was therefore arranged that shop committees should meet the management of the individual companies on the following day to arrive at an agreement as to wages rates and certain other matters pertaining to the working conditions. It was suggested to the employers by the governmental officers that they should go as far as possible in the direction of concessions to make it possible to bring the strike to a conclusion. Within the next day or two shop committees met the management of several of the factories and certain concessions were made representing a general wage increase of ten per cent and the elimination of certain shop conditions of which complaint had been made. No agreement was reached, however, as the shop committees stated that these offers would have to be voted upon by the strikers at a meeting to be held the following Saturday evening, the 23rd. Statements made by the shop committees appearing in the press at the time gave reason to believe that in one or more instances the concessions offered by the employers would likely be accepted. Due to the fact that the leaders of the strikers declined to meet either of the governmental representatives it was not possible to ascertain definitely just what concessions would prove acceptable to the strikers and therefore, after having obtained from the employers the best proposition that seemed possible, these officers withdrew from the case. It later developed that the offer was refused.

Lithographers, Toronto, Ont.—Lithographers employed by the Miller Lithographic Company, Toronto, Ontario, ceased work on April 15, 1932, due to a reduction in wages. Subsequently an attempt was made to settle the issue through mediation by an officer of the Department of Labour, but without success. On the suggestion of an officer of Local No. 12, Amalgamated Lithographers of America, Toronto, a further attempt to settle the dispute was made on June 1, 1933. The company, however, stated that the matter was closed as far as they were concerned and declined to deal further with it.

Hosiery Workers, Hamilton, Ont.—Employees in the full-fashioned hose knitting department of the Mercury Mills, Limited, Hamilton, Ontario, numbering approximately 87, ceased work on June 19, 1933, in protest against the application of a new method of operation known as the Bedaux System of Human Labour Measurement. On June 21 the strikers were joined by 500 employees in other departments. Upon the request of His Worship the Mayor of Hamilton, an officer of the Department of Labour visited Hamilton for the purpose of mediating between the strikers and company officials. Discussions which took place made it definitely clear that the strikers would not enter into negotiations with the company management unless the management would first agree to abolish the Bedaux System, which they refused to do. Certain concessions were offered in other directions, but, due to the adamant attitude of the strikers on this particular point, it was not possible to reach an amicable basis of settlement.

CONSTRUCTION

Building Trades, Vancouver, B.C.—In April, 1933, the General Contractors' Association, Vancouver, B.C., gave notice in writing to representatives of the building trades of a reduction in wages as from May 1. An attempt was made by the western representative of the federal Department of Labour to have the employers' and employees' representatives meet in a joint conference to discuss the matter, but his efforts in this direction were unsuccessful.

Bricklayers, Halifax, N.S.—A dispute arose in Halifax between the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union No. 1 and the Mechanical Builders' Exchange as to the hourly rate to be paid after May 1, 1933. The rate for bricklayers was reduced by the Exchange from 97½ cents to 80 cents per hour. Through conciliation efforts by an officer of the Department of Labour a verbal agreement was reached between the interested parties early in September restoring the former rate of 97½ cents.

Divers and Caisson Workers, Vancouver, B.C.—Divers and caisson workers employed on the Second Narrows Bridge, Vancouver, B.C., ceased work on November 8, 1933, demanding among other things increased wages for various classes. An officer of the federal Department of Labour and the Deputy Minister of Labour of British Columbia mediated and a settlement was reached which conceded the demands of the divers and provided for a compromise in the case of compressed air workers.

SHIPBUILDING

Machinists, Saint John, N.B.—The mediation services of the Department of Labour were requested by the International Association of Machinists, Saint John, N.B., under date of June 4, 1933, in connection with a dispute resulting from a decrease in wages made effective by the Saint John Dry Dock Company, Limited. Officers of the department were instructed to proceed to Saint John to deal with the matter. Joint conferences on July 14 brought about a settlement, the machinists' rate being increased by 5 cents per hour.

Machinists, Saint John, N.B.—Arising out of a change of employment policy made effective in July, 1933, by the Saint John Dry Dock Company, Limited, complaints reached the Department of Labour from the International Association of Machinists, Saint John, N.B., that discrimination was being shown against machinists. An officer of the department visited Saint John on August 10 and the matter in dispute was disposed of to the satisfaction of both parties.

TRANSPORTATION

Longshoremen, Montreal, P.Q.—In April, 1933, negotiations between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal, concerning wages rates for the current season, reached a deadlock, the longshoremen refusing to accept the 10 per cent reduction proposed by the employers. An officer of the department mediated, but the workers refused any compromise whatever and the matter was later dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

Steamship Freight Checkers, Montreal, P.Q.—In the spring of 1933 a dispute arose in Montreal between the management of the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited and their steamship freight checkers respecting the proposal of the employing company to reduce wage rates. Failing to secure a settlement of the dispute, the company on July 11, 1933, made an application to the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The Department of Labour, through its conciliation service, endeavoured to find a solution of this dispute without the necessity of board procedure. The employees' representatives agreed to accept the same wages reduction as had been applied to checkers employed by the Shipping Federation in the port of Montreal, which proposal was also acceptable to the company. The employees, however, insisted upon a renewal of their former agreement respecting working conditions, but the company declined to enter into a written agreement. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was therefore established to deal with the dispute.

Street Railway Employees, Winnipeg, Man.—Upon the application of the Winnipeg Electric Company a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was

established on May 1, 1933, to deal with a dispute concerning wages and working conditions affecting motormen, conductors and busmen, and employees of the mechanical, track and gas production departments. The report of the board reached the Department of Labour on August 15, and in respect to wages for employees in the traffic, mechanical and track departments, recommended a further decrease equivalent to a 15 per cent reduction from the peak wage rates in effect from 1929 to 1931. These employees refused to accept the board's findings and further direct negotiations failed to settle the dispute. The company thereupon gave notice on August 29 that from August 1 the wages reduction recommended by the board would be made effective. The employees' representatives in response notified the company that if their pay cheques for the period ending August 15 were reduced a strike would take place on August 31. The Minister of Labour found means of intervention at this time and succeeded in temporarily forestalling a strike and thereby providing a further opportunity for negotiations. An officer of the Department of Labour was immediately sent to Winnipeg for this purpose. Conferences followed between the departmental officer and officials of the Winnipeg Electric Company, also with representatives of the employees, for several days, and considerable headway was made but not to the point of reaching an amicable settlement. It developed at a joint conference about the middle of September that further conferences afforded no hope of a settlement being reached. Shortly thereafter a strike again became imminent and to prevent such happening the Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, Winnipeg, intervened and as a result of a further joint conference an arrangement was made which led to the establishment of a Joint Council of Industry and Commission by the Government of Manitoba under the provincial Industrial Conditions Act, to deal with matters in dispute.

Street Railway Employees, Vancouver, B.C.—Due to the failure of negotiations concerning proposed wages conditions between officials of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and representatives of the employees, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Divisions Nos. 101 (Vancouver), 134 (New Westminster), and 109 (Victoria), an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received from the company on October 4, 1933. The company's application proposed a further reduction of 10 per cent in wages, or the equivalent of 15 per cent from the base rates constituted in the agreement, and reserved the right to propose changes in the working conditions, some of which were stated to be unnecessarily expensive to the company. An officer of the Department of Labour visited Vancouver on October 9 and for several days held separate conferences with both parties with the object of bringing about a direct settlement. Finally at a joint conference on October 17 the employees' advisory committee agreed to submit by ballot to the employees a proposal for a settlement based on the following points: a further 5 per cent deduction in wages instead of 10 per cent, the former agreement in other respects to be renewed, and the inclusion in a separate agreement of certain bus lines not heretofore covered by agreement. A ballot taken by the employees was in the negative and therefore a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with the matter.

Station Agents and Telegraph Operators in Station Service, Rivière du Loup, P.Q.—Under date of October 13, 1933, a complaint reached the Department of Labour from the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, Témiscouata, P.Q., regarding a wages reduction previously made effective by the Témiscouata Railway Company, and the conciliation services of the department were requested. An officer of the department proceeded to Rivière du Loup on October 23 and held separate and joint conferences with the parties directly concerned, which resulted in a settlement of the dispute on October 24 covered by a signed agreement.

Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen, Conductors, Trainmen and Telegraphers.—The Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways and subsidiary railways made effective May 1, 1933, a further deduction of 10 per cent in the basic wages in accordance with the recommendation of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation affecting some 24,000 locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers. The conference committee of general chairmen of the organizations representing the five groups of employees notified the employing companies on September 29 that the employees had voted to call a strike unless a settlement satisfactory to their representatives could be secured.

Early in October the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, together with the Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, the Hon. H. H. Stevens, Acting Minister of Railways, and the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, discussed the situation with the leading railway executives and with the union officials, and pressed upon them the necessity, in the national interest, of every possible effort being made to bring this dispute to a successful issue. It was agreed that further negotiations between the parties directly concerned would be resumed without delay, which finally resulted in an agreement being reached on October, 28, 1933, particulars of which are shown in the November *Labour Gazette*.

Longshoremen, Saint John, N.B.—An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department of Labour on October 31, 1933, from members of the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 273, Saint John, N.B., to deal with a dispute existing with the Shipping Federation of Canada concerning wages and working conditions, direct negotiations between the interested parties having failed to settle the issue. An officer of the Department of Labour proceeded to Saint John on November 19, and as a result of separate and joint conferences during which the departmental officer acted in the capacity of mediator, an amicable settlement was reached eliminating the necessity of board procedure.

Commercial Telegraphers, etc., Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Systems.—Direct negotiations between the interested parties having failed to solve a dispute relating to a further 5 per cent reduction in wages proposed by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Telegraphs, applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received in the department from both companies on December 30, 1933. In the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the application covered its commercial telegraphers and clerks; two applications were received from the Canadian National Telegraphs, one covering climbers, groundmen and cooks, and the other covering telegraphers, clerks and installers, all being members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America. It was stated that 2,325 employees were directly affected. Subsequently a referendum vote was taken by the employees which resulted in their refusal to accept the further reduction proposed by the employing companies. At the invitation of the Department of Labour a joint conference of the interested parties was held in the offices of the department on February 2, at which were present officials of the two telegraph companies, representatives of the employees, and officers of the Department of Labour. A basis of settlement was reached which provided for a further 5 per cent reduction in the wages of the higher paid employees, but important modifications were made in the case of the lower paid men, and certain other concessions were granted. This arrangement was covered by signed agreements and the board applications were withdrawn.

Longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C.—For several months negotiations had been taking place between committees representing the Vancouver and District Water-

front Workers' Association and the Shipping Federation of British Columbia respecting wages and working conditions. An officer of the Department of Labour, who had been in touch with the interested parties during this period, advised them that, should direct negotiations fail to solve the dispute, application should be made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Subsequently, under date of March 14, 1934, an application for the establishment of a board was received in the department from the Shipping Federation and a board was accordingly established. At the close of the fiscal year board procedure was still under way.

TRADE

Milk Drivers, Vancouver, B.C.—At the end of September, 1933, employees of the Associated Dairies, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., members of Local Union No. 189, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, submitted to the employing company an amended agreement providing for certain advantages not covered in the existing agreement, which would expire on November 1, 1933. Negotiations were carried on over a lengthy period, and toward the end of December it was agreed that the former agreement would be renewed for a period of twelve months from November 1. An officer of the federal Department of Labour, in the capacity of mediator, assisted in this settlement.

SERVICE

Civic Employees, Edmonton, Alta.—An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department of Labour on June 5, 1933, from employees of the city of Edmonton in the water-works, engineer's and power house departments, said to number approximately 300, and being members of the Edmonton Civic Employees' Union No. 30, to deal with the alleged wrongful suspension and dismissal of Malcolm Ainslie, a member and business agent of the union. Direct negotiations between the interested parties prior to the application for the board had failed to settle the dispute. Early in July an officer of the Department of Labour visited Edmonton and endeavoured through conciliation efforts to find a solution of the dispute. The civic authorities agreed to re-employ Ainslie in a temporary capacity. This, however, was not acceptable to the union and a board was finally established in November.

III. FAIR WAGES POLICY

The Department of Labour, since its inception in 1900, has been charged with the administration of the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada. This policy was originally based on a resolution of the House of Commons, adopted in the session of 1900, in the terms following:—

"That it is resolved that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

"It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds."

The Fair Wages Policy was later expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, and in amendments thereto made by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. This amended Order in Council contains certain conditions respecting wages rates and working hours. Those marked "A" are applicable to contracts for building and construction work. Those marked "B" are observable in connection with all contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings for public buildings; harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes and other postal stores; and any other articles and things designated by the Governor in Council.

Statutory effect was given to the Fair Wages Policy by the passage in 1930 of The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, in so far as concerns the construction, remodelling, repair, or demolition of any works for the Government of Canada, whether carried out under contract or by workmen employed by the Government who are exempt from the operation of the Civil Service Act. The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act further provides that in all cases the wages to be paid shall be "such as are fair and reasonable" and also that the working hours shall not exceed eight a day, except in special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or in cases of emergency. The full text of this statute appears at pages 23-24 of the Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932.

Under section 244 of the Railway Act, (chapter 170 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927) it is required that:

"(1) In every case in which the Parliament of Canada votes financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee towards the cost of railway construction, all mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in such construction shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed; and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate.

"(2) In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the minister, whose decision shall be final."

It was also provided by Order in Council passed on December 3, 1929 (see *Labour Gazette*, January, 1930, page 85), that labour conditions were to be inserted in the regulations governing the development of water-power rights in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and in the Northwest Territories, for the protection of the labour employed in the construction, alteration, extension, maintenance and operation of these works, the conditions in question being similar to those ordinarily inserted in contracts for Dominion public buildings and works of construction generally. Subsequently, the water-

power rights in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were transferred to the respective Provincial governments, but the Order in Council of 1929 is still applicable to water-power development in the Northwest Territories and to any development which may occur of water-powers on Indian reserves in the Prairie Provinces.

When any Government contracts are proposed to be undertaken for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, the departments of the Government which are concerned therewith are required to indicate to the Department of Labour the nature, locality and estimated cost of such work, and also the classes of labour which will be employed. The Department of Labour thereupon prepares and furnishes in each case, for insertion in the specification for the proposed work on which tenders are to be taken, a schedule setting forth the rate of wages which are applicable under The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, for the various classes of workmen to be employed. In exceptional cases a general fair wages clause is sanctioned by the Department of Labour for insertion in the contract in place of a fair wages schedule. The text of this general fair wages clause appears at pages 25-26 of the Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932, together with certain other clauses for the protection of the workmen employed, which are inserted in all contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition work.

The text of the fair wages clause and other labour conditions applicable to the particular Government contracts mentioned in the second paragraph of this chapter as coming under the "B" labour conditions in the Order in Council of April 9, 1924 (interior fittings, postal stores, etc.), is given at pages 27-28 of the above-mentioned Annual Report.

The departments of the Government concerned are further required to furnish monthly to the Department of Labour returns showing the nature of all contracts entered into during the preceding month to which the labour conditions supplied by the Department of Labour were applicable, together with the names and addresses of the contractors, the dates and amounts of the contracts, and the texts of the fair wages schedules and labour conditions inserted in such contracts, which information is then published by the Department of Labour in its official monthly journal, the *Labour Gazette*.

OPERATION OF THE FAIR WAGES POLICY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1933-34

During the fiscal year under review the Department of Labour prepared fair wages conditions for use in connection with 123 contracts which were to be executed by various departments of the Government as follows: Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, 1; Fisheries, 2; Marine, 2; National Defence, 2; Public Works, 106; Railways and Canals, 1; and Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 9.

Labour conditions were also prepared by the Department of Labour for insertion in fourteen contracts which were to be awarded by certain of the Harbour Commissions for works aided by Dominion public funds.

The Post Office Department also awarded twenty contracts in connection with which the rates of wages and hours of labour to be observed by the contractors were submitted to the Department of Labour for approval or otherwise.

In addition to the foregoing, a number of contracts were placed during the year by the Post Office Department and by the Departments of National Defence, Indian Affairs and Public Works for the manufacture of fittings, clothing and other classes of supplies, which contracts are subject to the "B" Condi-

tions of the Fair Wages Order in Council. The Department of Labour co-operated with these other departments in ensuring the observance of the labour conditions in question.

FAIR WAGES COMPLAINTS

Fair wages officers have been employed by the Department of Labour since the inception of the Fair Wages Policy in 1900, to prepare fair wages schedules as required and to assist in the adjustment of complaints and disputes arising from time to time as to the proper rates of wages and labour conditions observable under the terms of Government contracts. These officials are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal, and in addition to their duties as fair wages officers, act as conciliators and mediators in connection with industrial disputes which are brought to the attention of the Department.

A number of complaints were received during the year of alleged non-compliance with the labour conditions of Government contracts and also of contracts aided by Dominion public funds. These complaints were in all cases investigated by the Department of Labour and, where they were found to be justified, the contractors were required to make proper settlement with the workmen concerned.

IV. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

This statement constitutes the twenty-seventh annual report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, covering proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, chapter 112, R.S.C. 1927, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934.

Applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation received during 1933-34 numbered seventeen; twenty disputes, however, figure in the record, proceedings having been continued over from the preceding fiscal year in three cases. Over 48,000 employees were directly concerned in these disputes, which were distributed amongst different industries as follows: steam railways, five; street and electric railways, four; shipping, four; telegraphs, four; and light and power, three. Eleven boards were established, two of which dealt with two applications each. All but three of these boards reported during the fiscal year. Reports were received also from two boards established during the preceding period. No interruption of work occurred following the award of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

Of the ten boards which filed their reports during the fiscal year, five were successful in securing signed agreements between the disputing parties. In the case of one board which dealt with two applications, the unanimous recommendation concerning the wage rate of one group of employees was accepted by the parties concerned; the majority findings of the board respecting the wage rates and conditions of the other group of employees were rejected by them and this phase of the dispute was referred to a tribunal appointed by the provincial Government. Although the unanimous recommendations of one board and the majority findings of three boards were rejected by one or other of the parties concerned, settlements were subsequently effected in three cases as a result of renewed negotiations and no strike occurred in the fourth instance.

In addition to its application to industrial disputes in mines and public utility industries coming within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is operative in respect to similar disputes falling within the exclusive legislative control of all of the provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island, legislation having been enacted by the provincial legislatures declaring such disputes subject to the Dominion statute. Four boards established during the year came within this category. Prince Edward Island, which is primarily an agricultural province, is not disturbed to any extent by industrial disputes and has not legislated on the subject.

All reports and minority reports made by boards or members of boards established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were, as required by the statute, published in the *Labour Gazette*, the official monthly journal of the Department of Labour.

Boards were not granted in the case of five applications before the department during the fiscal year, mediation by departmental officials having resulted in the settlement of four of these disputes, and one application being under consideration when the fiscal year closed.

Analysed by causes, fifteen of the twenty applications dealt with during the year related to disputes arising out of wage reductions proposed by employers, the suggested decreases being in the majority of cases additional to reductions already effected during the past three years. Requests of employees for increased wages and changed working conditions were stated to be the cause of two disputes, the proposed increase in one case constituting restoration of rates previously

reduced. Of the three remaining disputes, two related to certain conditions of employment and the third to the alleged unjust suspension and dismissal of an employee.

TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS' OPERATIONS

Applications under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from its inception on March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1934, numbered 802, and Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established in 536 cases. A few of these boards dealt with two or more applications. The cases in which boards were not granted were either settled by agencies other than those provided by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, or it was found that the machinery of the statute could not be utilized. In only thirty-eight cases was the cessation of work which threatened not averted, or the strike which had been already entered upon not ended, as a result of board procedure.

SUMMARY TABLES RESPECTING PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

The tables here presented are arranged in several divisions, viz.: (i) showing proceedings by industries concerned during the fiscal year 1933-34; (ii) showing proceedings by industries concerned from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1934; (iii) showing by fiscal years 1907-34, number of disputes dealt with; (iv) showing by calendar years, 1907-34, number of disputes dealt with; and (v) summarizing operations under the statute for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934.

I.—TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1933, TO MARCH 31, 1934

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of Boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
Disputes affecting transportation and communication and other public utilities:—			
Transportation and Communication—			
Steam railways.....	5	2	0
Street and electric railways.....	4	3	0
Shipping.....	4	3	0
Telegraphs.....	4	1	0
Miscellaneous—			
Light and power.....	3	2	0
	20*	11†	0

* Including three cases carried over from preceding year.

† Two boards dealt with two applications each.

The proceedings under the Act during the fiscal year include three cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding years, namely, disputes between (1) Canadian Pacific Railway and certain of its employees being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; (2) Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway (subsidiary railways: Dominion Atlantic Railway, Quebec Central Railway, Northern Alberta Railways and Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway) on the one hand, and certain of their employees, on the other hand, being locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers; (3) Hydro-Electric Commission of the City of Hamilton and certain of its employees being members of Local No. 138, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 7,

Hamilton Hydro Employees' Association, and Hamilton Hydro-Electric Meter Men's Association.

On March 31, 1934, results were still pending in connection with four applications concerning disputes between (1) the Toronto Transportation Commissioners and certain of their employees being members of the Toronto Railway Employees' Union; (2) various firms, members of the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited, and certain of their employees being members of the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association; (3) Canadian National Telegraphs and certain of its commercial telegraphers in the Maritime Provinces, comprising (i) the "North Sydney group of operators," and (ii) members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America; (4) Corporation of the City of Edmonton and certain of its employees in the Water Works, Engineer's and Power House Departments, being members of the Edmonton Civic Employees' Union No. 30.

II.—TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907,
TO MARCH 31, 1934

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work—		
(1) Mines—		
Coal.....	85	11
Metal.....	20	5
Asbestos.....	1	0
(2) Transportation and communication—		
Steam railways.....	237	7
Street and electric railways.....	136	7
Motor busses.....	1	0
Express.....	12	1
Shipping.....	48	0
Telegraphs.....	30	1
Telephones.....	10	0
(3) Miscellaneous—		
Light and power.....	35	3
Elevators.....	1	0
(4) War work.....	30	1
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	156	2
Total.....	802	38

III. TABLE SHOWING BY FISCAL YEARS, 1907-1934, NUMBER OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH

	1907-1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924	1924-1925	1925-1926	1926-1927	1927-1928	1928-1929	1929-1930	1930-1931	1931-1932	1932-1933	1933-1934	Total
Number of applications.....	34	21	27	24	18	21	16	14	36	52	95	72	63	49	39	22	19	4	19	23	22	23	23	20	13	17	802
Number of boards granted.	31	19	25	19	15	17	15	11	20	38	60	46	37	31	27	13	9	0	11	11	13	14	10	6	10	11	536
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended).....	1	1	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	1	2	3	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	38

The figures contained in the above table may be thought to show discrepancies as compared with those appearing in the yearly summary. A closer examination will, however, show the respective statements to be in agreement. A complete statement of proceedings for a year must show all disputes dealt with during the fiscal year. The figures of the yearly statement include, therefore, disputes carried over from the previous year and which are counted in the summary of that year's proceedings. Thus the same dispute may properly figure in the annual statement for each of two years. In the statistical recapitulation covering several years, as above, it is necessary that no dispute shall be counted more than once, and account is taken of the number of applications received during the year and thus brought within the purview of the statute.

IV. TABLE SHOWING BY CALENDAR YEARS, 1907-1934, NUMBER OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH

	*1907 9 mos.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934 3 mos.	Total
Number of applications	25	27	22	28	21	16	18	18	15	29	53	93	70	61	54	42	22	22	4	14	26	25	21	22	19	16	16	3	802
Number of boards granted.....	22	25	21	23	16	16	15	18	12	16	37	59	47	41	26	29	17	10	0	9	13	13	13	10	6	8	12	2	536
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended)	1	1	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	38

* The Act became law on March 22, 1907, so that the proceedings cover nine months only.

† To the end of the fiscal year, March 31.

(The remark following Table III applies equally to apparent discrepancies as between the above summary by calendar years and yearly summaries of proceedings.)

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION AND OF PROCEEDINGS THEREUNDER, FROM APRIL 1, 1933, TO MARCH 31, 1934

AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 9, Subsection (a), of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from the party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 9, Subsection (b), of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from the party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 9, Subsection (c), of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 9, Subsection (d), of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation from the two members first appointed.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

STEAM RAILWAYS

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board, (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Jan. 27, 1931	Canadian Pacific Railway and certain of its employees engaged in the work of the Board of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.	Employers....	C.P.R. lines in Canada.	4,000 dir.....	Application of the mileage regulations governing conditions under which demoted engineers may revert to firemen's positions.	His Honour Judge J. H. Scott, (c) 3; L. M. B. Speer, K.C. (e) 2; H. W. and S. Ross, K.C., (m) 1.	Mar. 16, 1933	Aug. 31, 1933	Various conferences were held by the Minister of Labour with the respective parties concerned and in order to bring to the establishment of the Board the means of being stayed at the request of the applicants pending further direct negotiations. Early in 1933 the employees advised the department that the negotiations had been of no avail and at their request the minister established a board. The report of the board was unanimous and recommended in effect that the minimum monthly mileage for spare engineers be decreased from 3,200 to 2,800 before they become entitled to demotion to firemen's jobs.

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC.—Continued

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued

STEAM RAILWAYS—Concluded

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board, (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
March 2, 1933	Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway (subsidiary railways: Dominion, Atlantic, Great Western, Montreal, Quebec, Central, and Northern Railway; and Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba Railway) and the one hand, and certain of their employees on the other hand, being locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers.	Employers.....	General throughout Canada.	24,000 dir.....	Wages reduction of 10% proposed by employers in addition to 10% reduction already in effect, making a total reduction of 20 per cent from basic rates of pay.	Hon. Mr. Justice G. F. Gibson, (c) 4; George C. McDonald, C.A., (e) 1; W. F. O'Connor, K.C., (m) 1.	March 9, 1933	April 27, April 29, 1933	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. McDonald and upheld the companies' proposal. Mr. O'Connor submitted a minority report. The additional 10 per cent reduction was put into effect by the railways as from May 1, 1933. The companies' proposal was not, however, acceptable to the men, and further discussions followed. The employees voted in September in favour of a strike unless a settlement satisfactory to their representatives was secured. Negotiations reached a deadlock early in October and were resumed after conferences with the Prime Minister. On October 28 an agreement was reached providing for a deduction of 15 per cent from basic wage rates for one year commencing November 1, 1933 (in lieu of the 20 per cent deduction recommended by the board and which was effective from May 1 to October 31, 1933), after which it is to be replaced by a 10 per cent deduction, unless either party serves thirty days' notice after September 1, 1934, of a desire to change the latter percentage.
July 26, 1933	Canadian Pacific Railway and certain of its employees, being clerks, freight handlers and station employees, and subsidiary groups.	Employer.....	All provinces.....	3,000 dir.....	Wages deduction of 10 per cent proposed by company in addition to 10 per cent deduction already in effect, i.e., a total deduction of 20 per cent from wages calculated at the schedule basic rates of pay.	Lynn B. Spencer, K.C., (c) 4; George S. Currie, (e) 1; W. F. O'Connor, K.C., (m) 1.	Aug. 28, 1933	Nov. 10, 1933	The report of the board was unanimous and recommended a deduction for one year of 15 per cent from existing basic rates, i.e., 5 per cent deduction in addition to 10 per cent deduction already in operation, subject to the qualification that the further 5 per cent deduction should not be applicable in cases where it would have the effect of

reducing, below specified minima, the earnings of certain employees on short time or who, owing to staff reductions, had exercised their seniority to revert to lower rated positions. The recommendations were accepted by the parties concerned as a settlement of the dispute, and an agreement was signed.

The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. McGillivray, and recommended a deduction of 15 per cent from basic schedule rates of pay (i.e., 5 per cent deduction in addition to the 10 per cent deduction already in operation), with the proviso that such reduction should not apply to the compensation of any employee then receiving \$85 or less per month, or operate to reduce below that amount the compensation of any employee receiving \$85 or more per month. Mr. Dobell recommended adoption of the 15 per cent reduction without any exemption. The exemptions in the majority report were rejected by the railway. Renewed negotiations resulted in an agreement being reached based in the main on the same principles as the agreement in the preceding case, but with the Canadian Pacific Railway and its freight handlers, etc.

Aug. 4, 1933	Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being clerks, freight handlers, labourers and miscellaneous classes, crew of car ferry S.S. <i>Charlottetown</i> , and wharf employees at Halifax, N.S.	Employer..... C.N.R. lines in Canada.	Wages deduction of 10 per cent proposed by company in addition to 10 per cent deduction already in effect, i.e., a total deduction of 20 per cent from wages calculated at the schedule basic rates of pay.	Hon. Mr. Justice L. Cousineau, (C) 4; F. C. Dobell, (E) 1; Rev. Russell McGillivray, (M) 1.	Aug. 23, 1933	Dec. 1, Dec. 1, 1933
Aug. 4, 1933	Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being clerks and other classes on the headquart-ers staff.	Employer..... Montreal, Que.	Wages deduction of 10 per cent proposed by company in addition to 10 per cent deduction already in effect, i.e., a total deduction of 20 per cent from wages calculated at the schedule basic rates of pay, also company's desire to comply with request of certain employees on headquarters staff to withdraw from the existing schedule.			

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC.—Continued

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board, (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
April 28, 1933	Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being motormen, conductors and busmen, and employees of the Mechanical and Track Departments.*	Employer.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	950 dir.....	Further wages reduction proposed by company in addition to reduction already in effect, making a total reduction of 20 per cent below the wage scale in effect prior to February 1, 1932; also proposed changes in working conditions.	Hon. Mr. Justice A. K. Dyson, (c) 4; Ernest T. Leech, K. C., (e) 1; Allan Meikle, (m) 1.	May 1, 1933	Aug. 15, Aug. 19, 1933	The board unanimously recommended no further reduction in wages of employees in the gas production department. For employees in the traffic, mechanical and track departments, the chairman and Mr. Leech recommended a wage scale 15 per cent below the peak rates in effect prior to February 1, 1932. Mr. Meikle dissented from the latter recommendation and submitted a minority report. The majority findings were rejected by the employees. Further negotiations proved unsuccessful, and on two occasions a strike appeared imminent. It was finally arranged that the Government of Manitoba would refer the dispute to a Joint Council of Industry and Commission appointed under the provincial Industrial Conditions Act.
May 6, 1933	Hull Electric Company and its operating and maintenance employees.	Employer....	Hull, P. Q.....	80 dir.; 18 indir.	Wages reduction of approximately 10 per cent and an adjustment in working hours and conditions proposed by company.	Lynn B. Spencer, K. C. (c) 4; H. J. Hill, K. C., (e) 1; F. O. Comorot, K. C., (m) 1.	May 27, 1933	Jul y 4, 1933	The report of the board was unanimous and was accompanied by a signed agreement between the parties providing for a wage decrease of about one cent per hour less than that originally proposed by the company for each group of employees.
Oct. 4, 1933	British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and employees being motormen, conductors, and the Associated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Divisions Nos. 101	Employer.....	Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria, B.C.	1,400 dir.....	Wages reduction of 10 per cent proposed by employer in addition to 5 per cent reduction already in effect, making a total reduction of 15 per cent from the basic rates specified in the 1930 agreement.	His Honour Judge J. N. Ellis, (c) 4; A. G. McCandless, (e) 1; Dr. Lyle Telford, (m) 1.	Oct. 25, 1933	Jan. 4, 1934	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. McCandless and recommended a wage reduction of 5 per cent in addition to the 5 per cent decrease already in effect; also that operators of one-man cars should receive 5 cents per hour more than motormen and conductors of two-men cars. Dr. Telford did not concur in these

March 30, 1934	Toronto Transportation Commissioners and certain of their employees being members of the Toronto Railway Employees' Union.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont.	2,000 dir.; 1,000 indr.	Wage reduction of 4 cents an hour proposed by employer.	.....	.....	recommendations and submitted a minority report. The board's findings were rejected by the employees. Renewed negotiations resulted in the parties agreeing to continue the contract on the old basis for one year, terminable on 60 days' notice.
					Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.			

SHIPPING

April 13, 1933	Various shipping companies trading to the Port of Montreal and certain of their employees being members of the Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal.	Employees....	Montreal, P.Q.	2,859 dir.	Wages reduction of approximately 10 per cent proposed by employers.	Hon. Mr. Justice Louis Cousineau, (c) 4; F. C. Dobell, (E) 1; John A. Sullivan, M. P., (M) 1.	April 18, 1933	June 19, 1933	The unanimous recommendation of the board that the basic rates of pay should be reduced by approximately 5 per cent was accepted by both the employers and employees concerned and an agreement embodying the board's finding was signed on June 30.
July 25, 1933	Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and its steamship freight checkers.	Employer....	Montreal, P.Q.	50 dir.	Wage decrease of 4 cents an hour proposed by company.	Lynn B. Spencer, K.C., (c) 3; F. C. Dobell, (E) 1; W. F. O'Connor, K.C., (M) 1.	Oct. 3, 1933	Nov. 2, 1933	The board's unanimous recommendation that wage rates of the employees concerned should be reduced by two cents per hour was accepted as a settlement of the dispute.
Oct. 31, 1933	Various shipping interests of the Port of Saint John, N.B., and certain of their employees being members of Local No. 273, International Longshoremen's Association.	Employees....	Saint John, N.B.	900 dir.	Employees' request for increased wages (retortation to rates in effect prior to Dec. 24, 1932) and changed working conditions.	.....	.....	.....	A representative of the department visited Saint John and through his mediation negotiations between the parties were renewed, resulting in an amicable agreement without board procedure.
March 14, 1934	Various firms, members of the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited, and certain of their employees being members of the Vancouver and District Water-front Workers' Association.	Employers....	Vancouver, B.C.	Approx. 940 dir.	Concerning certain working conditions and employees' request for increased wages.	Hon. Mr. Justice H. B. Robertson, (c) 4; J. E. Hall, (E) 1; Charles McGregor Stewart, (M) 1.	March 20, 1934	.....	Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.

* A dispute between the same company and its employees in the Gas Production Department, members of the Gas Workers' Union of Winnipeg, (see below) was also dealt with by this board.

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC.—*Concluded*
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Concluded*

TELEGRAPHS

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board, (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Dec. 30, 1933	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its commercial telegraphers and clerks.	Employer.....	General throughout Canada.	900 dir.....	Wages deduction of 5 per cent proposed by employers in addition to 10 per cent deduction already in effect, making a total deduction of 15 per cent from existing basic rates of pay.				
Dec. 30, 1933	Canadian National Telegraphers and its telegraphers, clerks and installers.	Employer.....	General throughout Canada.	1,300 dir.....	Wages deduction of 5 per cent proposed by employers in addition to 10 per cent deduction already in effect, making a total deduction of 15 per cent from existing basic rates of pay.				As a result of departmental mediation agreements were reached between the two telegraph companies and their employees providing for a further wages deduction of 5 per cent for the higher paid employees, but with important modifications in the deduction for the lower-paid classes as well as certain other concessions. The applications were subsequently withdrawn.
Dec. 30, 1933	Canadian National Telegraphers and its climbers, groundmen and cooks employed on telegraph construction and maintenance gangs	Employer.....	General throughout Canada.	125 dir.....	Wages deduction of 5 per cent proposed by employers in addition to 10 per cent deduction already in effect, making a total deduction of 15 per cent from existing basic rates of pay.				
	Canadian National Telegraphers and its commercial telegraphers in the Maritime Provinces, comprising (1) the "North Sydney group of operators", and (2) members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America.		Maritime Provinces.		Concerning wages and seniority rights of a group of cable operators formerly employed by the Western Union Cable Company at North Sydney in connection with land line commercial telegraph activities and who were absorbed into the land line service of the Canadian National Telegraphs	His Honour Judge R. H. Murray, (c) 4; Hector McInnes, K.C., (e) 1; C. W. Lunn, (m) 2.	Feb. 16, 1934		Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.

when the latter acquired the property of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the Maritime Provinces in July, 1923.

MISCELLANEOUS

LIGHT AND POWER

March 23, 1933	Hydro-Electric Commission of the City of Hamilton and certain of its employees being members of Local No. 138, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 7, Hamilton Hydro Employees Association, and Hamilton Hydro-Electric Meter Men's Association.	Employer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	115 dir.; 75 indir.	Reductions in salaries and wages of all employees proposed by employer.	His Honour Judge J. H. Denton, (c) 3; C. W. Sherman, (e) 1; Fred Bancroft, (m) 1.	April 7, 1933	July 12, 1933	<p>The report of the board, which was signed by the chairman and Mr. Sherman, recommended a reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of all employees who, on July 1, 1933, were receiving a salary or remuneration at the rate of \$1,100 or more per year, and a reduction of 5 per cent in the wages of those who on that date were receiving less than \$1,100. Mr. Bancroft did not concur in the board's findings. At the commencement of the board's sessions the parties concerned in the dispute agreed to be bound by the recommendations and decisions of the board.</p> <p>This dispute was referred to the board established on May 1, 1933, to deal with differences between the Winnipeg Electric Company and its motormen, conductors and busmen, etc. See above.</p>
April 28, 1933	Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees in the Gas Production Department being members of the Gas Workers' Union of Winnipeg.	Employer.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	40 dir.....	Further wages reduction proposed by company in addition to reduction already in effect, making a total reduction of 20 per cent below the wage scale in effect prior to February 1, 1932.				
June 5, 1933	City of Edmonton and certain of its employees in the Water Works, Engineer's and Power House Departments, being members of the Edmonton Civic Employees' Union No. 30.	Employers.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	300 dir.; 1,000 indir.	Alleged unjust suspension of Malcolm Ainslie, an employee of the Waterworks department and business agent of the union.	His Honour Judge John A. Jackson, (c) 3; James T. J. Collisson, (e) 1; Charles W. Lee, (m) 1.	Nov. 6, 1933		<p>Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.</p>

V. GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT

The purpose of the Government Annuities Act is to encourage and aid the people of Canada in the formation of habits of thrift, so that provision may be made for old age. The Canadian Government Annuities system was designed with this object in view.

The minimum amount of annuity obtainable on the life of one person or on the lives of two persons jointly is \$10 a year. The maximum amount of annuity payable to any annuitant or to joint annuitants is \$1,200 a year.

A Canadian Government annuity, which is a fixed yearly income paid by the Government of Canada, is generally purchased to be payable in quarterly or monthly instalments for life, but contracts are also issued under which the annuity is payable for a specified number of years, irrespective of whether or not the annuitant should so long live.

Although in the vast majority of cases annuities issued on the lives of individuals are purchased by the individuals themselves, provision is also made in the Act whereby employers may contract for the purchase of annuities on behalf of their employees, or associations on behalf of their members.

There are two distinct classes of annuities, under each of which several plans of contract are available:—

(1) *Deferred Annuities*, planned to meet the requirements of young persons who desire to provide for old age by securing for themselves a safe, steady, and dependable income to begin when their earning days are over. These may be purchased either by making a single cash payment, or by making annual, semi-annual, quarterly or monthly premium deposits.

(2) *Immediate Annuities*, planned to meet the needs of older persons who have accumulated savings and who desire to retire from active employment. These are purchased by payment of a lump sum, and the annuity commences three months from the date the purchase money is received.

The increasing interest displayed during recent years by the people of Canada, in the matter of securing a competency for old age, was continued throughout the year 1933-34. The volume of business transacted was considerably in excess of that of any year since the inception of the Government Annuities system in 1908. This is reflected in both the number of contracts issued and the amount of purchase money received during the fiscal year, the number of contracts of all classes being 2,412 and the amount received for the purchase of annuities \$7,071,439.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

From September 1, 1908, the date of the inception of the Annuities Branch, up to and inclusive of March 31, 1934, the total number of annuity contracts issued was 18,806. Of these contracts, 2,241 have been cancelled, leaving in force on March 31, 1934, 16,565 contracts. The total amount of purchase money received during the same period was \$43,285,489.67. The following statement gives the details:—

Sept. 1, 1908, to Mar. 31, 1909,	66 contracts.....	\$	50,391 31
Mar. 31, 1909, " 31, 1910,	566 "		434,490 89
Mar. 31, 1910, " 31, 1911,	1,069 "		393,441 40
Mar. 31, 1911, " 31, 1912,	1,032 "		441,600 60
Mar. 31, 1912, " 31, 1913,	373 "		417,135 50
Mar. 31, 1913, " 31, 1914,	318 "		390,886 72
Mar. 31, 1914, " 31, 1915,	264 "		314,765 29

Mar. 31, 1915, to Mar. 31, 1916,	325	contracts.....	441,696 09
Mar. 31, 1916, " 31, 1917,	285	"	432,272 40
Mar. 31, 1917, " 31, 1918,	187	"	332,792 01
Mar. 31, 1918, " 31, 1919,	147	"	322,154 23
Mar. 31, 1919, " 31, 1920,	204	"	408,718 78
Mar. 31, 1920, " 31, 1921,	195	"	531,800 45
Mar. 31, 1921, " 31, 1922,	277	"	748,159 73
Mar. 31, 1922, " 31, 1923,	339	"	1,028,353 07
Mar. 31, 1923, " 31, 1924,	409	"	1,458,818 92
Mar. 31, 1924, " 31, 1925,	486	"	1,894,885 29
Mar. 31, 1925, " 31, 1926,	668	"	1,938,921 17
Mar. 31, 1926, " 31, 1927,	503	"	1,894,885 29
Mar. 31, 1927, " 31, 1928,	1,223	"	3,843,087 96
Mar. 31, 1928, " 31, 1929,	1,328	"	4,272,418 87
Mar. 31, 1929, " 31, 1930,	1,257	"	3,156,475 24
Mar. 31, 1930, " 31, 1931,	1,772	"	3,612,233 88
Mar. 31, 1931, " 31, 1932,	1,726	"	4,194,383 81
Mar. 31, 1932, " 31, 1933,	1,375	"	3,547,345 03
Mar. 31, 1933, " 31, 1934,	2,412	"	7,071,439 00
Total.....	18,806		\$43,285,489 67

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934, 1,083 Immediate Annuities and 1,329 Deferred Annuities, a total of 2,412, were contracted for, the average amount of annuity under the Immediate contracts being \$402.

The number of annuities in force on March 31, 1934, was as follows:—Immediate, 6,858; Deferred, 9,707; a total of 16,565. The total amount of Immediate Annuities in force was \$2,844,154, an average of \$415 per contract.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES FUND STATEMENT—1933-1934

ASSETS

Fund on March 31, 1933.....	\$29,163,903 02
Receipts 1933-1934 less payments.....	5,859,572 52
Fund on March 31, 1934.....	\$35,023,475 54

RECEIPTS

Immediate annuities.....	\$ 5,292,072 56
Deferred annuities.....	1,809,924 51
Refunds.....	5,057 00
Interest on fund at 4 per cent.....	1,230,750 62
Amount transferred to maintain reserve.....	184,237 98

Total..... \$ 8,522,042 67

PAYMENTS

Payments under Immediate contracts.....	\$ 2,598,069 57
Return of premiums with interest.....	33,842 51
Return of premiums without interest.....	30,558 07
Balance, March 31, 1934.....	5,859,572 52

Total..... \$ 8,522,042 67

VALUATION, MARCH 31, 1934, OF ANNUITY CONTRACTS ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT, AND IN FORCE ON THAT DATE

Classification	Number	Amount of Annuity	Total value of Annuities Purchased
		\$	\$
Immediate Annuities—Ordinary.....	4,303	1,803,666	14,490,378
“ Guaranteed.....	1,669	598,611	6,394,780
“ Last Survivor.....	886	441,877	5,335,472
Totals.....	6,858	2,844,154	26,220,630
Deferred Annuities.....	9,707		8,948,903
Totals.....	16,565		35,169,533

VI. EMPLOYMENT OFFICES CO-ORDINATION ACT

The fiscal year ended March 31, 1934, was the sixteenth in which the Employment Service Branch, set up under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, co-operated with the Provincial Governments to maintain the Employment Service of Canada.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BRANCH

The primary function of the Employment Service Branch is administrative—that of administering the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (chapter 57, R.S.C. 1927). This Act empowers the Minister of Labour:

- (a) to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them;
- (b) to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters;
- (c) to compile and distribute information received from employment offices, and from other sources, regarding prevailing conditions of employment.

The Department of Labour does not itself operate any public employment offices, but, through the device of paying subventions to the provinces, as provided in the Act, encouragement is given to the Governments of the several provinces to operate such offices on a uniform basis. In view of the close co-ordination of effort which is attained, the employment offices of the several provinces and the federal clearing houses, though each unit retains its individual identity, are commonly considered as a single organization known as "The Employment Service of Canada."

AGREEMENTS WITH THE PROVINCES

The Employment Offices Co-ordination Act provides in section 6 that,—

"The payments hereinbefore authorized shall, as to each province, be conditional upon agreement between the minister and the Government of the province as to the terms, conditions and purposes within the meaning of this Act upon and for which the payments are to be made and applied, and upon such agreement being approved by the Governor in Council."

During the fiscal year 1933-34, uniform agreements were concluded with all the Provincial Governments except that of Prince Edward Island. The sum of money which was specified in the agreement as being available for payment by the Department of Labour to the provinces was the statutory provision of \$150,000. This amount was distributed amongst the provinces in proportion to their expenditures on public employment office administration and operation, the provinces being entitled to claim a portion of the federal appropriation in respect of expenditures on the operation and maintenance of these offices, but no portion of expenditures on purchasing premises or equipment may be claimed from the Department of Labour. The amount of \$150,000 distributed amongst the provinces enabled a repayment to them of 31.6 per centum of their gross expenditures in this field, this being slightly more than was paid by the Dominion in the previous year, due to economies effected by the provinces. Table I on page 45 shows the amounts spent by the various provinces, together with the amounts paid to them by the Department of Labour. Moreover, the department furnished the provinces with the different forms utilized in the employment offices.

The annual agreements between the Minister of Labour and the several Provincial Governments, concluded under the terms of the Act, provide that the province, in the operation of its employment offices, shall register all applicants offering themselves for employment and undertake to locate suitable workers for all employers listing vacancies, without charging any fee or commission either to employer or employee. The province further agrees that the officials of the Employment Service shall accept no responsibility with respect to rates of wages or other working conditions offered or asked, but shall merely communicate the information available on these subjects to the applicant or the employer, as the case may be. It is also agreed that where employment is reported to be affected by an industrial dispute, employees being referred to such employment shall be notified of this fact. Another important provision of the agreement is that the province shall make a special endeavour to place in suitable employment handicapped men suffering from the effects of active service during the war. In the agreement the provinces undertake to furnish the Department of Labour with information relative to the transactions of the offices, industrial information, and the like. The Department of Labour is authorized to inspect the provincial employment offices from time to time, to determine whether the conditions of the agreement are being respected.

LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Every office of the Employment Service offers facilities for both men and women who are seeking work in any occupation, and for employers seeking any sort of help. Obviously, it is neither practicable nor advisable to segregate the various functions of the offices at all centres, but when the volume of work warrants it, and where the population to be served is of sufficient magnitude, such division of functions is made, and separate departments are operated for men and women, skilled and unskilled workers, farm, factory and domestic applicants, etc. In Western Canada, where seasonal workers, such as farm labourers, are regularly hired in large numbers, it is customary to operate temporary offices at some of the smaller centres in the busy season.

During the year the number of centres at which offices are conducted decreased to 66. The offices at Fort Frances, Ont., and Dauphin, Man., were closed, while an office at Fredericton, N.B., was opened. The list of centres where offices are located follows:—

Nova Scotia (three centres).—Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney.

New Brunswick (four centres).—Chatham, Fredericton, Moncton, Saint John.

Quebec (eight centres).—Amos, Hull, Montreal, Montreal North, Quebec, Rouyn, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers.

Ontario (twenty-six centres).—Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Fort William, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, New Toronto, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Oshawa, Ottawa, Pembroke, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Stratford, Sudbury, Timmins, Toronto, Windsor.

Manitoba (three centres).—Brandon, St. Boniface, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan (nine centres).—Estevan, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Weyburn, Yorkton.

Alberta (five centres).—Calgary, Drumheller, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat.

British Columbia (eight centres).—Kamloops, Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Penticton, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria.

For the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of the various local offices, and to facilitate the transfer of any kind of labour from districts over-supplied to

those where a dearth exists, eight clearing houses have been established throughout Canada. Those for provincial clearance, operated by the Provincial Governments as part of the Employment Service of Canada, are situated at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, and Vancouver. Those for inter-provincial clearance, operated by the Department of Labour in the interests of the Employment Service of Canada, are: Eastern Clearing House, Ottawa; Western Clearing House, Winnipeg.

SPECIALIZED EMPLOYMENT WORK ON BEHALF OF HANDICAPPED EX-SERVICE MEN

One of the more important phases of the administration of the Employment Service Branch is that of specialized employment work on behalf of handicapped veterans of the late war. Until the fiscal year 1923-24 the Department of Pensions and National Health (formerly the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment) endeavoured to place in suitable employment men having physical handicaps due to war service, but since that time the Department of Labour has been charged with the responsibility of this work in all provinces except Quebec, having incorporated it into the Employment Service of Canada.

The annual agreements between the Minister of Labour and the several provinces contain a special clause in which the provinces agree to undertake in all employment offices to register and to endeavour to place employable handicapped ex-service men, while the Department of Labour undertakes to appoint and pay in full any additional employees necessary for the providing of adequate facilities to this end at the more important points. The centres at which federal employees are loaned to the provinces for this specialized employment office work have been selected because of their relative importance as the places of residence of handicapped ex-service men. At the present time such federal employees are maintained in the provincial employment offices as follows: Halifax, 1; Ottawa, 1; Toronto, 4; Winnipeg, 1; Vancouver, 3; and Victoria, 1.

The general observations made on this phase of the work of the Employment Service in preceding annual reports may well be repeated this year. The assistance given by the provincial authorities in connection with the placement of handicapped ex-service men has been most satisfactory and illustrates the degree of success encountered in Dominion-provincial co-operation to operate the Employment Service. The work of seeking to place men satisfactorily who are suffering from war disabilities is difficult of accomplishment. Certain classes of disabilities drastically limit the employment opportunities of those unfortunate enough to be afflicted with them, with the result that many avenues of employment are not open to these applicants. Further, during the past few years, due to the competition for vacancies offered by workers who are fully physically fit, opportunities for placing handicapped men have diminished to quite an extent. Due to the physical handicaps and the psychological objections to engaging disabled persons, in many instances it is not possible to place these applicants in regular employment, and only casual work can be found for them. Thus, during the last fiscal year, of 4,506 placements made from handicapped ex-service men, 82.6 per cent were in employment of a probable duration of 7 days or less. The percentage of casual placements for the year 1932-33 was 77.7 per cent, and for the year 1931-32 about 71 per cent; therefore it will be observed that the percentage of these placements which is casual has risen gradually each year. It might be remarked, however, that many of the regular placements made effected a permanent rehabilitation of the applicant placed. Employers generally have shown a commendable spirit in accepting handicapped ex-service men for employment, and in many instances they have been willing to concede that in selected occupations one hundred per cent efficiency does not demand one hundred per cent physical fitness. Judged by the number of applications made at the employment offices by handicapped ex-service men, though it is now fifteen and

a half years since the Armistice, the obligation of endeavouring to assist these men in securing work shows no considerable diminution, but seems to remain at about the same level.

THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND IMMIGRATION

For some years the Employment Service has provided a regular channel of information for the Department of Immigration and Colonization relative to the availability of labour in Canada as a condition precedent to the admission of workers under contract of employment from outside of Canada. Particularly since the passing of Order in Council P.C. 1413 in August, 1929, under which workers entering Canada under contract must secure special authority from the Minister of Immigration, has the Employment Service Branch of the Department of Labour been consulted frequently by the Immigration Department in this connection. The procedure of the Employment Service is to endeavour to locate suitable workers in Canada willing to accept the employment offered, and after the lapse of a reasonable time the Immigration Department is notified of the success or otherwise of the Employment Service's efforts. While some hundreds of these cases usually are dealt with each year, due to the economic conditions obtaining and the more rigid regulations in respect to entry which were in force, the number of cases up for consideration was at a low level in the year under review. Of course, the final decision as to the admission rests with the Department of Immigration, and in this regard the Employment Service is primarily a fact-finding agency.

STATISTICS: EMPLOYMENT OFFICE AND TRADE UNION UNEMPLOYMENT

As previously stated, certain statistical information covering the field of employment is regularly collected and compiled by the Employment Service Branch and published in the *Labour Gazette*. These statistics are of two classes: (a) administrative statistics, showing the work performed by the employment offices, based on daily reports received from them; and (b) statistics based on monthly reports on unemployment, received from local trade unions. In addition the *Labour Gazette* publishes each month index numbers of employment in industry and reports on building permits issued, which are collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics Act. These statistics are all closely followed by large numbers of persons throughout Canada, and the numerous inquiries concerning them received in the department testify to the value set on them by the public.

The tables on pages 45 and 46 show: (Table No. 2) applications, (Table No. 3) vacancies, and (Table No. 4) placements in regular and casual employment as reported by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces during the fiscal year; an analysis of the vacancies and placements by industrial groups for the same period is also given (Table No. 6) on pages 48 and 49. At the base of tables Nos. 2, 3 and 4 are given the comparable totals for the previous fiscal year.

From reports received from local trade unions, a figure is compiled monthly showing the percentage of the membership covered which is unemployed on the last day of the month. These statistics, as carried in the *Labour Gazette*, are worked out in considerable detail, being published in such form that each province as a whole, each industry as a whole, and each main division of each industry, for the whole of Canada, are shown separately. When referring to trade union members as unemployed, the term "unemployment" has reference only to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Members who are engaged at work in other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness are not

considered for statistical purposes as unemployed. Workers who are involved in strikes or lockouts are excluded from the tabulations. About sixty per cent of all organized workers in Canada are regularly covered in this tabulation. Table No. 5 on page 47 gives the percentages of unemployment among the membership of reporting trade unions from January, 1923, to March, 1934, the figure in each case being that for all Canada, for all industries. Figures are also given showing gross trade union memberships covered, as well as gross numbers reported unemployed.

LABOUR MOBILITY

While the offices of the service are located at points of chief industrial activity, the facilities accorded are not only utilized locally, but each office supplies a considerable number of workers to the contiguous districts. Out of the total of 376,651 placements effected, 84,454 were made outside of the centres in which the offices are situated.

Since 1919 the railways have accorded to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service, who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally, a concession involving a reduced fare. This privilege is effective on the following railroads: Canadian National, Canadian Pacific, Dominion Atlantic, Kettle Valley, Michigan Central, Northern Alberta, Pacific Great Eastern, Quebec Central, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, and the Wabash. The reduced rate is for a second-class fare at 2.70 cents per mile, obtainable on the surrender of a certificate secured at the employment office. By this means 5,226 persons were aided in securing employment during the year. A minimum fare of four dollars is stipulated, so that a person travelling to employment at a distance where the reduced rate does not amount to the minimum is not able to derive the benefit therefrom.

THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Although no comprehensive plan existed to provide for assistance from the offices of the Employment Service in connection with the relief of unemployment and conditions due to unemployment, in most localities the employment offices did assist in such work. In many instances where public works were being carried on to provide employment the selection and rotation of the workers engaged was arranged by the employment office at the request of the public authorities having the work in hand. In other instances applicants for relief were required by civic authorities to show certification by the employment office as to their status as unemployed persons. While it is impossible to commit to a statistical record the assistance given by the employment offices in reference to unemployment relief work, provincial cabinet ministers in charge of unemployment relief in their respective provinces and civic authorities have testified publicly in many cases to the efficient aid afforded by the employment offices in this regard.

The Department of Labour continued the arrangements of the previous year with the transportation companies to secure a special reduced transportation rate for persons proceeding to unemployment relief works, whether federal or provincial. As the persons selected to proceed to these camps were in all instances in indigent circumstances, transportation costs were paid to the railways by the Governments. The special requisitions required for this transportation, where men are travelling to camps operated by the Department of the Interior or the Provincial Governments or to farm work on a relief basis, were issued only through the Employment Service, and during the year 1933-34 to March 31, 22,247 men were moved on these requisitions.

TABLE No. 1.—FEDERAL SUBVENTIONS TO THE PROVINCES FOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICE WORK DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1933-34

Province	Amount of Original Expenditures	Amount of Federal Subventions
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	13,022 40	4,109 70
New Brunswick.....	11,896 73	3,754 45
Quebec.....	97,567 82	30,791 12
Ontario.....	201,122 70	63,471 68
Manitoba.....	31,316 45	9,883 06
Saskatchewan.....	44,414 28	14,016 56
Alberta.....	37,221 46	11,746 61
British Columbia.....	38,743 13	12,226 82
Total for Canada.....	475,304 97	150,000 00

TABLE No. 2.—APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY THE OFFICES OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR APRIL, 1933, TO MARCH, 1934 (INCLUSIVE)

Provinces	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	11,675	4,571	16,246
New Brunswick.....	9,263	4,292	13,555
Quebec.....	39,992	36,043	76,035
Ontario.....	296,941	60,765	357,706
Manitoba.....	52,698	11,584	64,282
Saskatchewan.....	25,949	9,390	35,339
Alberta.....	50,535	7,760	58,295
British Columbia.....	73,186	9,466	82,652
Totals, all provinces.....	560,239	143,871	704,110
Comparable totals, year 1932-33.....	488,959	144,211	633,170

TABLE No. 3.—VACANCIES IN REGULAR AND CASUAL EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY THE OFFICES OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR APRIL, 1933, TO MARCH, 1934 (INCLUSIVE)

Provinces	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	11,372	3,650	15,022
New Brunswick.....	8,917	4,289	13,206
Quebec.....	10,816	25,654	36,470
Ontario.....	156,530	30,179	186,709
Manitoba.....	26,678	7,989	34,667
Saskatchewan.....	24,489	8,243	32,732
Alberta.....	26,714	4,659	31,373
British Columbia.....	39,724	5,288	45,012
Totals, all provinces.....	305,240	89,951	395,191
Comparable totals, year 1932-33.....	257,118	83,600	340,718

TABLE No. 4.—PLACEMENTS IN REGULAR AND CASUAL EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY THE OFFICES OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR APRIL, 1933, TO MARCH, 1934 (INCLUSIVE)

Province	Regular Placements			Casual Placements			Total Placements		
	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	1,658	781	2,439	9,708	2,544	12,252	11,366	3,325	14,691
New Brunswick....	1,202	718	1,920	7,694	3,551	11,245	8,896	4,269	13,165
Quebec.....	9,580	14,165	23,745	1,183	4,059	5,242	10,763	18,224	28,987
Ontario.....	48,791	14,281	63,072	103,950	10,007	113,957	152,741	24,288	177,029
Manitoba.....	24,392	4,292	28,684	3,970	3,582	7,552	28,362	7,874	36,236
Saskatchewan.....	17,085	4,894	21,979	6,398	2,312	8,710	23,483	7,206	30,689
Alberta.....	17,946	3,297	21,243	8,576	1,202	9,778	26,522	4,499	31,021
British Columbia...	19,298	2,530	21,828	20,266	2,739	23,005	39,564	5,269	44,833
Totals, all provinces	139,952	44,958	184,910	161,745	29,996	191,741	301,697	74,954	376,651
Comparable totals, year 1932-33.....	111,485	41,106	152,591	141,796	31,839	173,635	253,281	72,945	326,226

TABLE No. 5.—TRADE UNION STATISTICS ON UNEMPLOYMENT

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Average membership reported...	152,675	154,935	153,647	148,336	166,632	182,511	200,257	206,217	199,034	171,460	150,352	.....
Average number unemployed.....	7,470	11,154	10,796	7,632	8,132	8,124	11,485	22,867	33,505	37,652	33,489	.....
Percentage of membership unemployed during year on average.	4.9	7.2	7.0	5.1	4.9	4.5	5.7	11.1	16.8	22.0	22.3	.....
Percentage of membership unemployed by months—												
January 31.....	7.8	7.5	10.2	8.1	6.4	6.8	6.3	10.8	16.0	22.0	25.5	21.2
February 28 (29)	6.4	7.8	9.5	8.1	6.5	7.0	6.8	11.5	15.6	20.6	24.3	20.0
March 31.....	6.8	6.7	8.5	7.3	5.7	6.5	6.0	10.8	15.5	20.4	25.1	19.5
April 30.....	4.6	5.1	8.7	7.3	6.0	5.2	5.5	9.0	14.9	23.0	24.5	.....
May 31.....	4.5	7.3	7.0	4.9	5.2	3.7	4.0	10.3	16.2	22.1	23.8	.....
June 30.....	3.4	5.8	6.1	4.1	3.2	3.2	2.9	10.6	16.3	21.9	21.8	.....
July 31.....	2.0	5.4	5.2	2.3	3.3	2.5	3.0	9.2	16.2	21.8	21.2	.....
August 31.....	2.2	6.5	4.4	2.5	3.7	2.4	3.5	9.3	15.8	21.4	19.9	.....
September 30...	2.0	5.9	5.7	3.3	3.1	2.2	3.7	9.4	18.1	20.4	19.8	.....
October 31.....	4.8	6.8	5.1	2.6	3.0	3.1	6.0	10.8	18.3	22.0	19.8	.....
November 30...	6.2	9.7	5.7	4.7	5.2	4.2	9.3	13.8	18.6	22.8	20.4	.....
December 31....	7.2	11.6	7.9	5.9	6.6	6.6	11.4	17.0	21.1	25.5	21.0	.....

TABLE No. 6.—VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<i>Manufacturing</i>	122	47	73	217	38	176	1,685	1,453	38	5,644	3,642	1,701
Animal products edible.....	3		2	3		3	71	70		172	76	93
Fur and its products.....							3	3		9	1	8
Leather and its products.....				3		3	8	7		157	99	39
Lumber and its products.....	63	42	21	21	2	18	91	86	2	337	199	118
Musical instruments.....										15	9	6
Pulp and paper products.....				1	1		324	306	14	397	141	226
Rubber products.....				2		2				212	186	11
Textile products.....	2		1	3		3	304	205	1	536	376	108
Plant products, edible.....	21	4	17	5		5	45	34		864	463	374
Plant products, n.e.s.....				1		1	40	34	3	102	80	20
Wood distillates.....										1		1
Chemical and allied products.....				21		21	123	87		287	162	111
Clay, glass and stone.....							149	149		189	108	41
Electric current.....							18	17		51	38	13
Electric apparatus.....				4		4	151	134		222	159	58
Iron and steel products.....	32	1	31	99	3	94	131	121	3	1,640	1,233	337
Non ferrous metal products.....							40	35		113	103	8
Mineral products.....	1		1	54	32	22	33	20	12	258	152	105
Miscellaneous.....							154	145	3	82	57	24
<i>Logging</i>	284	271	5	451	429	3	2,107	2,476		11,216	8,347	207
<i>Fishing and Hunting</i>	1	1		1		1				16	15	1
<i>Farming</i>	60	59	1	30	24	6	306	289	8	8,214	6,732	1,351
<i>Mining</i>	7	7					79	78		230	264	6
Coal.....							75	74		227	262	5
Metallic ores.....	7	7					4	4		3	2	1
Non-metallic ores.....												
<i>Communication</i>	1	1					6	12		67	18	57
<i>Transportation</i>	27	4	23	255	57	178	38	24	13	1,386	226	1,137
Forwarding and storage.....	20	1	19	79	15	64	17	7	9	952	95	839
Railway.....										65	30	35
Shipping and stevedoring.....	7	3	4	156	42	114	17	17		368	101	263
Air.....							4		4	1		
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i>	10,206	1,221	8,989	6,577	612	5,968	3,912	3,641	180	113,533	27,472	85,411
Railway.....	1	1		14		14	2	2		259	175	78
Highway.....	10,003	1,136	8,922	6,184	260	5,927	262	123	129	87,970	19,868	68,145
Building and other.....	202	84	67	379	352	27	3,648	3,516	51	25,304	7,429	17,188
<i>Services</i>	4,071	800	2,952	5,627	757	4,850	26,963	14,927	4,712	42,476	15,449	21,140
Governmental.....	93	44	48	38	3	35	158	143	14	2,798	414	2,359
Hotel and restaurant.....	103	23	68	137	68	67	706	590	20	2,610	1,605	590
Professional.....	292	23	256	52	24	28	569	357	149	1,175	498	561
Recreational.....	25	4	19	12	3	9	80	55	4	1,391	360	983
Personal.....	492	8	483	1,255	9	1,243	1,740	635	986	9,569	1,293	8,189
Household.....	3,065	697	2,078	4,130	648	3,468	23,709	13,147	3,539	24,838	11,239	8,457
Farm household.....	1	1		3	2		1			95	40	1
<i>Trade</i>	209	28	176	58	5	53	1,292	780	290	3,700	861	2,774
Retail.....	196	28	163	52	3	47	389	227	133	3,307	791	2,453
Wholesale.....	13		13	6		6	903	553	157	393	70	321
<i>Finance</i>	34		33	10		10	82	65	1	227	46	172
<i>All Industries</i>	15,022	2,439	12,252	13,206	1,920	11,245	36,470	23,745	5,242	186,709	63,072	113,957
Men.....	11,372	1,658	9,708	8,917	1,202	7,694	10,816	9,580	1,183	156,530	48,791	103,950
Women.....	3,650	781	2,544	4,289	718	3,551	25,654	14,165	4,059	30,179	14,281	10,007

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, APRIL, 1933-MARCH, 1934

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
240	72	169	576	80	490	381	278	104	299	171	126	9,164	5,781	2,877
11	8	3	78	3	72	28	26	2	10	8	2	376	191	177
12	1	12	7	2	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	34	8	26
9	2	7	12	12	3	6	6	1	110	107	6	190	116	52
2	2	1	6	12	1	118	109	9	1	1	1	754	559	174
30	4	27	29	29	29	1	10	1	43	7	36	16	9	7
1	1	1	29	29	29	10	10	1	1	1	1	834	469	332
54	9	45	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	217	189	13
55	23	34	24	8	15	32	13	19	44	21	24	914	599	164
9	6	3	207	207	207	5	5	5	5	5	5	1,090	566	488
1	1	1	2	2	2	16	16	1	2	2	2	364	120	239
4	1	2	2	2	2	10	8	2	2	2	2	17	16	1
1	1	1	19	19	19	15	9	7	4	2	2	449	258	141
6	3	3	13	13	13	15	9	7	6	6	1	380	269	71
33	6	27	5	1	4	19	15	4	1	1	1	89	62	26
5	3	2	105	13	90	82	47	35	50	8	39	408	312	74
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	5	2,172	1,432	656
3	3	12	50	36	14	26	7	19	10	5	5	166	141	16
818	1,987	1	339	288	1,180	1,112	462	419	29	16,857	15,329	245	245	245
11	11	11	11	11	11	13	13	13	16	13	3	58	53	5
12,549	12,495	205	14,592	13,405	214	8,580	8,228	306	1,073	968	89	45,404	42,170	2,180
51	15	351	242	107	493	454	38	272	269	1	1,483	1,329	152	152
50	14	351	242	107	395	394	6	272	269	1	746	636	107	107
1	1	92	54	38	6	54	38	272	269	1	630	625	6	6
2	2	2	12	10	2	4	4	8	8	8	100	45	69	69
48	44	6	173	17	154	217	44	173	233	14	219	2,357	430	1,903
38	33	6	173	17	154	199	26	173	71	1	71	1,549	195	1,335
1	3	18	18	18	18	18	18	156	6	3	5	72	33	40
2	8	156	10	143	12	12	12	12	10	143	724	194	524	4
12,548	9,817	3,140	6,532	2,950	3,602	14,622	7,772	6,771	35,000	17,250	17,635	202,930	70,735	131,696
2	2	2	14	13	1	60	30	30	328	328	5	684	549	130
12,462	9,349	3,105	6,229	2,904	3,346	13,480	7,028	6,411	27,107	16,558	10,470	163,697	57,226	106,455
84	468	33	289	33	255	1,082	714	330	7,561	364	7,160	38,549	12,960	25,111
8,058	4,207	3,754	9,536	4,942	3,580	5,595	3,255	2,181	7,401	2,668	4,707	109,727	47,005	47,876
14	13	5	75	15	60	7	3	3	590	28	562	3,773	663	3,086
470	415	79	208	111	84	242	215	20	283	193	87	4,759	3,220	1,015
110	47	65	630	487	137	127	39	87	533	219	310	3,488	1,694	1,593
71	13	58	225	7	217	162	17	134	72	34	40	2,028	493	1,464
658	37	615	1,257	36	1,220	821	56	764	1,193	66	1,123	16,985	2,140	14,623
5,563	2,586	2,930	5,300	3,025	1,858	3,064	1,830	1,131	4,721	2,119	2,585	74,390	35,291	26,046
1,172	1,096	2	1,841	1,261	4	1,182	1,095	42	9	9	9	4,304	3,504	49
319	62	256	619	45	553	249	78	171	235	55	176	6,674	1,912	4,449
218	36	181	535	41	480	175	44	131	211	49	160	5,083	1,219	3,748
101	26	75	77	4	73	74	34	40	24	6	16	1,591	693	701
23	4	19	9	8	39	5	34	13	1	12	437	121	289	289
34,667	38,684	7,552	32,732	21,979	8,710	31,373	21,243	9,778	45,012	21,828	23,005	395,191	184,910	191,741
26,678	24,392	3,970	24,489	17,085	6,398	26,714	17,946	8,576	39,724	19,298	20,266	305,240	139,952	161,745
7,989	4,292	3,582	8,243	4,894	2,312	4,659	3,297	1,202	5,288	2,530	2,739	89,951	44,958	29,996

VII. TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT

The Technical Education Act, which was passed by the Parliament of Canada in 1919, provided for the distribution of ten million dollars to the provinces over a period of ten years. Eight of the provinces were unable to earn their entire appropriations during this period, and in order to give those provinces a further opportunity to earn the unexpended portion of their allotments the Act was extended at the 1929 session of parliament for a term of five years. At the end of that period there were still three provinces, namely, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Nova Scotia, which had been unable to take full advantage of their allotments, and in March, 1934, the Act was again extended for another five years.

As the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick had received their total grants prior to the commencement of the year under review, it would not be necessary, under the terms of the Technical Education Act of 1919, and amendments thereto, for them to submit to the Department of Labour a report covering their vocational education activities for the year 1933-34, but as it has been thought advisable to maintain a complete and continuous record of the progress and development of vocational education in Canada since the enactment of the federal legislation of 1919, these provinces have agreed to submit their reports each year. This report will, therefore, include a statement covering the work accomplished in each province during the year 1933-34.

STATISTICS

The money available and the amounts earned by the four provinces entitled to federal grants under the provisions of the Technical Education Act of 1919, and amendments thereto, for work performed during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1934, are shown in table 1. The nature and extent of the work being carried on in those provinces are included in table 2.

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS

The extent of the work in each province and the trend of developments during the year under review are indicated by the following summaries of the annual reports submitted by the several provinces.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

During the year ending June 30, 1934, the province of Prince Edward Island offered the following courses in connection with the Technical Education Act:—

1. Short term courses in home economics, including cooking, millinery, dressmaking, home nursing, household administration, accounts and English reading. There were 40 students enrolled in this course.

2. Special courses in woodworking and drawing. One hundred and twenty-three students took this course.

3. Special courses for cheese and butter makers, including visits of instructor for inspection, and supervision and demonstration of work being done by students employed in factories. Enrolment for this course was 71.

4. Commercial course of two years to students having completed two years of high school work. There were 82 students in this course.

5. Special courses through schools relating to agricultural conditions. The enrolment for this course was 909.

The total enrolment for the year in all courses was 1,225, showing a slight decrease from last year when the enrolment was 1,280.

NOVA SCOTIA

The province of Nova Scotia reports that, with the distinct and sustained improvements in industrial activity, especially in coal mining, the registration of students increased in practically all of the branches of technical education which are carried on by the province. In the evening technical and coal mining classes, the number of pupils rose to 2,436, an increase of 114 over that of the previous year. In correspondence study courses 320 new students were enrolled, which was 44 more than entered in 1932-33. In many different ways evidence was present that there was a re-awakening of ambition and a renewed interest in technical training as a means of qualifying for employment and for promotion to greater responsibility. The province maintained all the services in vocational education except the extension courses in homemaking under the Women's Institute Division of the Department of Agriculture which was temporarily suspended until the return of better times. The trade courses at the Nova Scotia Training School and the Halifax Industrial School were continued and improved in efficiency. The College of Art did not curtail its activities in any respect and sustained its attendance in the applied art and teacher-training courses well up to the level of the previous year. There are indications that there will be an augmented demand for all forms of secondary technical education coincident with the expansion of employment.

During the year conferences were held with the School Board and representatives of labour in the city of Sydney, with a view to providing guidance and vocational training for those unemployed persons who were receiving direct relief. Considerable progress was made, but definite organization to establish this service has not yet been completed. In the city of Halifax there is an emergent need for an expansion of high school facilities and there is a strong public opinion in favour of providing facilities for commercial and industrial courses to parallel the academic courses now available. There is a renewed interest on the part of some large corporations in organizing a modern form of apprenticeship to train skilled mechanics, as there will apparently be a dearth of trained workers, in some occupations, if there is a considerable expansion of industrial activity in the near future. No actual new developments were undertaken during the year, but it appears as though the present is full of promise for extensions in the year to come.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Enrolment of pupils in vocational schools in the province of New Brunswick showed a slight increase as compared with the previous year. No new developments were undertaken, with the exception of some special courses for graduates of academic high schools. One centre reorganized a night school program which had been dormant since 1932.

Owing to lack of space in the Saint John school, the usual short courses for tradesmen were not organized. Thus many young men engaged in garage and filling station work who would welcome an opportunity to secure technical training along the line of their chosen profession were unable to fulfil their ambition.

One encouraging sign is the large number of graduates who find employment along the line of their training. Every graduate of the Art Department of the Saint John Vocational School secured employment and the demand for students was so great this year that those who would have graduated were working before the close of the term.

QUEBEC

Although the province of Quebec has not undertaken any new activities during the year, there is a strong movement throughout the province in favour

of vocational education in order that better training may be given to all classes of workers. The larger schools which are located in Montreal, Quebec, Hull and Shawinigan Falls, are working at full capacity, and admission has had to be refused to a great many applicants, particularly at the Montreal school, owing to lack of class-room space.

The number of students following the trade school courses has increased more rapidly than those following the technical course. This, the Director of Technical Education states, is due to the fact that the previous educational attainments in one case are limited to the ordinary high school entrance requirements, while at least two years of high school are required before entering the regular technical course.

A new industrial school for girls was opened during the past year in Montreal by the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame. Its organization is well under way now and the authorities believe that it will prove a great boon to the young working girls in the Montreal district.

The industrial classes in various schools in some of the medium size towns have all operated normally during the year. The director states that, while their influence has not been as evident as it might have been, indications are that, when industrial prosperity has returned for a time, these units will prove of real help to our local industries.

The total enrolment throughout the province was 4,159 in day classes and 7,790 in evening classes.

ONTARIO

In the province of Ontario enrolment in day vocational schools rose from 24,513 in 1927-28 to 36,938 in 1932-33, an increase of 50 per cent in five years. The building of vocational schools in the same period, however, remained practically at a standstill. The consequent lack of accommodation has been overcome to some extent by "staggering" classes and otherwise dove-tailing subjects of study. A successful organization of this type inaugurated in the London Technical and Commercial High School has been widely acclaimed and copied.

During the past year, evening class registration suffered a drastic reduction from 45,338 to 33,860. These conditions are partly self-explanatory. The day school population naturally increases as employment opportunities diminish, while the evening classes decline for lack of local support which, in turn, is attributable to financial stringency.

An interesting development of an administrative character which has arisen in recent years is the annual reunion of vocational school principals. Progress of thought and co-ordination of effort are assured through the medium of this annual conference, where all problems affecting the organization and management of vocational schools and departments are freely discussed. The conference is attended by the officials of the Department of Education, who not only interpret the policy of the department, but seek to obtain the viewpoint of these active administrators and to benefit by their wide experience.

Departmental effort is now being concentrated on improving the teaching ability of the instructors. Courses of study are submitted by the teachers and criticized constructively. Considerable benefit has accrued to the teachers, and incidentally to their pupils, through this voluntary co-operation.

The Department of Education recognizes the value of developing in the schools an intelligent study of science in its application to farming operations. Encouragement by way of grants to teachers and school boards in connection with school and home garden projects in the public and separate schools has long been part of the considered policy of successive administrations. Practical agriculture has also been taught for some time in three agricultural high

schools, namely, Ridgetown, Renfrew and Beamsville. A new experiment is now being tried at Stamford High School, the object of which (if successful) is eventually to introduce into the high school curriculum a course of study of actual practical value to a rural community. Effort is being focussed upon the possibility of demonstrating to the students, on farms adjacent to the school-house, the scientific discoveries of the laboratory. The course outlined includes the study of bacteriology, agricultural chemistry, soil physics, animal husbandry and farm economies. Class-room studies are supplemented by actual operations on the land, by contact with livestock, and in becoming familiar with the machinery and other equipment employed in the process of farming.

The training of teachers in the practical subjects continues with excellent results. The process of converting mechanics into teachers of trade subjects has been highly successful. Originally the experiment was looked upon in some quarters with misgivings; but the men and women admitted for training have since demonstrated beyond dispute their ability to assimilate the principles of teaching and to transfer their practical knowledge to the pupils under their charge.

MANITOBA

The province of Manitoba reports a decrease in the number of day pupils from 3,141 last year to 2,874 in the present year. There has, however, been a big increase in the number of industrial or prevocational students. These prevocational students spend from 40 to 50 per cent of their time at actual manipulative work in the shops and the balance of their time on academic work very closely related to their shop work. It is expected that a considerable number of the vocational pupils next year will be recruited from these classes.

There has been a decrease in the number of students taking commercial work. This is due to the fact that Grade IX students are no longer permitted to register for commercial work. All students must obtain entrance to Grade X before undertaking commercial studies.

SASKATCHEWAN

During the past year vocational education in Saskatchewan was conducted in the technical schools in Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Regina. There were no outstanding changes in organization and the personnel of the staff in each school remained practically unchanged.

The year witnessed an increase in attendance, particularly in commercial classes. While this increase was no doubt due, in a large measure, to a normal educational interest, it was in part an evidence of the desire of our young people to make a profitable use of their time during a period in which gainful employment was not obtainable. The work in the industrial classes has become more definitely organized and general routine better established. Meanwhile definite progress has been made by a number of the teachers of industrial subjects in improving their academic background, while another year's experience in technical schools has given those teachers, drawn from academic sources, a closer adaptation to the special requirements of their pupils.

Progress was halted in so far as it depended to any great extent on special financial outlay. With reduced grants, an abnormally low percentage of taxes collectable and the difficulty in obtaining fees from a large proportion of the students, financing has been difficult. Improvements in furniture and equipment have been confined chiefly to articles which the schools have been able to make for themselves from the raw materials, from old machinery, or from other materials.

While the tendency, unfortunately, has been for all salaries to suffer percentage reductions, the staffs as a whole have remained intact. This may be due to the zeal of the teachers or because of force of circumstances. In any event it is fortunate, particularly at the present stage of development of the work, as any considerable change in the teaching staffs would not only inevitably have halted the consolidation of the progress made in recent years but also have lost to the schools many of the benefits ordinarily accruing from the experiences of such a period of construction.

In summing up the general situation there are grounds for satisfaction in the fact that general conditions since the building of the technical schools have been favourable to the development of the idea of vocational education in the public mind and have furnished to these schools an unusual opportunity of giving a large number of young people an appreciation of the value of an education other than that based chiefly on books.

ALBERTA

The year 1933-34 has been one of growing activity in technical education for the province of Alberta. Day class enrolment increased from 3,774 in the previous year to 4,040 in the year under review, while evening class enrolment rose from 1,770 to 3,224. In the city of Calgary the increase in enrolment amounted to 16 per cent, while in Edmonton it was 13.5 per cent. In Lethbridge the School Board has made arrangements for a technical program for the coming year. Courses in electricity and motor mechanics will be offered for boys, while the girls will receive instruction in cooking, sewing and craft-work. In Medicine Hat a new commercial department has been organized for the coming year. Several of the smaller communities are seriously considering including technical subjects in their local schools.

The Provincial Institute of Technology and Art has had a good year. Electricity continues to be the most popular course, with motor mechanics a good second. A course which attracted considerable attention was one in geology and prospecting for those who desire to enter the search for, and development of, mineral wealth in the mountain country. This is a practical course for practical men and it is interesting to note that employment was quite easily secured by the majority enrolled, even in the junior class. The aviation department had a splendid year, with an increased enrolment. This department offers an attractive opportunity for students wishing to master the mechanics of air craft.

The evening class program has been well maintained. In Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge special evening classes were organized for the unemployed. The subjects offered included electricity, woodwork, farm mechanics, steam engineering, aeronautics, motor mechanics, geology and prospecting, chemistry, radio, drafting, mathematics, gas engine ignition, homesteading and farming, poultry raising, gardening, and show card writing. In the elementary and commercial groups over 200 unemployed persons received service. The Director of Technical Education states that it is difficult to estimate the quieting effect of this work in these days of disturbing thought and uneasiness.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

In the province of British Columbia the number of day pupils attending vocational schools has risen from 11,613 in 1932-33 to 11,787 in 1933-34. Vocational courses are conducted in twenty centres throughout the provinces. In fourteen of these centres commercial courses are given; in nine centres technical courses and home economic courses are offered. The subject of agriculture is included in the high school courses in Chilliwack, Maple Ridge, New Westminster, Richmond, Salmon Arm, Summerland and Victoria.

In the Vancouver Technical School four courses are offered, namely:—

- I. Four years' course for matriculation to university.
- II. General technical course of four years for technical school graduation diploma.
- III. Vocational courses of two years.
- IV. Special courses for students taking advanced technical instruction.

The enrolment in evening classes shows considerable improvement, having risen from 4,600 in 1932-33 to 5,754 in 1933-34. These classes are conducted in forty centres and include, apart from commercial and home economics subjects, courses in the following: technical drafting, machine construction and drawing, machine shop practice, motor mechanics, automotive electricity, electrical engineering, mining engineering, acetylene welding and cutting, building construction, sheet metal work, general and decorative concrete work, plumbing and steamfitting, painting and decorating, sign and pictorial painting, plain and ornamental plastering, radio, wireless telegraphy and telephony, printing and press work, show card writing, cabinetmaking and art metal work.

A pronounced call for instruction in mining arose owing to the great demand for gold. The Department of Mines and the Department of Education collaborated and the result was that twenty-four classes were formed throughout the province.

Classes for unemployed were organized in three centres: In North Vancouver 151 students enrolled, in West Vancouver 183, and in Victoria 26 students. In addition, technical subjects were taught by correspondence, the staff of the Vancouver Technical School giving their services free. Eight hundred and seventy-two students, in the various camps for unemployed, participated.

In order to train and maintain a competent technical staff, teacher-training classes were formed. There were forty-three enrolled in classes for technical subjects and thirty-two in classes for commercial subjects.

TABLE 1.—MONEY AVAILABLE AND MONEY PAID TO THE PROVINCES UNDER THE TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1934.

Province	Amount available		Amount paid to provinces	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Saskatchewan.....	190,596	65	45,970	55
Manitoba.....	374,519	76	23,064	50
Nova Scotia.....	168,544	52	47,691	52
Prince Edward Island.....	12,344	83	12,344	83
Totals.....	746,005	76	129,071	40

TABLE 2.—VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS—SCHOOL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1934

Province	Number of Municipalities Conducting Classes		Number of Teachers				Number of Pupils				Teachers-in-Training		
	Day	Evening	Day	Evening	Correspondence Department	Total	Day	Evening	Correspondence Department	Total	Schools	Teachers	Pupils (teachers in training)
Saskatchewan.....	3	3	86	54	.....	140	3,194	1,248	.....	4,442	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	6	2	100	65	.....	165	2,874	1,131	1,414	5,419	.....	.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	2	22	17	132	26	175	314	2,436	320	3,070	1	2	9
Prince Edward Island	1	.....	30	.....	.....	30	1,225	.....	.....	1,225	.....	.....	.....
	12	27	233	251	26	510	7,607	4,815	1,734	14,156	1	2	10

Above table includes figures only for provinces which are still receiving grants under the provisions of the Technical Education Act of 1919, and amendment thereto.

VIII. COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act for the year ended March 31, 1934, are reviewed in the following eleventh annual report under the Act.

The Combines Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1927, chapter 26, "An Act to provide for the Investigation of Combines, Monopolies, Trusts and Mergers," was passed in 1923. The statute provides for investigation of trade combinations believed to have operated to the detriment of the public by fixing common prices or monopolizing, controlling or otherwise restraining trade. Formation or operation of such combines against the public interest is made an indictable offence. The statute provides for the instituting of inquiries by the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act on application by six or more persons or on the initiative of the Minister of Labour or the registrar. If preliminary inquiry discloses evidence justifying further investigation, such investigation may be conducted by the registrar or by a commissioner specially appointed by the Governor in Council. Prosecution of combines may be instituted by the Attorney General of a province or by the Solicitor General of Canada.

A review of the principal proceedings under the Act during the fiscal year follows:—

BRITISH ANTHRACITE COAL

Following the investigation made during the preceding fiscal year into an alleged combine of importers of British anthracite coal, the registrar's report of April 21, 1933, and the evidence taken during the inquiry were remitted by the Minister of Labour to the Attorney General of the province of Quebec, who instituted proceedings against eleven coal companies for alleged violations of the Combines Investigation Act and section 498 of the Criminal Code. These cases are still before the court in the province of Quebec.

ONTARIO TOBACCO

Reference was made in the annual report for the last fiscal year to the completion of an inquiry into an alleged combine in the buying of raw leaf tobacco from growers in the counties of Norfolk, Oxford and Elgin in the province of Ontario.

The report made at the conclusion of this inquiry, which included the report submitted to the registrar by Hon. Donald Sutherland, who had been appointed to act for the registrar in conducting a preliminary investigation into the alleged combine, was made public in the early part of 1934.

The applicants for the investigation alleged:—

"that the Imperial Tobacco Company, Limited, Canadian Leaf Tobacco Company, Limited, and MacDonald Tobacco Company, Limited, and other manufacturers and dealers in raw tobacco in this district are combined for the purpose of regulating, controlling, preventing and lessening competition in or substantially controlling the purchase and fixing the price for the purchase of raw tobacco as grown in the counties of Norfolk, Oxford and Elgin, in the province of Ontario, as more particularly set out in our declarations hereto attached, which combine will operate and is operating to the detriment of the interest of the public and the producers and others interested in growing tobacco in this district.

"We believe that there is a tacit contract or agreement or combination among the purchasers of tobacco as to the price they will pay to the producers, and agreeing that they will not compete with each other in the purchase of any crop from any individual grower."

The report of the registrar, in referring to the report received from Hon. Mr. Sutherland, stated:—

"Two principal points made in the report relate to 'holding off the market' and to 'buying under cover.' The first of these two deals with the delay which occurred in 1932

in the commencement of tobacco buying operations, as compared to previous years. Each year buyers have waited to commence their purchasing from the growers after the largest buyer, the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, had begun to buy. It has not been found that this delay was due to a combination among the buyers.

"The point of 'buying under cover' refers to the buying by the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada of 3,500,000 pounds of flue-cured tobacco from the 1932 crop for the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland. The disadvantages to the growers in this professedly temporary arrangement are manifest but there is nothing in our legislation which would restrain a purchaser in the United Kingdom from making its purchases through a related company. We are anxious to sell our tobacco to the British market, and it would be a decided disadvantage to Canadian growers if restrictions were set up here which might have the effect of turning British buyers to other markets. After all, the Canadian product is not indispensable to the British buyer, even though there has been substantial improvement in quality in recent years. . . .

"Reviewing the evidence in this case, I cannot but feel that the growers have been operating at a decided disadvantage dealing individually, as most of them have been, with a corporation which has such bargaining strength as the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, particularly when the latter company is buying not only for itself but for the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland as well. The evidence which has been obtained, however, is not sufficient, in my opinion, to establish the existence of a combine within the meaning of the Combines Investigation Act; nor in my opinion is it sufficient to justify any more extensive investigation than has been made."

Inquiry into other matters relating to the tobacco industry, including profits obtained in the manufacture and sale of tobacco products and the question of whether prices paid to growers were unreasonably low, was included in the hearings of the Special Committee of the House of Commons on Price Spreads and Mass Buying in the early part of 1934.

RUBBER FOOTWEAR

An alleged combine of rubber footwear manufacturers was investigated during the year. Applications for the investigation were made by some fifty footwear merchants of the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, in addition to informal complaints from footwear dealers or their trade associations in these and other provinces of the Dominion. It was alleged that common selling prices had been fixed by agreement among all manufacturers of rubber footwear in Canada, that unreasonable uniform terms and scales of discounts had been established, that lines of footwear formerly sold could no longer be purchased except with the consent of the combination, and that the effect of the formation and operation of the combination had been detrimental to retailers, wholesalers, and to the public.

Following the completion of a preliminary inquiry and report at the end of the fiscal year, inquiry into certain operations of the combination was made by the Parliamentary Committee on Price Spreads and Mass Buying.

GASOLINE

Application was received for investigation of an alleged combine among the larger gasoline refiners and distributors operating in Ontario. The applicants claimed that a combine consisting of these firms sold gasoline at common prices, that common policies regarding the sale or withdrawal from sale of a third grade gasoline were followed, and that prices had been influenced by the combine in a manner causing detriment to consumers. Preliminary investigation into these matters had not been concluded at the close of the fiscal year.

OTHER INQUIRIES

An application for investigation received in July, 1933, from members of the City Council of a city in western Ontario, alleged an agreement among the members of a funeral directors' association, by which the rates charged the

city for funeral services for indigents had been increased to approximately double the previous scale of rates. As the result of a preliminary investigation, the price agreement proposal was abandoned and rates were restored to former levels.

An application received in October, 1933, alleging the existence of a combine among firms engaged in the brewing of beer in one of the western provinces, was found to relate in large part to unsuccessful efforts to secure a brewery licence from the provincial government. The applicants were advised that the matters complained of came under the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities.

Complaints regarding wholesale selling policies and prices of certain large manufacturers of electrical contractors' supplies, including refusals to sell at jobbers' prices to an electrical contractors' buying group, were the subject of preliminary inquiries. The information submitted did not appear to justify the institution of a more extensive investigation under this Act.

Alleged price agreements of an association of bakery firms in a city in Saskatchewan were the subject of a complaint received in February, 1934. The majority of the bakers carrying on a wholesale business were said to have agreed on minimum selling prices. No direct investigation was made in view of the degree of price competition remaining in the city trade and the comparatively low prices at which bread continued to be sold.

Various other less extensive investigations were made during the year in connection with complaints regarding particular practices in manufacturing and distributive trades similar to those outlined in previous annual reports. These included questions of price agreements among manufacturers or distributors, exclusive dealing arrangements, the withholding of supplies for various reasons, resale price maintenance, price discrimination and other trade practices alleged to be unfair to particular individuals or groups, or injurious to the public.

IX. OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT

The present chapter constitutes the eighth annual report on the administration of old age pensions in Canada under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, R.S.C. 1927, chapter 156, as amended by chapter 42 of the Statutes of 1931, being for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934.

Provision is made by the statute for the establishment of a Dominion-Provincial scheme of non-contributory old age pensions in provinces that have enacted and given effect to special legislation for this purpose. Administration of old age pensions is vested in a provincial pension authority established by each province, while the Department of Labour administers the Act for the Northwest Territories. Under the terms of the Act payment is made by the Dominion Government of an amount equivalent to 75 per cent of provincial disbursements for old age pensions. The qualifying provisions for pension entitlement as defined by section 8 of the Old Age Pensions Act, are as follows:—

"Provision shall be made for the payment of a pension to every person who, at the date of the proposed commencement of pension,

"(a) is a British subject, or, being a widow, who is not a British subject, was such before her marriage;

"(b) has attained the age of seventy years;

"(c) has resided in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date aforesaid;

"(d) has resided in the province in which the application for pension is made for the five years immediately preceding the said date;

"(e) is not an Indian as defined by the Indian Act;

"(f) is not in receipt of an income of as much as three hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$365) a year, and

"(g) has not made any voluntary assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension."

The maximum amount of pension payable is \$240 per annum, subject to a reduction of the amount of a pensioner's income in excess of \$125 yearly, and, in cases where a pensioner has during part of the twenty years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension resided in a province where the Act is not in force, the pension payable is reduced by the same proportion as the duration of the pensioner's residence in these provinces bears to twenty years.

No amendments to the Dominion Act or regulations were made during the year. The Old Age Pensions Act of Prince Edward Island passed at the 1931 session of the General Assembly was brought into force by a Proclamation dated May 22, 1933, and an agreement was entered into between the Dominion Government and the Government of the province whereby old age pensions were payable in Prince Edward Island from July 1, 1933. The text of the agreement is appended hereto as Schedule "A." Provincial regulations were provided for by a minute of the Administrator in Council dated May 22, 1933, and approved by Dominion Order in Council, P.C. 1514, dated July 29, 1933. The text of these regulations is shown hereafter as Schedule "B." An amendment to the Prince Edward Island statute was passed at the 1933 session of the General Assembly, and assented to on April 6, 1933, the amending statute being designated as Schedule "C."

The Nova Scotia Old Age Pensions Act passed at the 1931 session of the Legislature was brought into force by Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on September 5, 1933, and an agreement consummated with the

Dominion Government whereby payment of pensions in Nova Scotia commenced on March 1, 1934. A copy of this agreement appears hereafter as Schedule "D." The provincial regulations or scheme of administration were approved by an order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated November 25, 1933, and confirmed by Dominion Order in Council, P.C. 2535, dated December 12, 1933. The text of the provincial regulations are appended as Schedule "E."

The Ontario Legislature enacted an amendment to the provincial old age pensions statute in 1933, which Act was assented to on April 18, 1933, and is shown as Schedule "F."

With the participation during the year of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, the Old Age Pensions Act is now in operation in seven of the nine provinces of Canada, namely: Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, and Saskatchewan. Old age pensions are also payable in the Northwest Territories.

The Legislature of New Brunswick at its 1930 session enacted old age pensions legislation to come into effect on Proclamation, and in 1931 an amendment to this legislation was passed, but to date no Proclamation has been issued to bring the Act into effect in this province.

The province of Quebec continues to remain the only province without enabling legislation to enter the Dominion old age pensions scheme, and the situation in this province has not changed since the fifth report of the Quebec Social Insurance Commission was submitted in November, 1932, a summary of the recommendations contained therein being included in the last annual report of the department.

While legislation was enacted by the Yukon Territorial Council in 1927 which empowered the Gold Commissioner of the Yukon Territory to enter into an agreement with the Governor in Council to make the scheme effective in the territory, the proposed scheme of administration which must be approved by the Governor in Council before an agreement can be entered into has not yet been submitted.

During the fiscal year 1933-34 the total expenditure in Canada for old age pensions was \$16,566,116.74, in respect of which amount the Dominion Government's contributions to the provinces aggregated \$12,313,594.93. At the close of the fiscal year 1933-34 a total of 86,873 persons were in receipt of old age pensions in Canada, compared with 71,705 pensioners at the end of 1932-33, which reflects a net numerical increase of 15,168 pensioners during the year, or an increase of 21 per cent.

Financial and statistical summaries are as follows:—

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1934

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Prince Edward Island	Saskatchewan	North-west Territories	Totals
	Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Act effective March 1, 1934	Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Act effective July 1, 1933	Act effective May 1, 1928	Order in Council effective Jan. 25, 1928	
Total number of pensioners as at March 31, 1934.....	6,286	8,095	9,236	6,509	46,281	1,258	9,203	5	86,873
Average monthly pension.....	\$17 84	\$18 94	\$18 72	\$14 28	\$17 45	\$10 68	\$15 53	\$20 00	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.82%	1.12%	1.26%	1.24%	1.29%	1.41%	0.95%	0.05%	.....
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	2.16%	3.37%	2.81%	5.02%	4.31%	6.38%	2.10%	0.89%	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	37.83%	33.16%	44.92%	24.63%	30.07%	22.15%	45.26%	5.02%	.....
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during fiscal year April 1, 1933-March 31, 1934.....	\$ 1,246,412 24	\$ 1,745,192 02	\$ 2,025,154 35	\$ 92,360 95	\$ 9,585,988 93	\$ 98,833 36	\$ 1,770,776 82	\$ 1,398,07	\$16,566,116 74
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$ 934,387 91	\$ 1,304,144 08	\$ 1,516,372 06	\$ 69,270 71	\$ 7,085,839 82	\$ 74,125 02	\$ 1,328,057 26	\$ 1,398 07	\$12,313,594 93
Total amount of pensions paid by Province since inception of Old Age Pensions Act to March 31, 1934.....	\$ 4,204,747 12	\$ 8,007,759 63	\$ 8,401,097 76	\$ 92,360 95	\$37,006,539 42	\$ 98,833 36	\$ 7,753,151 93	\$ 6,539 03	\$65,571,079 20
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$ 2,790,268 19	\$ 4,982,600 54	\$ 5,328,972 95	\$ 69,270 71	\$23,826,402 05	\$ 74,125 02	\$ 4,939,823 90	\$ 6,539 03	\$42,018,002 39

* Percentage figures based on estimated populations for 1934, furnished by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

STATEMENT SHOWING BY FISCAL YEARS AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED TO PROVINCES BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT FOR PROVINCIAL DISBURSEMENTS UNDER THE OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT

Fiscal Year	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Prince Edward Island	Saskatchewan	North-west Territories		Totals
	Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Act effective March 1, 1934	Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Act effective July 1, 1933	Act effective May 1, 1928	Order in Council effective Jan. 25, 1928		
1927-28.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1928-29.....		131,452 01								131,452 01
1929-30.....	62,555 15	399,340 95	242,303 86				191,041 97			832,686 78
1930-31.....	320,363 50	357,801 04	427,143 44		355,828 97		333,287 21	557 74		1,537,173 55
1931-32.....	645,367 48	580,841 45	652,803 80		3,516,805 90		585,940 81	1,387 06		5,658,142 52
1932-33.....	827,830 32	1,032,840 50	1,128,222 34		6,039,971 87		1,184,539 97	1,467 71		10,032,409 87
1933-34.....	934,387 91	1,176,242 75	1,362,137 75		6,827,955 49		1,316,956 68	1,419 74		11,512,542 73
		1,304,144 08	1,516,372 06	69,270 71	7,085,839 82	74,125 02	1,328,057 26	1,398 07		12,313,594 93
Totals.....	2,790,504 36	4,982,662 78	5,328,983 25	69,270 71	23,826,402 05	74,125 02	4,939,823 90	6,230 32		42,018,002 39

NOTE.—Prior to November 1, 1931, the Dominion contribution was on a 50% basis, and from that date was increased to 75% of provincial disbursements.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NET NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF OLD AGE PENSIONERS IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES AS AT MARCH 31, 1934, WHEN COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING DAY OF THE PRECEDING FISCAL PERIOD, TOGETHER WITH THE INCREASE IN AMOUNT AND THE PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT'S CONTRIBUTION TO PROVINCES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1933-34 WHEN COMPARED WITH 1932-33.

	Number of pensioners as at March 31, 1933	Number of pensioners as at March 31, 1934	Net numerical increase	Numerical percentage increase	Dominion Government's share of expenditure 1932-33		Dominion Government's share of expenditure 1933-34		Increase in Dominion Government's share		Percentage increase in Dominion Government's share of expenditure	
					\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	%	%
Alberta.....	5,244	6,286	1,042	19.87	827,795	45	934,387	91	106,592	46	12.88	12.88
British Columbia.....	7,128	8,095	967	13.57	1,176,230	25	1,304,144	08	127,913	83	10.88	10.88
Manitoba.....	8,280	9,236	956	11.54	1,362,127	45	1,516,372	06	154,244	61	11.32	11.32
†Nova Scotia.....		6,509	6,509				69,270	71	69,270	71		
Ontario.....	42,853	46,281	3,428	8.00	6,827,955	49	7,085,839	82	257,884	33	3.78	3.78
*Prince Edward Island.....		1,258	1,258				74,125	02	74,125	02		
Saskatchewan.....	8,195	9,203	1,008	12.30	1,316,956	08	1,328,057	26	11,100	58	0.84	0.84
Northwest Territories.....	5	5			1,477	41	1,398	07	79	34	5.37 (Decrease)	5.37 (Decrease)
All provinces under the Act.....	71,705	86,873	15,168	21.15	11,512,542	73	12,313,594	93	801,052	20	6.95	6.95

* Act effective July 1, 1933. † Act effective March 1, 1934.

SCHEDULE "A"

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made the 24th day of July, A.D. 1933, between the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada in Council represented by the Minister of Labour for Canada, hereinafter called "the Dominion," of the First Part, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Prince Edward Island, represented by the Minister of Education and Public Health, hereinafter called "the Province", of the Second Part,

Whereas by the Old Age Pensions Act, 1931, of Prince Edward Island, hereinafter called "the Provincial Act", the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is in effect authorized to enter into an agreement with the Governor General in Council as to a general scheme of Old Age Pensions in the province, pursuant to the provisions of the "Old Age Pensions Act", being chapter 156 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as amended by chapter 42, 21-22 George V, 1931, and the regulations made thereunder, said Act and regulations together with such alterations in the regulations as may be made from time to time with the consent of the province being hereinafter called the "Dominion Act", and for the payment by the Dominion to the province quarterly of an amount equal to seventy-five per centum of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the province for old age pensions pursuant to the provisions of the Provincial Act and Order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council hereinafter referred to; and

Whereas section 3 of the Provincial Act provides, in effect, that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by Order authorize and provide for the payment of old age pensions to the persons and under the conditions specified in the Dominion Act; and

Whereas by Order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council dated the 22nd day of May, A.D. 1933, provision has been made for payment of the said old age pensions pursuant to the terms of this agreement; and

Whereas under the provisions of the Dominion Act the Governor in Council is in effect authorized to enter into an agreement with the province for the payment to the province quarterly of an amount equal to seventy-five per centum of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the province for pensions pursuant to the Provincial Act, and providing for the payment of such pensions under the conditions specified in the Dominion Act; and

Whereas revised regulations entitled "Old Age Pension Regulations", embodying certain alterations of the regulations theretofore established under the Old Age Pensions Act of Canada, to which the province has consented, have been approved by Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council dated February 1, 1932; and

Whereas the Minister of Labour for Canada, and the Minister of Education and Public Health for Prince Edward Island have been respectively authorized by the parties hereto to enter into an agreement in the terms hereinafter set forth.

Now, in consideration of the premises and the respective agreements by and on behalf of the parties hereto, hereinafter set forth, this memorandum of agreement witnesseth:

(1) On, from and after the 1st day of July, A.D. 1933, the province agrees to pay to each person who, upon application by such person is found by the pension authority to be entitled to receive a pension under the provisions of the Dominion Act, the sum of two hundred and forty dollars yearly, each of such payments to be subject to reduction as provided by the Dominion Act, and all of such payments, whether as to amount or otherwise, to be subject to and governed by the provisions of the Dominion Act.

(2) The province further agrees on its part to comply with all the provisions, stipulations, provisos and conditions contained in the Dominion Act.

(3) The Dominion agrees to pay to the province quarterly in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Dominion Act an amount equal to seventy-five per centum of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the province, pursuant to the provisions of this agreement.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of

(Signed) W. A. GORDON,
Minister of Labour.

(Signed) W. M. DICKSON,
for W. A. Gordon

(Signed) W. J. P. MACMILLAN,
*Minister of Education
and Public Health.*

(Signed) H. R. STEWART
for W. J. P. MacMillan.

SCHEDULE "B"

Minute of The Administrator in Council dated 22nd May, 1933

REGULATIONS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND OLD AGE PENSION ACT, 1931

Under authority of The Old Age Pensions Act 1931, paragraph 5, council did and doth hereby make and approve the following regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said Act and agreements in connection therewith:—

1. Commission shall mean the commission appointed for the purpose of the Act consisting of three members.

2. The Old Age Pension Commission shall be a commission composed of three persons to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, one of whom shall be appointed as chairman. The members of such commission appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall hold office until their successors are appointed.

3. The Superintendent of Old Age Pensions shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and shall be paid such salary as council may decide.

4. Applications for a pension shall be in a form approved by the commission and with each application there shall be furnished the proofs as to age mentioned in such form and in the Dominion regulations, together with such other evidence and proofs of claim as the commission may from time to time prescribe.

5. Applications must be made direct to the Old Age Pension Commission by persons residing in the province of Prince Edward Island.

6. The residence of a pensioner shall be deemed to be the district where the pensioner resided.

7. Where there is a dispute as to the residence of a pensioner such dispute shall be determined by the commission, whose decision shall be final and binding.

8. Each applicant for a pension shall, within seven days of the decision of the Old Age Pension Commission having been given, be notified in writing of such decision.

9. An appeal may be filed with the commission by any applicant for a pension within one month from the date of the granting of a pension. The commission may in its discretion extend the time for appealing where it is shown that through incapacity or other reasonable circumstances it was not possible to give notice of appeal within the time mentioned.

10. There shall be the same right of appeal to the commission as in the preceding Regulations, by any person who objects to the allowance of a pension or any part thereof.

11. Payments of pensions shall commence on July 1, 1933.

12. In the event of the death of a pensioner any part of the pension unpaid may be paid to such person as the commission considers equitably entitled thereto.

13. Any pension or part thereof granted may be paid to any statutory or other committee or trustee of the estate of the person to whom the pension is granted, or with the consent of the pensioner to any person or trust or corporate body undertaking or liable for the maintenance and care of any person to whom a pension is granted under the Act.

14. Any person, trust or corporate body undertaking or liable for the maintenance and care of any person to whom a pension is granted must notify the commission of the death of any pensioner, or of any change that may occur in the family or financial condition of a pensioner, immediately upon becoming aware of same.

15. Where a pensioner is the owner of an interest in a dwelling house in which he resides and the commission accepts a transfer to it of such interest, the pension payable to the pensioner shall not be subject to any reduction in respect of the annual value of such interest, but the commission shall, on the death of the pensioner or upon his ceasing to use such dwelling house as his place of residence, be entitled to sell the pensioner's interest therein and to retain out of the proceeds of such sale the amount of all payments made to the pensioner by way of pension in excess of the amount he would have received if such interest had not been transferred to the commission, together with interest on the said payments at the rate of five per centum per annum compounded annually.

16. In the event of the incapacity of any pensioner or if the commission considers that the pensioner is using, or is likely to use his pension otherwise than for his own benefit, the commission may direct the payment of the pension to a trustee or trustees approved by the commission to be expended for the benefit of the pensioner.

17. The commission shall be entitled to recover out of the estate of any deceased pensioner, as a debt due by the pensioner to the commission, the sum of the pension payments made to such pensioner from time to time, together with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum compounded annually. No claim shall be made by the commission for the recovery of such debt directly or indirectly out of any part of the pensioner's estate which passes by will or on an intestacy to any other pensioner or to any person who has, since the grant of such pension or for the last three years during which such pension has continued to be paid, regularly contributed to the support of the pensioner by the payment of money or otherwise to the extent which, having regard to the means of the person so having contributed, is considered by the commission to be reasonable.

18. The commission shall be entitled to recover from a pensioner any sum improperly paid by way of a pension whether as the result of the non-disclosure of facts, innocent or false representations or any other cause.

19. The commission shall be entitled to obtain without charge from any Government department of Prince Edward Island any available information deemed necessary in the administration of "The Old Age Pensions Act," chapter 156, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and The Old Age Pensions Act, chapter 7, Statutes of Prince Edward Island 1931, and amendments thereto.

20. The payment of any pension or of any expense incurred in the administration of the Act shall be made upon a requisition in writing signed by the Chairman of the Board of Pension Commissioners or such other person as he may designate, for the issuing of a cheque by the Provincial Treasurer for the amount named in the requisition.

21. Cheques shall be signed by the Deputy Provincial Treasurer and the Provincial Auditor or by such other officials having authority to sign for them in their absence.

22. The Provincial Auditor shall conduct a continuous audit of the affairs of the commission and shall have power to investigate claims where deemed necessary.

(Signed) R. STEWART,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

SCHEDULE "C"

CHAPTER 10

An Act to Amend the Prince Edward Island Old Age Pension Act, 1931

(Assented to April 6, 1933)

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Province of Prince Edward Island as follows:—

1. Section 8 of the Act 21-22 George V, chapter 7, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

8. The Minister of Education and Public Health shall be charged with the administration of this Act.

2. Section 13 of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

13. (1) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall appoint three persons to constitute a board to be called the Board of Pension Commissioners which board shall consider and decide upon applications for old age pensions.

(2) In this Act "Pension Authority" shall mean the Board of Pension Commissioners appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in pursuance of the provisions of this Act.

(3) The said board shall be a body corporate with authority to take conveyances of, hold and dispose of, real estate for all purposes incidental to this Act.

Old Age Pension Act 1931 C. 7 amended.

S. 8 amended.
Minister of Education and Public Health to administer Act.

S. 13 amended.

Board of Pension Commissioners.

Meaning of "Pension authority."

Board to be a body corporate.

SCHEDULE "D"

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made the 28th day of November, A.D. 1933, between the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada in Council represented by the Minister of Labour for Canada, hereinafter called "the Dominion," of the First Part, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia in Council represented by the Minister of Public Health, hereinafter called "the Province," of the Second Part,

Whereas by the Old Age Pensions Act, 1931, of Nova Scotia, hereinafter called "the Provincial Act," the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is in effect authorized to enter into an agreement with the Governor General in Council as to a general scheme of Old Age Pensions in the province, pursuant to the provisions of the "Old Age Pensions Act," being chapter 156 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as amended by chapter 42, 21-22 George V, 1931, and the regulations made thereunder, said Act and regulations together with such alterations in the regulations as may be made from time to time with the consent of the province being hereinafter called "The Dominion Act," and for the payment

by the Dominion to the province quarterly of an amount equal to seventy-five per centum of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the province for old age pensions pursuant to the provisions of The Provincial Act and Order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council hereinafter referred to; and

Whereas section 3 of the Provincial Act provides, in effect, that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by Order authorize and provide for the payment of old age pensions to the persons and under the conditions specified in the Dominion Act; and

Whereas by Order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council dated the 25th day of November A.D. 1933, provision has been made for payment of the said old age pensions; and

Whereas under the provisions of the Dominion Act the Governor in Council is in effect authorized to enter into an agreement with the province for the payment to the Province quarterly of an amount equal to seventy-five per centum of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the province for pensions pursuant to the Provincial Act, and providing for the payment of such pensions under the conditions specified in the Dominion Act; and

Whereas revised regulations entitled "Old Age Pensions Regulations," embodying certain alterations of the regulations theretofore established under the Old Age Pensions Act of Canada, to which the province has consented, have been approved by Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council dated February 1, 1932; and

Whereas the Minister of Labour for Canada, and the Minister of Public Health for Nova Scotia have been respectively authorized by the parties hereto to enter into an agreement in the terms hereinafter set forth.

Now, in consideration of the premises and the respective agreements by and on behalf of the parties hereto, hereinafter set forth, this memorandum of agreement witnesseth;

(1) On, from and after the first day of March, A.D. 1934, the province agrees to pay to each person who, upon application by such person, is found by the pension authority to be properly and lawfully entitled to receive a pension under the provisions of the Dominion Act, a maximum sum of two hundred and forty dollars yearly, each of such payments to be subject to reduction as provided by the Dominion Act, and all of such payments, whether as to amount or otherwise, to be subject to and governed by the provisions of the Dominion Act.

(2) The province further agrees on its part to comply with all the provisions, stipulations, provisos and conditions contained in the Dominion Act.

(3) The Dominion agrees to pay to the province quarterly in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Dominion Act an amount equal to seventy-five per centum of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the province, pursuant to the provisions of this agreement.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the
presence of

(Sgd.) W. A. GORDON,
Minister of Labour for Canada.

(Sgd.) W. M. DICKSON,

Witness to signature of W. A. Gordon.

(Sgd.) F. R. DAVIS,

(Sgd.) C. W. ANDERSON,

*Minister of Public Health for Nova
Scotia.*

Witness to signature of F. R. Davis.

SCHEDULE "E"

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

NOVA SCOTIA

The Governor in Council under the provisions of chapter 2 of the Acts of 1931, "The Nova Scotia Old Age Pensions Act," is pleased to make and hereby makes the following Regulations:—

1. "The Act" in these Regulations means chapter 2 of the Acts of 1931, "The Nova Scotia Old Age Pensions Act"; "minister" means the member of the Executive Council charged with the administration of the Act.

2. The authority constituted to consider and decide on applications for old age pensions shall be known as "The Old Age Pensions Board," hereinafter referred to as "the board", which shall consist of not less than three members, one of whom shall be designated in the order of his appointment as chairman and shall be known as "The Director of Old Age Pensions" and hereinafter referred to as "the director."

The majority of such board shall constitute a quorum.

3. The director may, with the approval of the minister, appoint such inspectors, investigators, accountants, clerks and other assistants as may be required for the efficient carrying out of the provisions of the Act, who shall receive such salary as the Governor in Council determines.

4. The director shall determine and fix the duties of all persons appointed under the provisions of section 3 of these Regulations.

5. The director shall prepare or cause to be prepared such forms as may be required for the efficient carrying out of the provisions of the Act and these Regulations.

6. The director may from time to time, with the approval of the minister, prepare and issue such pamphlets or leaflets as he may deem necessary respecting any matters concerning old age pensions or the administration of the Act and the Regulations.

7. All applications for old age pensions shall be in the form hereto annexed, "A."

8. As soon as convenient after the receipt of an application the director shall cause the same to be investigated by an inspector appointed under the provisions of these Regulations, who shall report the results of his investigation to the director on the forms hereto annexed, "X."

9. It shall be the duty of the board

- (a) to meet at least once during each month and as often as occasion requires;
- (b) to consider and determine the merits of all applications for pensions, and increases or decreases in the amounts of pensions granted;
- (c) to determine the amount of pension which may properly and lawfully be paid to each applicant under the provisions of the Act and these Regulations and by virtue of any agreement between the Governor in Council and the Governor General in Council.
- (d) to advise the minister from time to time respecting the carrying into effect of the true intent and purpose of the Act and these Regulations.

10. The board shall be entitled to recover from a pensioner any sum improperly paid by way of pension whether as the result of the non-disclosure of facts, innocent or false representations or any other cause.

11. The members of the board, except the director, who shall be paid a yearly salary, shall receive a per diem allowance to be fixed by the Governor in Council and in addition necessary travelling expenses when actually engaged in the performance of their duties.

12. Any pension granted under the provisions of the Act and these Regulations shall when the application is received before the first day of March, A.D. 1934, begin on that day but not before, and any pension granted thereafter when the application is received by the director after the said date shall begin on the day following the receipt of said application by the director or on the date when the applicant first becomes lawfully entitled to a pension, whichever is the later.

13. All pensions shall be paid monthly by cheque in such manner and form as the Provincial Treasurer shall prescribe and shall be for the period of the preceding month; and after the first day of March, A.D. 1934, in the event of a pension commencing on a date other than the first day of the month, the first payment shall be for such proportion of the monthly pension as the balance of the month bears to the whole month.

14. In the event of the death of a pensioner, any part of the pension unpaid at the time of his or her death may be paid to such person as the board considers entitled thereto.

15. Subject to compliance with the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act of Canada and of the Old Age Pensions Regulations made thereunder, any pension granted or any part thereof may be paid to any person, committee, organization, institution or trustee for the benefit of the pensioner, or, with the consent of the pensioner in writing, may be paid to any persons, institutions, or corporate body undertaking or liable by law for the maintenance and care of the pensioner.

16. Subject to compliance with the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act of Canada and of the Old Age Pensions Regulations made thereunder, the board may exercise discretion as to the actual amount of the pension granted in each case, provided always that the income of such pensioner in cash or in kind shall not exceed the equivalent of three hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$365) per annum from all sources, and that in no case shall any pension exceed two hundred and forty dollars (\$240) per annum in cash.

17. Subject to the provisions of section 19 of the federal Regulations made under the Old Age Pensions Act of Canada, where two or more persons eligible for pension are residing together, the board shall have power to fix the amount of pension payable to each so as to assure that the sum of their pensions will be a fair equivalent of what their individual pensions would provide were such pensioners living apart and separately provided for.

18. Where an applicant for a pension possesses cash or liquid assets within the statutory limitations, the board may require that the applicant invest such proportion of such cash or liquid assets as may be mutually agreed upon in an approved annuity before such applicant shall be deemed eligible for a pension.

19. All pensions granted under the provisions of the Act and these Regulations shall be paid out of the Provincial Treasury on the certificate of the board, out of such sums as may be voted by the Legislature for such purpose, or out of such sums as may be provided by any Act of the Legislature.

20. In the case of illness, absence from the province, or for any other reason deemed sufficient by the minister, the director may, with the consent of the minister in writing, designate and appoint a person who has been appointed under Regulation 3 herein to sign any order, certificate or other document necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the Act and these Regulations.

21. The board shall be entitled to obtain without charge from any Government department any available information deemed necessary in the administration of the Act and these Regulations.

22. In the event of the incapacity of any pensioner or if the board considers that the pensioner is using, or is likely to use his pension otherwise than for his own benefit, the board may direct the payment of the pension to a trustee or trustees approved by the board to be expended for the benefit of the pensioner.

And the following sections contained in the Act of the Parliament of Canada:—

23. Where a pensioner is the owner of an interest in a dwelling house in which he resides and the board accepts a transfer to it of such interest, the pension payable to the pensioner shall not be subject to any reduction in respect of the annual value of such interest, but the board shall, on the death of the pensioner or upon his ceasing to use such dwelling house as his place of residence, be entitled to sell the pensioner's interest therein and to retain out of the proceeds of such sale the amount of all payments made to the pensioner by way of pension in excess of the amount he would have received if such interest had not been transferred to the board, together with interest on the said payments at the rate of five per centum per annum compounded annually. (Sec. 9 (2), chap. 156, R.S. Canada, 1927.)

24. The board shall be entitled to recover out of the estate of any deceased pensioner, as a debt due by the pensioner to the board, the sum of the pension payments made to such pensioner from time to time, together with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum compounded annually. No claim shall be made by the board for the recovery of such debt directly or indirectly out of any part of the pensioner's estate which passes by will or on an intestacy to any other pensioner or to any person who has, since the grant of such pension or for the last three years during which such pension has continued to be paid, regularly contributed to the support of the pensioner by the payment of money or otherwise to the extent which, having regard to the means of the person so having contributed, is considered by the board to be reasonable. (Sec. 9 (3), chap. 156, R.S. Canada, 1927.)

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an Order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia in Council made the 25th day of November, A.D. 1933.

(Sgd.) ARTHUR S. BARNSTEAD,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

SCHEDULE "F"

CHAPTER 43

An Act to amend The Old Age Pensions Act, 1929

[Assented to April 18, 1933]

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Old Age Pensions Act, 1933. Short title.
2. The Old Age Pensions Act, 1929, is amended by adding thereto the following section:— 1929, c. 73,
amended.
- 10a. (1) Notice (Form 1) of the granting of a pension to any person may be registered in the proper registry or land titles office, and shall set out,— Notice grant-
ing pension
may be
registered in
registry or
land titles
office.

Name and residence of pensioner to be set out.
Date of pension.
Description of lands.

Rev. Stat.,
c. 158.

Notice signed by chairman or member of Commission.

Instruments affecting lands of pensioner not to be registered until consent of Commission given.

Fee on registration.

Discharge of notice.

Fee for discharge.
1929, c. 73
amended.

- (a) the name and residence of the person to whom a pension has been granted:
(b) the date when the pension was granted;
(c) a description of the land owned by a pensioner or in which he has any interest, sufficient for the purpose of registration; and, where the land is registered under The Land Titles Act, a reference to the number of the parcel of the land and to the register in which such land is registered in the land titles office.

- (2) The notice shall be signed by the chairman or any member of The Old Age Pensions Commission for Ontario, and shall be verified in duplicate by affidavit (Form 2) of the chairman or member of the Commission who signs the notice.
(3) Upon registration of the notice, no deed, grant, conveyance, transfer, mortgage, charge, lease, assignment or other instrument purporting to convey or transfer any land or any interest therein, made and executed by a pensioner, shall be registered in a registry office or entered in any land titles office, unless the consent in writing of the chairman or a member of the Commission is endorsed thereon, and until such consent is so endorsed thereon, no land or any interest therein so conveyed or dealt with by a pensioner shall vest in any person named in such instrument.
(4) The fee for registration of the notice shall be seventy-five cents.
(5) A notice registered under the provisions of this section may be discharged by a certificate (Form 3) signed by the chairman or any member of the Commission, accompanied by an affidavit of execution.
(6) The fee for registration of a discharge shall be fifty cents.

3. The Old Age Pensions Act, 1929, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following Schedule of Forms:

SCHEDULE OF FORMS

Form 1

Notice Granting Pension

(Referred to in Subsection 1 of Section 10a)

I, of the city of Toronto in
(Name of chairman or member of commission)
the county of York. of The Old Age
(Chairman or member of commission)
Pensions Commission for Ontario, hereby give notice that on
the day of, 19.
a pension, under the provisions of The Old Age Pensions Act, 1929,
(Ontario), and regulations thereunder, was granted to
(Name of pensioner)

of the... ..of... ..in the
of... ..
 (County or district) (Occupation)

The following is a description of the land which the
 said... ..owns or has an interest in:

(Name of pensioner)

(Set out description of land)

This notice is given for the purpose of registration in the
of the... ..of... ..
 (Registry or Land Titles Office) (City, county or district)

Dated at Toronto, this... ..day of... ..19... ..

.....
Chairman or Member of Commission.

Form 2

Affidavit Verifying Notice

(Referred to in Subsection 2 of Section 10a)

I,.....of the city of Toronto, in
 (Name of chairman or member of commission)
 county of York....., of the Old Age
 (Chairman or member)
 Pensions Commission for Ontario, named in the above or attached
 notice, make oath and say:

“That the facts set out in said notice are true.”

Sworn before me at the... ..of... ..in the
of... .., this
day of... ..19... ..

.....
Chairman or Member of Commission.

Form 3

Certificate of Discharge

(Referred to in Subsection 5 of Section 10a)

The notice registered by The Old Age Pensions Commission for
 Ontario, upon the following lands... .., dated
 (set out lands)
 the... ..day of... ..19... .., and registered
 the... ..day of... .., as No... ..
 in the... .., for the... ..of... ..
 (Registry or Land Titles Office) (County or district)
 is discharged.

.....
Chairman or Member of Commission.

4. This Act shall come into force on the day upon which it
 receives the Royal Assent. Commence-
 ment of Act.

X. RELIEF MEASURES

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACT, 1930

The annual reports of the Department of Labour for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1931, March 31, 1932, and March 31, 1933, outline the activities of the department under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, up to those dates.

The following statement shows disbursements made by the Dominion under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, at the date of this report, namely, March 31, 1934:—

Provinces, etc.	Public Works	Direct Relief	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	90,000 00	5,199 45	95,199 45
Nova Scotia.....	699,022 09	95,439 50	794,461 59
New Brunswick.....	499,990 37	3,699 50	503,689 87
Quebec.....	2,763,529 65	702,463 06	3,465,992 71
Ontario.....	3,850,000 00	842,650 50	4,692,650 50
Manitoba.....	871,580 46	761,345 54	1,632,926 00
Saskatchewan.....	964,407 86	454,873 06	1,419,280 92
Saskatchewan Drought Area.....	500,000 00	.....	500,000 00
Alberta.....	899,261 88	387,517 01	1,286,778 89
British Columbia.....	1,089,504 02	286,827 09	1,376,331 11
Yukon.....	19,998 29	.....	19,998 29
National Parks.....	36,996 37	.....	36,996 37
Banking Nova Scotia Coal.....	41,718 22	.....	41,718 22
Grade Crossing Fund.....	500,000 00	.....	500,000 00
Canadian Pacific Railway Company.....	863,550 00	.....	863,550 00
Canadian National Railways.....	882,412 35	.....	882,412 35
Administration.....	.....	.....	43,061 97
Total accounts paid.....	14,571,971 56	3,540,014 71	18,155 048 24
Lapsed March 31, 1931.....	.....	.....	1,157,037 65
Unused balance of appropriation for administration.....	.....	.....	56,938 03
Balance unexpended.....	.....	.....	630,976 08
			\$ 20,000,000 00

THE UNEMPLOYMENT AND FARM RELIEF ACT, 1931, AND THE UNEMPLOYMENT AND FARM RELIEF CONTINUANCE ACT, 1932

Statements of the activities of the Department of Labour under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and the Unemployment and Farm Relief Continuance Act, 1932, up to March 31, 1932, and to March 31, 1933, are contained in the annual reports of the department for the fiscal years ending on these dates.

The following table shows the disbursements made by the Dominion under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and the Unemployment and Farm Relief Continuance Act, 1932, as at March 31, 1934:—

	Public Works and Undertakings	Direct Relief	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	132,130 36	4,041 23	136,171 59
Nova Scotia.....	959,814 81	124,466 32	1,084,281 13
New Brunswick.....	720,692 33	48,290 39	768,982 72
Quebec.....	4,368,516 45	1,134,379 84	5,502,896 29
Ontario.....	8,619,184 66	2,500,627 20	11,119,811 86
Manitoba.....	2,608,737 75	757,147 25	3,365,885 00
Saskatchewan.....	2,688,060 80	285,073 58	2,973,134 38
Saskatchewan Relief Commission.....	1,689,216 64	3,683,754 66	5,372,971 30
Alberta.....	2,560,210 79	500,363 71	3,060,574 50
British Columbia.....	2,883,704 48	1,070,916 81	3,954,621 29
	27,230,269 07	10,109,060 99	37,339,330 06
Department of Public Works.....	1,726,732 64		1,726,732 64
Department of National Defence.....	70,941 06		70,941 06
Department of Interior.....	876,125 73		876,125 73
Department of Railways and Canals.....	1,772,725 74		1,772,725 74
Department of Justice.....	83,180 55		83,180 55
Department of Agriculture.....	6,999 79		6,999 79
National Battlefields Commission.....	24,809 05		24,809 05
Board of Railway Commissioners.....	500,000 00		500,000 00
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	209,196 98		209,196 98
Transportation of unemployed.....	45,065 90		45,065 90
Administration.....			85,203 51
	32,546,046 51	10,109,060 99	42,740,311 01

THE RELIEF ACT, 1932

A complete statement of the activities of the Department of Labour under the Relief Act, 1932, to March 31, 1933, is set forth in last year's annual report.

The following table shows the disbursements made by the Dominion under the Relief Act, 1932, as at March 31, 1934:—

	Direct Relief	Relief other than Direct Relief	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	19,798 44	5,328 24	25,126 68
Nova Scotia.....	437,834 85	98,228 31	536,063 16
New Brunswick.....	222,074 33		222,074 33
Quebec.....	3,889,369 28	88,235 17	3,977,604 45
Ontario.....	6,920,617 55	889,697 00	7,810,314 55
Manitoba.....	1,445,683 29	295,685 20	1,741,368 49
Saskatchewan.....	958,039 45	174,224 61	1,132,264 06
Saskatchewan Relief Commission.....	879,454 41	3,580,464 70	4,459,919 11
Alberta.....	827,855 92	447,623 32	1,275,479 24
British Columbia.....	2,146,903 18	1,079,623 73	3,226,526 91
	17,747,630 70	6,659,110 28	24,406,740 98
Department of Public Works.....		6,904 43	6,904 43
Department of National Defence.....		423,166 50	423,166 50
Department of Interior.....		*655,221 06	655,221 06
Department of Agriculture.....		3,000 00	3,000 00
Department of Labour.....		3,243 78	3,243 78
Transportation of unemployed.....		11,513 46	11,513 46
Administration.....			67,576 14
	17,747,630 70	7,762,159 51	25,577,366 35

*Includes \$103,232.56 recoverable from Provinces.

It is to be noted that the Unemployment and Farm Relief Continuance Act, 1932, extended the life of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, for two months, that is to May 1, 1932, and consequently expenditures under the Relief Act, 1932, did not commence until that date.

Agreements under the Relief Act, 1932, entered into with all the provinces except Prince Edward Island, provided for a Dominion non-recoverable expenditure of one-third of an amount not to exceed \$600 per family for the purpose of providing a measure of self-sustaining relief to families who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief by placing such families on the land, it being provided that the remaining two-thirds of the expenditures be contributed by the province and the municipality concerned as might be decided between the province and the municipality.

The agreements, which were for two years expiring March 31, 1934, provided that the Dominion contribution should be payable progressively as expenditures were made by the province and municipalities, and that the total expenditure on behalf of any one family during the first year should not exceed \$500 for all purposes inclusive of subsistence and establishment, a minimum amount of \$100 to be withheld to provide subsistence if necessary during the second year.

Reports received from the provinces in regard to the number of settlers approved under this plan as at March 31, 1934, and the Dominion contribution as at that date, are as follows:—

Province	*Dominion Contri- butions	Number of Settler Families	Number of Individuals
	\$ cts.		
Nova Scotia.....	4,900 00	302	1,902
Quebec.....	88,235 17	814	4,938
Ontario.....	20,564 60	362	1,833
Manitoba.....	56,363 49	443	2,102
Saskatchewan.....	37,189 42	503	2,356
Alberta.....	47,789 66	361	1,731
British Columbia.....	6,604 33	51	279
	261,646 67	2,836	15,141

* Not including expenditures which may have been made prior to March 31, 1934, but for which accounts have not been received.

THE RELIEF ACT, 1933

At the fourth session of the Seventeenth Parliament legislation was enacted cited as the Relief Act, 1933. This Act received Royal assent on March 30, 1933.

Clause 2 of the Act gave the Governor in Council power to:

“(a) Upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon,—enter into agreements with any of the provinces respecting relief measures therein; grant financial assistance to any province by way of loan, advance, guarantee or otherwise; loan or advance money to or guarantee the payment of money by any public body, corporation or undertaking; and in respect of such loans, advances and guarantees, may accept such security, enter into such agreements and generally do all such things as the Governor in Council may deem necessary and expedient in the public interest;

“(b) When Parliament is not in session, to take all such measures as in his discretion may be deemed necessary or advisable to maintain, within the competence of Parliament, peace, order and good government throughout Canada; and at all times to take all such measures as

in his discretion may be deemed necessary or advisable to protect and maintain the credit and financial position of the Dominion or any province thereof."

Clause 3 of the Act clothed the Governor in Council with authority to:

- "(a) Provide for special relief, works and undertakings in the National Parks of Canada and elsewhere;
- "(b) Assist in defraying the cost of the sale and distribution of the products of field, farm, forest, sea, river and mine;
- "(c) Take all such other measures as may be deemed necessary or advisable for carrying out the provisions of this Act."

The administration of the Act was by Order in Council vested in the Minister of Labour.

In accordance with the views of the provinces as expressed at the Dominion-Provincial Conference of January, 1933, the Dominion Government continued to assist the provinces in the discharge of their constitutional obligations on the basis of the provinces dealing with the present unprecedented economic conditions by distribution of direct relief, and the Dominion, also, in line with the views of the provinces, resumed the policy of contributing to provincial and municipal works when requested by the provinces. This policy was in effect in 1930 and 1931, but was largely dropped in 1932 at the expressed request of the provinces.

The Dominion continued to assist the four western provinces by contributing to the expenditures made in caring for certain homeless unemployed persons. This assistance was additional to the provision made for the care of large numbers of physically fit, single, homeless men, through the projects carried on by the Department of National Defence and the Department of the Interior, the whole cost of which was paid by the Dominion.

Agreements were entered into with all the provinces with regard to expenditures for direct relief and for public works and other undertakings. The agreements provided that the provinces would submit to the Dominion for approval by the Minister of Labour, from time to time, a schedule or schedules setting forth the list of public works and undertakings proposed to be carried out by the provinces and/or the municipalities under the provisions of the agreements. Copies of the agreements were laid before Parliament.

The Relief Act, 1933, authorized the continuation and expansion of projects inaugurated under the Relief Act, 1932, by the Department of National Defence for the purpose of affording relief to single homeless men.

These projects were located in every province, except Prince Edward Island where the problem of the homeless man has not been serious. The class of work done included clearing and grading of landing fields, forestry work, road construction, and other work that could be economically carried out for the general advantage of Canada.

The men were provided with food, accommodation, clothing, a free issue of tobacco, an allowance of twenty cents per day, and, in addition, necessary medical, dental, and hospital attention.

Continuation of works carried on by the Department of the Interior in the National Parks, and on the Golden-Revelstoke Highway, for the relief of single, homeless, unemployed men, was authorized under the Relief Act, 1933. Provision was also made for the relief of needy permanent residents of the parks.

Of the works carried on in connection with the camps administered by the National Parks Branch of the Department of Interior, road construction operations were of major importance. By agreement between the federal Government and the province of British Columbia, the Dominion, as represented by the Department of the Interior, carried on construction operations

on the east leg of the Big Bend or Golden-Revelstoke Highway, which forms a portion of the Trans-Canada Highway. Construction work was continued on the Banff-Jasper Highway, which is one of the most important development projects undertaken in the National Parks in recent years, and which, when completed, will form a direct north and south connecting line between Banff and Jasper National Parks. Work was conducted on entrance and internal highways at Prince Albert National Park in Saskatchewan and Riding Mountain National Park in Manitoba.

In addition to the road projects referred to, numerous other useful works were carried on, such as construction and improvement of recreational areas, and camp ground extensions and improvements, reclamation of low land, underbrushing and clearing, and erection of structures. Works were also conducted in the Kootenay and Yoho National Parks in British Columbia, in Banff, Jasper, Elk Island and Waterton Lakes Parks in Alberta, in Prince Albert Park in Saskatchewan and in Riding Mountain Park in Manitoba.

Provision was made for assistance to the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in respect to relief expenditures in the drought areas of these provinces. In the two latter provinces Dominion contributions were authorized toward the cost of moving settlers from dried out areas, and in all three provinces Dominion contributions were authorized toward the cost of the transportation of live stock from these areas to areas where feed could be provided and toward the cost of freight on fodder transported to the drought areas.

Arrangements were continued with the Canadian Passenger Association whereby a reduced fare was granted on railways from urban centres to relief camps established by the Dominion and the provinces; and for the movement of unemployed farm help from urban centres to farms under arrangements made by provinces, municipalities and farmers, whereby farm help would be given employment. The special rate arranged was one and one-half cents per mile.

Arrangements were made with the four western provinces whereby the Dominion Government and the province concerned each paid 50 per cent of the cost of such transportation. Upon termination of employment, providing that the worker remained ninety days or more, a return fare was arranged at the rate of two cents per mile payable by the worker.

Under authority of section 2 (a) of the Relief Act, 1933, the Dominion Government assisted certain of the provinces by way of loans, or advances, in order to finance maturing obligations which the provinces were at the time unable to refinance, and, also, in order that speedy and unhampered prosecution of the measures instituted to relieve distress and provide employment might be continued.

The following statement as at March 31, 1934, shows the amounts loaned to provinces under authority of Orders in Council passed pursuant to the Relief Act, 1933, the purpose for which loans were made, and renewals of loans outstanding March 31, 1933, less cash repayments and credits applied during the year. All loans are secured by Treasury bills of the province bearing interest at 5½ per cent to May 1, 1933, and 5 per cent thereafter payable half-yearly:—

Province of Manitoba—

Loan to cover Dominion's share of relief expenditures in drought area against which credits apply as accounts received and become approved.....	\$ 50,000 00
Loan to cover provincial and/or municipal share of relief expenditures in drought area.....	100,000 00
Loans to cover provincial share of direct relief expenditures.....	614,000 00
Loan to meet debenture maturity of April 1, 1934, payable in Canada or New York	1,470,000 00
	<hr/>
Net loans outstanding, March 31, 1933.....	\$ 2,234,000 00
	7,960,715 40
	<hr/>
	\$ 10,194,715 40
Less cash repayments and credits applied during 1933-34.....	107,941 06
	<hr/>
Net loans outstanding March 31, 1934.....	\$ 10,086,774 34

Province of Saskatchewan—

Loans to cover Dominion's share of direct relief expenditures against which credits apply as accounts received and become approved.....	\$	3,200,000 00
Loans to cover provincial and/or municipal share of direct relief and capitalization on interest on Treasury Bills held by the Dominion.....		3,331,050 75
	\$	6,531,050 75
Net loans outstanding March 31, 1933.....		18,512,897 02
	\$	25,043,947 77
Less cash repayments and credits applied during 1933-34.....		1,075,390 26
Net loans outstanding March 31, 1934.....	\$	23,968,557 51

Province of Alberta—

Loan to cover provincial share of direct relief expenditures.....	\$	500,000 00
Loans to cover provincial and/or municipal relief expenditures.....		1,600,000 00
Loan to meet debenture maturity of April 1, 1934, payable in Canada or New York		1,968,524 31
	\$	4,068,524 31
Net loans outstanding March 31, 1933.....		5,999,781 43
	\$	10,068,305 74
Less credits applied during 1933-34.....		17,781 43
Net loans outstanding March 31, 1934.....	\$	10,050,524 31

Province of British Columbia—

Loans to cover Dominion's share of direct relief expenditures against which credits apply as accounts received and become approved.....	\$	2,000,000 00
Loans to cover direct relief expenditures of certain municipalities.....		100,000 00
Loans to enable province to meet its interest obligations.....		1,435,000 00
	\$	3,535,000 00
Net loans outstanding March 31, 1933.....		5,725,760 35
	\$	9,260,760 35
Less cash repayments and credits applied during 1933-34.....		1,876,841 59
Net loans outstanding March 31, 1934.....	\$	7,383,918 76

The above statement was prepared by the Department of Finance, Ottawa, March 31, 1934.

In addition to the foregoing, advances have been made, pending receipt of accounts, to the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for the purpose of defraying the cost of commitments of the Dominion Government under agreements entered into with the aforesaid provinces for the relief of single homeless persons.

The following statement shows the amount of such advances made as at March 31, 1934, together with the amount of accounts received and approved, and the balances outstanding against further accounts in course of submission:—

	Total Advances (including balances outstanding from previous advances)	Expenditures Credited	Balances to be accounted for
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Manitoba.....	485,000 00	366,406 73	118,593 27
Saskatchewan.....	257,315 61	185,149 15	72,166 46
Alberta.....	335,000 00	188,008 77	146,991 23
British Columbia.....	840,000 00	839,586 13	413 87
	1,917,315 61	*1,579,150 78	338,164 83

* Includes expenditures incurred under authority of the Relief Act, 1932, credited to advances made under the Relief Act, 1933.

Under authority of section 2 (a) and (b) of the Relief Act, 1933, certain guarantees were given by the Dominion Government as set forth in the following statement as at March 31, 1934, supplied by the Department of Finance:—

THE RELIEF ACT, 1933, GUARANTEES

No. of Order
in Council
and Date.

PROVISIONS OF GUARANTEE

P.C. 1078,
2nd June,
1933.

Province of British Columbia:

Guaranteeing payment of Treasury bills of the Province of British Columbia amounting to \$626,533.75, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, issued in connection with the payment of obligations of the province in New York.

P.C. 1077,
2nd June,
1933.

Province of Manitoba:

Guaranteeing payment of Treasury bills of the Province of Manitoba amounting to \$5,894,127.49, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, issued in connection with the payment of obligations of the province in New York.

P.C. 1285,
28th June,
1933.

Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd.:

Guaranteeing repayment of bank advances not exceeding \$660,000 and interest thereon, to the receivers and managers of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd., in connection with the manufacture of 30,000 tons of steel rails for the Canadian National Railways; and authorizing payment by the Government of interest on such guaranteed advances at 5 per cent per annum.

P.C. 1076,
2nd June,
1933.

Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Ltd.:

Guaranteeing repayment of bank advances, not exceeding \$1,100,000, and interest thereon, to the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Ltd., in connection with the manufacture of 50,000 tons of steel rails for the Canadian National Railways; and authorizing payment by the Government of Canada of interest on such guaranteed advances at 5 per cent per annum.

P.C. 2490,
29th November,
1933.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company:

Guaranteeing repayment of loans and interest thereon, amounting to \$60,000,000, made by chartered banks to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; the said loans being secured by \$100,000,000 par value of Canadian Pacific Railway 4 per cent Perpetual Consolidated Debenture Stock.

P.C. 685,
12th April,
1933.

Wheat Marketing:

Supplementing the guarantees authorized in 1931 and 1932 arising out of the marketing of the 1930 crop, this Order in Council guaranteed repayment of such further advances and interest thereon as may be made by chartered banks to Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, subsequent to March 31, 1933, in respect of contracts already acquired or contracts in substitution for or in addition to existing contracts for delivery of wheat and other grains, in order to secure the advantageous sale or disposition of such grains and contracts.

No. of Order
in Council
and Date.
P.C. 746,
20th April,
1933.

1932 Wheat Crop:

Supplementing the guarantee authorized in 1932, this Order in Council guaranteed repayment of such further advances and interest thereon, as may be made by chartered banks to the Manitoba Wheat Pool, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., and the Alberta Wheat Pool, and subsidiaries of each, subsequent to March 31, 1933, in connection with the marketing of wheat and other grains grown in 1932.

P.C. 1101,
6th June,
1933.

Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company:

By this Order in Council, the guarantee authorized under the Relief Act, 1932, was amended so as to relate to the guarantee against loss, in respect of bank advances of \$15,538,500 and interest thereon, upon sale or realization of First Mortgage Bonds of the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, to the amount of \$16,807,463 par value, accepted in satisfaction of such advances.

The above statement was prepared by the Department of Finance, Ottawa, March 31, 1934.

The Dominion commitments approved for the various projects and undertakings, exclusive of direct relief, authorized under the Relief Act, 1933, and the Dominion disbursements in respect to these and to direct relief as at March 31, 1934, are shown in the following table:—

Dominion Disbursements (including Direct Relief) (a)

[illegible]

[illegible]

(a) Not including expenditures which may have been made prior to March 31, 1934, but for which accounts have not been received.
(b) Includes amounts recoverable from provinces.

Additional details concerning the administration of the Relief Act, 1933, will be found in the report of the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief dated March 31, 1934, which was tabled in Parliament, April 17, 1934.

RECAPITULATION

The following summaries show the total Dominion disbursements under relief legislation and the total amount of loans outstanding as at March 31, 1934:—

RECAPITULATION OF DOMINION DISBURSEMENTS UNDER RELIEF LEGISLATION AS AT MARCH 31, 1934

Province, etc.	1930 Act	1931 Act	1932 Act	1933 Act	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	95,199 45	136,171 59	25,126 68	16,422 87	272,920 59
Nova Scotia.....	836,179 81	1,084,281 13	536,063 16	931,272 03	3,387,796 13
New Brunswick.....	503,689 87	768,982 72	222,074 33	462,286 46	1,957,033 38
Quebec.....	3,465,992 71	5,502,896 29	3,977,604 45	2,635,059 93	15,581,553 38
Ontario.....	4,692,650 50	11,119,811 86	7,810,314 55	8,216,112 44	31,838,889 35
Manitoba.....	1,632,926 00	3,365,885 00	1,744,612 27	1,887,955 92	8,631,379 19
Saskatchewan.....	1,919,280 92	2,973,134 38	1,132,264 06	827,158 81	6,851,838 17
Saskatchewan Relief Com- mission.....		5,372,971 30	4,459,919 11	830,269 16	10,663,159 57
Alberta.....	1,286,778 89	3,060,574 50	1,275,479 24	954,887 49	6,577,720 12
British Columbia.....	1,376,331 11	3,954,621 29	3,226,526 91	2,531,702 65	11,089,181 96
	15,809,029 26	37,339,330 06	24,409,984 76	19,293,127 76	96,851,471 84
Dept. Public Works.....		1,726,732 64	6,904 43		1,733,637 07
Dept. National Defence.....		70,941 06	423,166 50	4,829,160 19	5,323,267 75
Dept. Interior (Inc. Yukon)...	56,994 66	876,125 73	*655,221 06	1,133,855 39	2,722,196 84
Dept. Railways and Canals...		1,772,725 74		14,962 30	1,787,688 04
Dept. Justice.....		83,180 55			83,180 55
Dept. Agriculture.....		6,999 79	3,000 00		9,999 79
National Battlefields Commis- sion.....		24,809 05			24,809 05
Board Railway Commissioners.....	500,000 00	500,000 00			1,000,000 00
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	863,550 00	209,196 98			1,072,746 98
Canadian National Railway...	882,412 35				882,412 35
Transportation of unemployed.....		45,065 90	11,513 46	12,429 61	69,008 97
Agricultural Stabilization Fund.....				35,218 97	35,218 97
Dept. Trade and Commerce.....				29,534 56	29,534 56
Dept. Finance.....				1,800 00	1,800 00
Auditor General's Office— Travelling expenses.....				1,500 38	1,500 38
Administration.....	43,061 97	85,203 51	67,576 14	82,497 91	278,339 53
Total.....	18,155,048 24	42,740,311 01	25,577,366 35	25,434,087 07	111,906,812 67
Paid during fiscal year 1933-34.....	2,654 86	557,615 57	7,421,924 16	25,434,087 07	33,416,281 66

* Includes \$103,232.56 recoverable from provinces.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACTS—SUMMARY OF LOANS OUTSTANDING AS AT MARCH 31, 1934

	Loans covering obligations maturing in New York	Loans for assistance to farmers, including purchase of seed grain	Loans for provincial purposes, including Public Works and Direct Relief	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Manitoba.....	4,603,315	304,000	5,179,458	10,086,774
Saskatchewan.....	3,934,341	4,892,633	15,141,583	23,968,557
Alberta.....	5,110,524	140,000	4,800,000	10,050,524
British Columbia.....	1,371,664		6,012,254	7,383,918
	15,019,845	5,336,633	31,133,296	51,489,774
Canadian Pacific Railway Co. (loans non-active).....				2,447,222
				53,936,997

Statement prepared by Department of Finance, Ottawa, March 31, 1934.

XI. LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Important duties devolve upon the Department of Labour arising out of the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization, which was established in association with the League of Nations at the close of the Great War, under the authority of the Treaties of Peace, with the object of securing the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement. The International Labour Organization comprises: (1) the *General Conference of Representatives of the Member Countries*, meeting once a year, or oftener if required, usually at Geneva; (2) the *International Labour Office, Geneva*, which is the permanent secretariat; and (3) the *Governing Body of the International Labour Office*, which is charged also with the preparation of the agenda of the sessions of the general conference.

The International Labour Conference has a membership of fifty-eight states, including all of the industrial countries of the world excepting the United States and Russia, and may be considered the legislative body of the International Labour Organization. Forty draft conventions and forty-three recommendations have been adopted at the seventeen sessions of the Conference which have been held since 1919, all of which have been communicated to the member states of the organization. These draft conventions and recommendations are not binding on the member states, but the latter are under obligation to bring them before the authority, or authorities, within whose competence the matters lie for the enactment of legislation or other action. In Canada the law officers of the Crown have found that most of the proposals which have emanated from the Conference to date deal with subjects which in this country fall within provincial legislative jurisdiction, and these particular draft conventions and recommendations have accordingly been brought to the attention of the respective provincial authorities. Those which come within federal jurisdiction have been brought before the Dominion Parliament.

Earlier issues of this annual report contain references to the particular conventions and recommendations which have been ratified on behalf of Canada, and also to the attention which has been given to the convention for the limitation of hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.

The performance of the duties thus entrusted to the Department of Labour requires a close study on the part of its officers of the various technical questions figuring on the agenda of the different sessions of the Conference and the meetings of the Governing Body, and also of the questionnaires received from the International Labour Office, besides necessarily entailing much correspondence, not only with other departments of the Dominion Government, but with the provinces and with employers' and workers' organizations. Replies have also to be prepared in the Department of Labour to the various questionnaires circulated on behalf of the International Labour Office.

The Canadian Government has had an advisory officer resident in Geneva, Switzerland, since 1924, in order to secure close touch with the work of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Organization.

As the International Labour Organization forms part of the machinery of the League of Nations, its expenditures are met from the funds of the League. Canada's contribution to the League of Nations in 1933 amounted to \$222,972.05, of which sum \$59,042.57 was apportioned by the League of Nations to the work of the International Labour Conference and to its permanent bureau in Geneva, the International Labour Office.

SEVENTEENTH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, 1933

The International Labour Conference held its Seventeenth Session from June 8 to 30, 1933, at Geneva, Switzerland. Of the fifty-eight countries which are members of the International Labour Organization, forty-nine sent delegates to this meeting, including Turkey and Iraq, which had become members during the year. In addition, observers were sent to the Conference by two non-member countries, the United States and Egypt. The former country sent four observers and the latter two, all of whom participated in the proceedings of the Conference. This was the first occasion on which the United States had been represented at any of the sessions of the International Labour Conference since the opening session in 1919, which was held in Washington, D.C. The total number of delegates and advisers present at the Conference was 367.

The Canadian delegation to the Conference comprised the following:—

Government Delegates.—Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; and Mr. P. E. Renaud, Secretary, Office of the Canadian Advisory Officer, Geneva, Switzerland.

Technical Adviser to Government Delegates.—Mr. Pierre Beaulé, President of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Quebec, P.Q.

Employers' Delegate.—Mr. A. R. Goldie, Galt, Ontario, Chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee, Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Workers' Delegate.—Mr. James Simpson, Toronto, Ontario, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The agenda of this Conference comprised the following items: (1) abolition of fee-charging employment agencies (second discussion); (2) invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance (second discussion); (3) unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed; (4) methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet-glass works; and (5) reduction of hours of work.

The following draft conventions and recommendations were adopted by the Conference:—

"Draft conventions concerning: (1) fee-charging employment agencies; (2) compulsory old-age insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants; (3) compulsory old-age insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings; (4) compulsory invalidity insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants; (5) compulsory invalidity insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings; (6) compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants; and (7) compulsory widows' and orphans' insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings.

"Recommendations concerning: (1) employment agencies; and (2) the general principles of invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance.

The Conference decided to place on the agenda of its 1934 session for second discussion the questions of reduction of hours of work, unemployment insurance, and methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet-glass works; and for first discussion, the question of the maintenance of acquired rights and rights in course of acquisition, under invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance, on behalf of workers who transfer their residence from one country to another.

A number of resolutions were also passed dealing with subjects which were referred to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office for attention with regard to the desirability of placing on the agenda of an early session of the Conference: (a) the question of safety provisions for building workers; (b) the question of equality of treatment of national and foreign workers; and (c) the question of the organization and co-ordination of national and international

public works, with a view to combating unemployment. The Governing Body was also requested to consider all steps likely to hasten the ratification of the Hours of Work (coal mines) Convention of 1931. A resolution was also adopted unanimously, for communication to the World's Monetary and Economic Conference in London, calling attention to the appalling prevalence of unemployment and indicating a number of measures which are urgently necessary if economic activity is to be resumed.

A list of the draft conventions and recommendations adopted at the successive annual sessions of the International Labour Conference from 1919 to 1932 appeared in the last two annual reports of the Department of Labour.

GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Four meetings of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office were held during the fiscal year 1933-34, as follows: 62nd Session, at Geneva, April 27-29, 1933; 63rd Session, at Geneva, June 6, 1933; 64th Session, at Geneva, October 23-25, 1933; and 65th Session, at Geneva, January 22-24, 1934.

Under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace, eight of the Government representatives on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office are entitled to be chosen from the member states which are of "chief industrial importance", and four by the Government delegates to the International Labour Conference. It was decided by the Council of the League of Nations in 1922 that the eight countries, members of the International Labour Organization, which are of "chief industrial importance" are as follows, in the alphabetical order of the names in the French language: Germany, Belgium, Canada, France, Great Britain, India, Italy and Japan. The Canadian Government's representative on the Governing Body is the Minister of Labour of Canada. Besides being included in the government group on the Governing Body, Canada is at present represented in the workers' group by Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The Dominion is also represented on a number of committees which have been established by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, a list of which, together with the Canadian representation thereon, appeared in the Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932.

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R.H. Taber.

DOMINION OF CANADA

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1935



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
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1935

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DOMINION OF CANADA

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FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1935



OTTAWA

J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.,

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1935

*To His Excellency Captain the Right Honourable the Earl of Bessborough,
P.C., G.C.M.G., Governor General and Commander-in-chief of the
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935, all of which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. GORDON,
Minister of Labour.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1935

To the Hon. W. A. GORDON,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935.

As was the case in the preceding twelve months, a substantial net improvement in the employment situation, indicated by statistics compiled by the department and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, may be recorded for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935. The figures on unemployment among the members of trade unions, collected and compiled by the department, show that the percentage of unemployment of the membership of the unions covered in the returns stood at 16·7 per cent on March 31, 1935, as against 19·5 per cent on the same date a year earlier. These percentages are worked out for each month and the average of the percentages for the fiscal year 1934-35 was 17·6, compared with 21·1 per cent for 1933-34. Thus, the average improvement was 3·5 per cent of the total of the membership covered, or an average of 16·6 per cent less unemployment in the more recent year. The employment index numbers compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics stood at 93·4 on April 1, 1935, compared with 91·3 on April 1 a year before. These index numbers are based upon monthly reports submitted by about 9,000 establishments with aggregate staffs (April 1, 1935) of approximately 875,000 employees. The figures over the year 1934-35 gave a monthly average of 97·0 points, as against 86·7 points for the year before, an improvement of 10·3 points in employment in general industry, or an average increase of 12 per cent contrasted with the year 1933-34.

The index number maintained by the department depicting changes in the cost of living fluctuated within narrow limits during the fiscal year, and was somewhat lower at the end of the twelve months than at the beginning.

Wages rates in 1934 showed a slight upward movement in manufacturing and a pronounced increase of 20 per cent in logging and sawmilling. In the last mentioned industries wage rates had fallen 35 per cent between 1929 and 1933. In the other principal industries the trend was to a small extent downward, building trades averaging 23 per cent below 1930 levels and the majority of the other industries about ten per cent. Owing to short time operations in many trades, average earnings per year would show proportionately greater decreases.

Strikes and lockouts were more numerous than during the preceding year, and showed a greater loss of labour, 191 disputes occurring during 1934, involving 45,800 workers and causing a time loss of 574,519 man working days.

LABOUR CONDITIONS OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

During the industrial depression, the lack of building construction work, and consequent lack of employment opportunities, resulted in the wage rates in the building industry throughout the country developing into a most unsettled condition. Comparatively few wage agreements were in effect for several years between the building construction associations and the building trades unions

in the various cities, and consequently a great variation existed in the hourly rates paid, even in the same city, to the different trades. A generally current rate for any one trade was practically unknown.

Despite this situation the federal Department of Labour, which prepares wage schedules and labour conditions for insertion in all federal Government construction contracts, maintained throughout Canada on Dominion Government construction work a fair and reasonable standard of minimum wages, on the basis of a maximum eight-hour day, whether the work was done in cities or the most isolated districts. As these wage schedules and labour conditions are inserted in the specifications upon which tenders are called, every contractor tendering is fully aware in advance of the requirements. Through the fair wages inspection service of the department, supervision is exercised to ensure full observance of these conditions. During 1934-35 fair wages schedules and labour conditions were prepared by the Department of Labour for insertion in 374 proposed Dominion Government construction contracts. Of these contracts, 239 were awarded during the year amounting to approximately \$9,000,000.

An important change was made during the year in the Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government respecting the manufacture in plants or factories of equipment and supplies for the various departments of the Government. The labour conditions governing such work for years past, which called for the payment of the wages current in the district for the character or class of work being performed and, if there were no current rates, then fair and reasonable rates, appeared to be adequate and satisfactory under normal conditions, but it developed, through severe wage reductions brought about by keen competition and lack of business, that the wage rates fell very low in a number of industries, particularly in respect to the younger and inexperienced employees. Although minimum wage laws for women and girls, and in several instances for males, were in force in various provinces, this provincial legislation did not appear to cope adequately with the situation. The Dominion Government, therefore, amended its own regulations applying to federal contracts for the manufacture of fittings for public buildings and various classes of supplies and provided in its contract conditions that no male or female worker eighteen years of age or over should receive less than 30 cents and 20 cents per hour, respectively. This had the immediate effect of fixing a minimum rate for unskilled or inexperienced work-people, and for some classifications increased wages very materially. In addition the contract conditions stipulate that, if the current rate in the district where the work is being performed is higher for any classification than these minima, the minister retains the authority to enforce the payment of such higher rate. Further provision is made that in any province of Canada where a Minimum Wage Board may require the payment of higher wages than those referred to above, such higher wages shall be paid to workmen on federal Government work.

CONCILIATION

Each year the value of the conciliation and mediation service of the department is demonstrated in a marked degree, and this again is true with respect to 1934-35. Four experienced conciliation officers are located at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver, and the chapter devoted to proceedings under the Conciliation and Labour Act contains an extensive list of industrial disputes of a serious nature in which their good offices were extended to the disputants in reaching agreements.

Outstanding in the record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the year is the small number of boards constituted compared with the number of applications received. This was due mainly to the influence of the conciliation officers in easing the way for the settlement of differences by mutual agreement. Through this simple and much less expensive

process than enquiry before a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, nine disputes were amicably adjusted and formal action under the Act was thus rendered unnecessary. While twenty applications for boards figure in the record, only five boards functioned, and three of these had been already established during the preceding year. Recourse to board procedure therefore became necessary only on two occasions during the fiscal year 1934-35.

RELIEF LEGISLATION

The Relief Act, 1934, empowered the Dominion Government to continue assistance throughout the fiscal period 1934-35 to the provinces in carrying out necessary relief measures and in meeting financial conditions as the same arose to such extent as was deemed expedient.

Under this statute, the Dominion continued to contribute on a percentage basis to the direct relief expenditures of the provinces and municipalities to July 31, 1934, the contribution in the case of relief distributed by municipalities being 33½ per cent, and in the case of relief distributed by the provinces in unorganized and indigent districts, 50 per cent. After July 31, this contribution towards the direct relief expenditures of each province on a percentage basis was replaced by a monthly grant-in-aid in an amount determined on the basis of need.

The Dominion provided in its agreements with the provinces for contributions towards specific provincial works for the relief of unemployment which the provinces were desirous of undertaking, and, at the request of the provinces, extended the date for completion of certain works approved under The Relief Act, 1933, which were not completed on the date of expiration of that Act, namely, March 31, 1934.

The total disbursement under the Relief Act, 1934, as at March 30, 1935, was \$43,270,428.90, while loans to provinces authorized or renewed by the Act amounted to \$79,741,015.34.

A Bill, similar in its general provisions to the Relief Act, 1934, was introduced in the House of Commons on March 20, 1935, and had received second reading at the close of the fiscal year. The intent of the Relief Act, 1935, is to give the Dominion Government power to continue assisting the provinces and the municipalities in their relief efforts during the fiscal year 1935-36.

RATIFICATION OF CONVENTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Resolutions were adopted by the Dominion Parliament early in 1935 approving six draft conventions agreed upon by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations concerning (1) the weekly rest in industrial undertakings; (2) the limiting of the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week; (3) the creation of minimum wage fixing machinery; (4) the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels; (5) the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading and unloading ships; and (6) seamen's articles of agreement.

Ratification of the first three conventions was subsequently registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and Bills were introduced in Parliament for the purpose of giving effect so far as possible to their provisions.

The three conventions last named were already incorporated in the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act of 1934.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Four important government measures designed to provide an improved and more assured standard of living for industrial wage earners, and better security for workers during unemployment, were before Parliament during the early part of the 1935 session.

WEEKLY REST IN INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS

The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act implements the provisions of the Weekly Rest Convention of the International Labour Conference, and supplements the Lord's Day Act, chapter 123, R.S.C. 1927. The Bill on this subject was introduced on February 22, 1935, in the House of Commons, and while before that body two clauses were added and other amendments made. The Bill was passed by the Senate on March 26, but had not yet received Royal Assent when the fiscal year closed.

This measure provides for a weekly rest period of twenty-four hours for the whole of the staff employed in any industrial undertaking, public or private, or in any branch thereof, subject to certain exceptions which may be sanctioned by order in council. Wherever possible the rest period shall be granted simultaneously to the whole of the staff of each undertaking; also, wherever possible, it shall be the Lord's Day as defined in the Lord's Day Act. The statute will be inapplicable to persons holding positions of supervision or management, or to persons employed in a confidential capacity. Penalties are provided for violation of the Act by employers.

"Industrial undertakings", as defined in the Bill, includes:—

- (a) Mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth;
- (b) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; including shipbuilding and the generation, transformation, and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind;
- (c) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gas work, waterwork, or other work of construction as well as the preparation for or laying the foundation of any such work or structure;
- (d) Transport of passengers or goods by road or rail, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves or warehouses, but excluding transport by hand.

EIGHT HOUR DAY IN INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS

A Bill designed to give effect to the convention of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) relative to hours of work was also introduced in the House of Commons on February 22. Certain sections of this Bill, entitled "The Limitation of Hours of Work Act," were redrafted in the House, and as thus amended the Bill had received first reading in the Senate at the end of the fiscal year.

The object of this proposed legislation is to prohibit the employment of any person for hours in excess of eight in the day and forty-eight in the week in industrial undertakings except in certain special cases or circumstances, and to provide penalties for employers who violate its provisions or the provisions of any regulation made thereunder. The same industrial undertakings are included within the scope of this Bill as are defined in The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Bill. It declares that, for the purpose of determining the employers and employees to whom the Act shall apply, the Governor in Council may define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture. Persons holding positions of supervision or management, or persons employed in a confidential capacity, are excluded from the operation of the Act. Employers will not be relieved by the Act from obligations under provincial statutes which establish shorter hours.

This Bill, having received but first reading in the Senate at the close of the year, is still subject to amendment by that assemblage.

MINIMUM WAGES

A Bill entitled "The Minimum Wages Act," providing for minimum wages pursuant to a convention adopted by the International Labour Conference, was

introduced in the House of Commons on March 19 and had received first reading at the conclusion of the fiscal year. The purpose of this Bill is to create machinery for fixing and maintaining minimum rates of wages for workers employed in certain of the trades or parts of trades (in particular, home working trades) in which no arrangements exist for the effective regulation of wages by collective agreement or otherwise and in which wages are exceptionally low.

THE EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INSURANCE BILL

A further Government Bill brought before Parliament during the 1935 session was "The Employment and Social Insurance Act," which was introduced in the House of Commons on January 29.

The Bill provides for the establishment of a national public employment service and a contributory unemployment insurance system, the Unemployment Insurance Fund to be derived from contributions made jointly by certain classes of employed persons, employers of such persons, and the state. The classes of insurable employment, and the excepted employments, are indicated in schedules attached to the Bill. Administration, the cost of which is to be borne by the Dominion Government, is vested in an Employment and Social Insurance Commission, consisting of a chief commissioner and two other commissioners, one of whom is to be appointed after consultation with workers' organizations, and one after consultation with employers' organizations. The minister under whose authority the commission will function is not designated. The duties and powers of the commission are to be exercised, not only in the administration of insurance against unemployment, but also in organizing and maintaining a national employment service, on devising ways of assisting and training unemployed and of extending insurance to excepted employments, and in co-operating with other governmental bodies, associations, etc., in matters of health and health insurance.

Several amendments were made in the House of Commons and at the close of the fiscal year the Bill had been referred to the Committee of the Senate on Banking and Commerce.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SEAT ON GOVERNING BODY OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Under the constitution of the International Labour Organization, the International Labour Office is directed by a Governing Body consisting of thirty-two persons, sixteen representing the governments of the member states, eight representing the employers, and eight representing the workers. The group of sixteen government representatives are selected in two ways: in the first place the governments of the eight states of chief industrial importance are each entitled to appoint a representative, while in the second place the delegates to the annual conference representing the other governments select the other eight states which may appoint representatives. The Governing Body is reconstituted every three years.

From the outset Canada has been accorded representation in the government group of the Governing Body, and since 1922 has figured as one of the eight states of chief industrial importance entitled to a permanent seat on the body.

At the 69th Session of the Governing Body, held in Geneva from January 29 to February 2, 1935, a revised list of the eight countries of chief industrial importance was adopted, Canada and Belgium being replaced by the United States and Russia, the two last named countries having recently become members of the International Labour Organization. This revision is to take effect as from the beginning of the 19th Session of the International Labour Conference, opening in Geneva on June 4, 1935. The Governing Body voted unanimously, however, to accord Canada and Belgium representation as deputy members until the next election in 1937.

This determination of the eight states of chief industrial importance raised questions of a legal and constitutional nature which are discussed in chapter XI of the present report.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES

The growing interest in Canadian Government Annuities by wage earners and, in fact, all classes of persons throughout the country, was strikingly evidenced during the financial year by the remarkable increase in the sale of annuities, 3,930 Canadians having utilized this medium afforded by the Dominion Government for making provision for old age, as compared with 2,412 in the preceding year, while purchase money received totalled \$13,376,400.02, an increase of \$6,304,961.02 over 1933-34.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

Old Age Pensions continued to be paid during the fiscal year in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, and in the Northwest Territories, the total expenditure in pensions being \$19,999,055.85, of which amount \$14,942,459.36 was contributed by the Dominion Government. The number of persons receiving pensions was 101,051, an increase of 14,178 during the year.

An important part of the administrative function of the Dominion Government in carrying out the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act involves accounting control and supervision, and, in order to avoid duplication of departmental activities and to secure centralization of responsibility, an Order in Council was adopted on March 1, 1935, transferring the administration of the Act from the Department of Labour to the Department of Finance as from the first of April, 1935. No further report on the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act will therefore be made by the Department of Labour.

British Columbia was the first province to become eligible to participate under the Old Age Pensions scheme, pensions in that province becoming payable as from September 1, 1927. During the seven and one-half years that the administration of Old Age Pensions has been under the control of the Minister of Labour the Dominion Government has reimbursed the provinces participating in the scheme \$56,960,461.75 as its share of old age pension payments.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

The usual reports on Labour Organization, Labour Legislation, Wages and Hours of Labour, and Prices in Canada and Other Countries, were published by the department. The first mentioned report has now been issued annually for twenty-four years.

In addition a bulletin, prepared by the librarian of the department, was issued in March, 1935, under the title "Trade Union Law in Canada." This bulletin outlines the history of trade union legislation, and reviews the legal status of trade unions under the common law and federal and provincial legislation.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. DICKSON,

*Deputy Minister of Labour and Registrar of
Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.*

April 6, 1935.

I. LABOUR DEPARTMENT ACT

The Labour Department Act, R.S.C., 1927, chapter 111, under which the Department of Labour operates, provides that, with a view to the dissemination of accurate statistical and other information relating to conditions of labour, the department shall "collect, digest, and publish in suitable form statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, shall institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available, and issue at least once in every month a publication to be known as the *Labour Gazette*, which shall contain information regarding conditions of the labour market and kindred subjects, and shall be distributed or procurable in accordance with terms and conditions in that behalf prescribed by the minister."

In accordance with this provision, statistical and other information relating to labour conditions has been collected and analyzed by the department since its establishment in 1900 and published in the *Labour Gazette*. In addition to the monthly publication of the *Labour Gazette*, which was one of the original functions of the department, a comprehensive annual report on Labour Organization in Canada is compiled and published by its Labour Intelligence Branch. The department also issues annually a report on Labour Legislation in Canada, containing the text of the labour laws enacted by the Parliament of Canada and by the provincial legislatures. A complete reference library on labour and kindred subjects is maintained by the department and serves as a centre for its research activities.

In accordance with the Statistics Act (1918), Chapter 190, Revised Statutes, 1927, and under arrangements with the Dominion Statistician, statistics are collected and published in co-operation with the Dominion Statistician, in close association with statistics of general social and economic conditions as organized in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Statistical data regarding employment is collected and compiled by the Employment Service Branch in accordance with the provisions of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act—see chapter VI.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

The *Labour Gazette* has been issued regularly since September, 1900, its monthly publication being one of the original functions of the Department of Labour as prescribed by section 10 of the Conciliation Act of 1900.

The scope of subjects covered in the *Labour Gazette* has broadened considerably in recent years because of the general increase in the functions and work of the department, necessitated by the changing conditions in the industrial, economic and social sphere. Prominence is given to the work carried on under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, all reports and minority reports made by Boards of Conciliation and Investigation or members thereof being published in accordance with the requirements of the statute. Full information is given also in each issue with respect to proceedings under the other statutes administered by the Department of Labour, including the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, the Combines Investigation Act, the Technical Education Act, the Government Annuities Act, the Conciliation and Labour Act, the Relief Acts, the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, and to proceedings under the federal Order in Council providing for the payment of fair wages to workmen employed under Dominion Government contracts for the manufacture of fittings for public buildings and various classes of governmental supplies, as well as quarterly statistics respecting old age pensions.

As required by section 10 of the Conciliation Act, the *Labour Gazette* publishes each month "statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour." This information includes a monthly analysis of prices, wholesale and retail, in Canada, with estimates of the average cost of living, the prices of staple articles, and index numbers of price movements over a series of years. Similar statistics compiled from records in other countries are also given for purposes of comparison. Periodical statements and tables appear indicating the movements of employment and the extent of unemployment in Canada and in the various provinces and municipalities. Statistical information on changes in wages and hours of labour is presented from time to time in special articles. Administrative activities under existing Dominion and provincial Acts relating to labour, and legal decisions affecting labour, are also a regular feature. The conventions and other activities of labour unions are described, with particular reference to legislative proposals put forward by organized labour. Reference is made to the activities of employers' organizations in the field of industrial relations, and to the progress of the movement for the prevention of industrial accidents. A special section records the work of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations), the draft conventions and recommendations adopted by that body being published in full.

The average number of copies of the *Labour Gazette* that were distributed during the calendar year 1934 was 9,103 in English and 1,351 in French. The average monthly paid circulation was 5,248, of which 4,682 were of the English and 566 of the French edition. A nominal subscription of 20 cents a year is charged, the purpose of the subscription being to keep the distribution within the limits of the actual demand, rather than to meet the cost of production. In addition to the paid circulation, the *Gazette* is issued gratuitously to certain public bodies and institutions, as well as to persons who from time to time supply information requested by the department. The average monthly distribution of complimentary copies was 5,206, or 4,421 of the English and 785 of the French edition. At the close of each year, a limited number of volumes are bound, with a classified index, and sold to subscribers at \$2 a volume.

STATISTICAL BRANCH

Statistical and other information as to strikes and lockouts, changes in prices and the cost of living, wages and hours of labour, industrial agreements and industrial accidents is collected and compiled by the Statistical Branch of the department and published in the *Labour Gazette*, or in special supplements thereto. The information as to wages is used also in connection with the administration of the Fair Wages Policy in Dominion Government contracts, and for the determination of wages for certain classes of Dominion Government employees on prevailing rates under the Civil Service Act, data being furnished to the various departments for this purpose as required. The information collected and compiled is further used in connection with the settlement of industrial disputes and negotiations for agreements as to wages and working conditions, not only by conciliation officers of the department and Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but also by employers and employees who secure on request, regularly, or from time to time, special compilations for this purpose. The department also receives numerous requests for such information from persons interested in the establishment or development of industries and those engaged in the study of labour and social problems.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

A record of strikes and lockouts has been published each month since 1900 in the *Labour Gazette*. A review and a statistical analysis for each calendar

year is published in the February issue in the year following. A strike or lock-out, included as such in the record, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees for at least one working day, or causing a time loss of at least ten man working days. A separate record of minor disputes is maintained. While the number of these is usually small, 21 were reported during 1934, involving 359 employees and causing a time loss of 114 working days.

Information as to the occurrence of a strike or lockout is secured through newspapers, from correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, from the officers of the department in touch with disputes and negotiations, from labour organizations or other representatives of workers involved, and from employers concerned. A statement as to each dispute is secured, if possible, from the representatives of each party showing causes, dates, results, etc.

The number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during 1934 was 191, of which 189 began during the year, the total number of workers involved being 45,800, and the time loss 574,519 man working days. These figures show increases over those for 1933, when 125 disputes involved 26,558 workers, causing a time loss of 317,547 man working days. While the figures for strikes and lockouts during the past two years have been somewhat in excess of those for most of the years since 1922, they were less than those for many of the years between 1901 and 1922. The industries chiefly affected by disputes during 1934 were logging, mining and the manufacturing of clothing, furniture, other wood products, and boots and shoes. A strike of loggers in Vancouver Island early in the year caused nearly one-third of the time loss during the year, and two strikes of pulpwood cutters in Northern Ontario in the autumn also caused considerable time loss. There were 14 additional strikes of less importance in this industry. In mining there were 28 disputes, all except two involving coal miners, those at Stellarton, N.S., Minto, N.B., and Cumberland in Vancouver Island, B.C., causing considerable time loss. A strike of metal miners at Flin Flon, Man., in June and July, involved over 1,000 men for nearly a month, while one at Noranda, Que., involved only 300 men for a few days. In textile and clothing manufacturing there were 40 disputes, four in Toronto, three in Montreal and one in Winnipeg causing one-third of the total time loss for the year. Most of the others caused relatively little time loss. In furniture manufacturing and wood-working there were 24 disputes, eight of which caused a thousand or more days' time loss each, namely, furniture factory workers in 18 establishments at Montreal, P.Q., also at Kitchener, Toronto, Stratford, and Hanover, Ont., and shingle and sawmill workers at Newcastle, N.B., Vancouver and Harrison Mills, B.C. In boot and shoe factories there were 17 disputes, nearly all in Ontario, none involving much time loss except one in Brampton from July to September and one in Toronto from April to June.

Changes in wages, as in other years, predominated among causes of disputes, 121 out of the total of 191 disputes being due to this cause. Of these, 43 terminated in favour of workers, 35 in favour of employers, and 42 in compromises. There were 16 disputes primarily to secure or maintain union wages and working conditions, which usually involved changes in wages, ten terminating in favour of workers, three in favour of employers and three in compromises. Only ten disputes were due to decreases in wages. Nineteen disputes were for recognition of union, employment of union members only, or against discharge of employees for union activity. Out of the total of 45,800 workers involved in disputes, 11,428 workers were successful in securing their demands, 14,332 were unsuccessful, and 20,015 were partially successful.

Negotiations, directly between the parties involved, brought about the settlements of 108 disputes, 30 were terminated by the replacement of workers, 26 by return of workers without settlements, and 24 were settled by conciliation and two by arbitration.

Information as to strikes and lockouts in other countries is given in the *Labour Gazette* each month, and also in the annual review of strikes and lockouts in Canada and in other countries which appears in the February issue, covering the preceding calendar year. In all countries for which figures were available for 1934, increases in numbers of disputes and in time loss appeared, except in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In New Zealand there was an increase in the number of disputes, but there were decreases in the numbers of workers involved and in time loss.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

Information as to wages and hours of labour is secured by the department from employers and from labour organizations annually, and from time to time in connection with strikes and lockouts; arbitration, conciliation and mediation in industrial disputes; proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; fair wages schedules, etc. Each year representative employers in various industries are requested to fill in schedules with data showing the wages of the principal classes of labour in their employ, hours per day and per week, rates of pay for overtime work, Sundays and holidays, and other conditions of employment such as bonus, profit sharing, old age pensions or other welfare plans, annual vacation and sick leave with pay, and to furnish information as to collective agreements. Labour organizations are requested to furnish data as to wages, hours of labour and other working conditions; also copies of agreements with employers or schedules of wages and working conditions in force. Officers of the department and *Labour Gazette* correspondents resident in the principal industrial centres assist in the collection of these reports and related information. Since its establishment the department has collected so far as possible, on their consummation, copies of collective agreements between employers and labour organizations or other representatives of labour and has printed or summarized them in the *Labour Gazette*. Files of these are maintained for reference.

Tables of rates of wages and hours of labour for the principal classes of workers in various industries are compiled from the information secured and published in a supplement to the *Labour Gazette* for January each year. These tables show rates for the calendar year just ended, with comparative figures for certain preceding years.

The supplement for January, 1935, Report No. 18 in the series on Wages and Hours of Labour, contains figures for 1929, 1933 and 1934, and also for certain years back to 1920 in the case of building trades, printing trades, electric railways, steam railways and coal mines. A table of index numbers back to 1901 for various groups of trades, based on wages in 1913 as 100, first published in March, 1921, was also given. An appendix on wages and hours of labour under provincial minimum wage legislation and on federal government contracts in Canada contains data as to minimum wage rates for women and girls, also for men and boys, established by the several provincial boards or commissions; also wages rates specified in collective agreements in various industries and districts in the province of Quebec made obligatory for all employers and workers in such industries and districts by Order in Council under the Quebec Collective Agreements Extension Act, 1934. Other appendices contain summary tables of figures collected and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as to wages in agriculture, secured through its crop correspondents, and as to average earnings of employees, numbers employed and time worked on steam railways and in coal mines during 1933 and certain preceding years.

The downward movement in wages since 1930 continued during 1934 except in manufacturing and in logging and sawmilling. In coal mining, while previous reductions were partly restored in some mines in Nova Scotia and in the Edmon-

ton district in Alberta, and there were some wage reductions in New Brunswick, the general level was little changed. Building trades' wages averaged lower by 2 per cent for the year, but 23 per cent lower than in 1930. Metal trades and printing trades were only slightly lower in 1934 than in 1933, but 10 per cent below 1930 figures. Electric railway employees also showed a slight decrease for 1934, and were nearly 9 per cent below 1930, but in many of these railways operating expenses were lowered by reducing the hours per day and, therefore, the daily wages, instead of reducing hourly rates of wages. Rates for steam railway employees averaged three per cent less than in 1933 and 15 per cent less than in 1930, but agreements were made to change the deduction from earnings at basic rates from 15 per cent to 10 per cent by May 1, 1935. Coal miners' wages averaged fractionally higher than in 1933, but nearly four per cent below 1930 rates. Common factory labour wages were up nearly two per cent for 1934, but were still nearly ten per cent below 1930 levels, while miscellaneous factory trades were up nearly three per cent, being still nearly 11 per cent below 1930 levels. In logging and sawmilling wages had fallen 35 per cent since 1929, but increases of nearly 20 per cent were made for the 1933-34 season so that wages were still about 20 per cent below 1929-30 levels.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

The publication each month in the *Labour Gazette* of a table of retail prices of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rentals of workingmen's houses in the industrial centres throughout Canada, was commenced in 1910 and has been continued since that time. The figures published since 1920 have been those secured by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from representative butchers, grocers, dairies, etc., in each city, supplemented by information secured by *Labour Gazette* correspondents, particularly as to fuel and rentals. The localities covered have been chiefly those with a population of 10,000 and over. Changes in price levels have been shown monthly since 1914 in a table giving the cost of a weekly family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, calculated in terms of the average prices for the Dominion. Annual averages were used for the period of 1910 to 1913, and monthly averages thereafter, while figures for December, 1900 and 1905, were also available. The budget having been first constructed for the year 1910, the items included were those for which figures were collected that year. While the quantities of the various items used in the budget calculation were determined according to their relative importance in workingmen's family expenditure, the budget was not designed to show the actual expenditure of an average family or the cost of a minimum or any other standard of living, but merely to indicate the changes in price levels. An index number of changes in the cost of living, including clothing and sundries, as well as food, fuel and lighting, and rent, has been published monthly, giving comparative figures back to 1913, the base period, which is represented by 100. The *Labour Gazette* has also contained each month index numbers of wholesale prices for the principal groups of commodities, compiled and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Tables of index numbers of prices, wholesale and retail, in the countries throughout the world for which such figures are available, have been published quarterly, with an account each month of any important changes in prices in various countries.

The index number of changes in the cost of living, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, moved within narrow limits during the twelve months ending March, 1935, but was slightly lower at the end than at the beginning, the figures being 124 in March, 1935, and 126 in March, 1934. The index had declined from 160 in December, 1929, the highest point since 1921, to a low point in recent years of 120 in June and July, 1933, or 25 per cent. In March, 1935, the index was about 3 per cent above the low point and 22.5 per cent

below December, 1929. The food group declined about 43 per cent in the period December, 1929, to March, 1933, the low point for this group, and then advanced 20 per cent during the next twelve months, but fell somewhat thereafter. The index number for food in December, 1929, was 161, falling to 91 by March, 1933, rising to 109 by March, 1934, and was down to 104 by March, 1935. In fuel and lighting the index number declined from 157 in December, 1929, to a low point of 140 in August, 1933, and then advanced to 143 in March, 1934, which was also the level in March, 1935, there being slight seasonal changes in the interval. Rentals for workingmen's houses showed a slight upward tendency in the autumn of 1934, after having declined steadily from the end of 1930 approximately 20 per cent. Prices of clothing declined more than 30 per cent between December, 1929, and the middle of 1933, followed by a substantial recovery until the autumn of 1934, when a slight downward movement developed. The items grouped under sundries declined gradually from the end of 1929 until the end of 1934, when there was a slight upward movement. In March, 1935, the index for this group was about 7 per cent lower than in December, 1929.

In wholesale prices the index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was 72 in March, 1935, practically the same as in March, 1934, but about 12 per cent above the low point of recent years, reached in February, 1933, when the index was at 63.6. The advance since February, 1933, has been most pronounced in those groups of commodities which had declined most, namely, foods, other farm products and raw materials.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

During 1934 the department continued the record of fatalities from accidents to workers during the course of their employment or arising out of it, or resulting from industrial diseases, and figures, as to such fatalities, with information as to causes, were published quarterly in the *Labour Gazette*, with a summary for the calendar year and a statistical analysis in the issue for March, 1935. As in previous years, information was secured from the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, other provincial and Dominion authorities, factory inspectors, Departments of Mines, etc.; also from *Labour Gazette* correspondents and newspapers. Supplementary lists showing fatalities reported too late for inclusion in previous lists were also given.

The number of fatalities reported during 1934 was 974, as compared with 808, the final figure for 1933, the increase being probably accounted for by an improvement in employment and, therefore, an augmented exposure to risk. There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a relatively large number of lives. The increases occurred chiefly in agriculture, logging, fishing, mining, construction, and the public administration section of the service group. The industrial group having the greatest percentage of accidents was transportation and public utilities, in which the fatalities numbered 162, or 16.63 per cent of the total for all industries. Of these fatalities, 74 were in steam railway employment, 47 in water transportation and 27 in local transportation, with only four in street and electric railways. In agriculture there were recorded 150 fatalities, in mining 142, including 80 in metal mining and 54 in coal mining, in construction 114, including 56 in highway and bridge work and 42 in building. In manufacturing there were 98 fatalities recorded, including 17 in saw and planing mills, 15 in pulp and paper, 14 in iron and steel and also in the non-metallic mineral products industry. In the service group there were 82 fatalities, of which 45 were in public administration, which includes maintenance in municipal services. An analysis of the figures by causes shows that the largest number, 282, came under the category "by moving trains,

vehicles, etc.", followed by 166 due to "falls of persons", 142 due to "falling objects", 128 due to "dangerous substances", and 42 caused by animals, including 23 due to horses. The numbers under various other causes were smaller, but there were 35 due to industrial disease, strain, etc.

LABOUR INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

The annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, of which approximately 5,000 copies are distributed, is prepared in the Labour Intelligence Branch. Here statements are compiled and correspondence conducted pertaining to trade union activities and other related work. Convention proceedings of labour organizations and events of interest in trade union matters are summarized for publication in the *Labour Gazette*, in which is also noted the formation of all new unions reported to the department. Both the paid and complimentary mailing lists of the *Labour Gazette* are maintained in this branch and the accounts kept of the former, as well as of other paid publications of the department. The revenue obtained is deposited in the bank and a detailed monthly statement of such transactions prepared and forwarded to the Auditor General. Articles of interest to the department appearing in the various Canadian newspapers, as well as in some British and United States papers, are made available through a clipping bureau service maintained in the branch. There are also a large number of trade union journals and papers received from which additional information is obtained. These are indexed and fyled, and those of value for reference purposes are bound.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA

The present report on Labour Organization in Canada, consisting of slightly over 200 pages, is the twenty-fourth in the series which commenced in 1911. In addition to describing the various labour bodies with which the Canadian organized workers are identified, the report gives statistical information as to the standing and strength of these bodies and contains chapters on many features of the trade union movement.

In the report labour organizations in Canada are divided into two main groups, namely, international and Canadian. Included chiefly in the first group are organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labour and the four railroad brotherhoods. Sixty of the international organizations have affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the latter body having also three purely Canadian central bodies in affiliation, as well as 65 directly chartered unions. The One Big Union, with headquarters in Winnipeg, has one local unit in the United States, and is therefore classified as an international organization.

The Canadian organizations may be grouped according to affiliation, as follows: the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, organized in Toronto in 1873; the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, established at a conference held in Montreal in 1927; the National Catholic Unions, the first convention of which was held in 1918, and which in 1921 formed the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada; various other central bodies and independent local units.

In the international group there are 79 craft organizations and two industrial unions, the former having 1,750 local branches, a loss of 3 as compared with the year 1933, with a combined membership of 133,669, a loss of 7,132. The One Big Union reported a Canadian membership of 23,580, a gain of 280, comprised in 48 local units, an increase of 2. The Industrial Workers of the World reported a gain of 537 members and 3 locals, now having a membership of 4,155 and 11 local branches.

The Canadian central organizations had a combined reported membership of 55,486, comprised in 662 local branches. The membership of the National Catholic Unions, as reported by the general secretary of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, was 30,346, an increase of 3,452, comprised in 122 bodies, a gain of 12.

According to information furnished the department by officers of the various labour organizations and that secured from other reliable sources, there were in Canada at the close of the year 2,740 local branch unions of all classes, an increase of 33, divided as follows: International, 1,809; Canadian, 662; Independent, 42; National Catholic, 122; Workers' Unity League, 105. The combined membership in the 2,740 local branch unions as reported to the department was 281,774, apportioned among the various groups as follows: International, 161,404; Canadian, 55,486; Independent, 10,452; National Catholic, 30,346; Workers' Unity League, 24,086.

According to the latest census figures, trade unionists represent 2·6 per cent of the population of Canada; adding 100,390 members comprised in the 120 non-trade union associations whose names appear in the report, organized wage-earners at the close of 1934 represented 3·5 per cent of the population.

The trade union membership, as well as the total number of local branch unions of all classes of organized labour bodies in Canada, as reported to the department, has been, for the past twenty-four years, as follows:

—	Branches	Member- ship	—	Branches	Member- ship
1911.....	1,741	133,132	1923.....	2,487	278,092
1912.....	1,883	160,120	1924.....	2,429	260,643
1913.....	2,017	175,799	1925.....	2,494	271,064
1914.....	2,003	166,163	1926.....	2,515	274,604
1915.....	1,883	143,343	1927.....	2,604	290,282
1916.....	1,842	160,407	1928.....	2,653	300,602
1917.....	1,974	204,630	1929.....	2,778	319,476
1918.....	2,274	248,887	1930.....	2,809	322,449
1919.....	2,847	378,047	1931.....	2,772	310,544
1920.....	2,918	373,842	1932.....	2,725	283,576
1921.....	2,668	313,320	1933.....	2,707	286,220
1922.....	2,512	276,621	1934.....	2,740	281,774

The following table shows the main groups of organizations with which the Canadian trade unionists are identified, together with the number of local branches and memberships.

Classes of Labour Organizations	Number of main organizations	Local branches	Memberships
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—			
International craft organizations.....	60	1,366	111,539
Canadian central bodies.....	3	79	3,039
Directly chartered unions.....		65	6,151
	63	1,510	120,729
All-Canadian Congress of Labour—			
(a) One Big Union.....	1	48	23,580
Canadian central bodies.....	10	300	27,574
Directly chartered unions.....		48	4,491
	11	396	55,645
National Catholic Unions.....	1	122	30,346
Independent local units.....		42	10,452
Other Canadian central bodies.....	20	275	38,317
Unaffiliated international unions—			
Railway organizations.....	5	352	20,343
Industrial Workers of the World.....	1	11	4,155
(b) Other international organizations.....	14	32	1,787
	20	395	26,285
All Canadian organizations.....	34	931	120,370
All international organizations (comprising international craft organizations affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, One Big Union, and unaffiliated international organizations).....	81	1,809	161,404
Grand totals.....	115	2,740	281,774

(a) Has one local union in San Francisco, California, U.S.A., with 285 members.

(b) Affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor but not with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Reported Trade Union Membership In Canadian Cities.—There were twenty-eight cities in Canada with not less than 20 trade union branches, the same number as for 1933. These 28 cities with their 1,548 branches represent 56 per cent of the local branches of all classes operating in the Dominion. Their 1,213 reporting branches represent 56 per cent of all reporting branches, and they also contain 47 per cent of the entire trade union membership.

Trade Union Branches By Provinces.—The Province of Ontario with 1,054 out of a total of 2,740, had the greatest number of local branch unions; Quebec stands second with 497; British Columbia third with 278, and Alberta fourth with 270. The remaining five provinces ranked as follows: Saskatchewan, 194; Manitoba, 183; Nova Scotia, 137; New Brunswick, 115, and Prince Edward Island, 12.

Trade Union Benefits.—Of the twenty-four Canadian central organizations, eleven reported payments for benefits in 1934, the total amount disbursed being \$84,094, an increase of \$9,060 as compared with the benefits paid by 8 organizations in 1933.

Of the 81 international organizations operating in Canada, 56 reported expenditures for benefits, the total disbursements in Canada and the United States being \$17,909,685.

Reports furnished by 744 local branches in Canada show that these bodies expended a total of \$481,075 to their own members on account of the various benefits, in addition to the amount disbursed by the central organizations. This sum was \$30,389 larger than that reported in 1933 by 736 local branch unions.

Non-Trade Union Associations.—As usual the report contains information concerning a group of associations embracing wage earners, which though not connected with the organized labour movement are considered of sufficient importance to warrant their names being recorded. There are 120 of such associations, embracing school teachers, government employees, commercial travellers, etc., with a combined membership of 100,390.

Trade Union Directory.—The Twenty-Fourth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, like earlier volumes on the same subject, makes a most complete labour directory, containing as it does, not only the names and addresses of the chief officers of local branch unions and delegate bodies in the Dominion, but also those of the central organizations with which the Canadian organized workers are identified.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

The reports on Labour Legislation in Canada which the department has issued annually since 1915 contain the labour laws enacted by the Parliament of Canada, the provincial legislatures and the Council of the Yukon. In 1915 and again in 1920 and 1928 the report took the form of a consolidation of all labour legislation on the Dominion and provincial statute-books at the end of those respective years. The other reports have been issued as supplements to the consolidations, the 1934 volume being the sixth annual supplement to the report of 1928.

Summaries of the labour laws enacted by the various legislative bodies in Canada are published at the close of their sessions in the *Labour Gazette*. Articles dealing with special classes of labour laws in Canada and abroad are also published from time to time. The work of the International Labour Organization and the increasing interest in laws affecting workers has resulted in numerous requests for information concerning Canadian legislation of this character and necessitated the frequent preparation of memoranda dealing with Dominion and provincial laws.

THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT

The library of the Department of Labour was organized in 1900 when the department was created, and has steadily increased its collection of documents since that time. Through the exchange of publications with departments of other governments carrying on work along similar lines and through the International Labour Organization, the department is kept in touch with labour matters in almost all countries of the world. In addition to the publications thus received, there is a valuable collection of publications of labour organizations and periodicals and newspapers published in the interest of organized labour. A very complete collection of volumes dealing with labour problems and legislation is supplemented by books for reference and volumes on general economic subjects, history and law, about 88 volumes being added during the fiscal year. There is, also, a comprehensive collection of books on industrial combinations and related subjects. Numerous pamphlets on subjects within the scope of the department give additional sources of information, particularly on current topics. The primary purpose of the library is to serve as an information centre for the officers of the department. Subject to their requirements, the services of the library are at the disposal of the general public, and frequent use is made of its material by students from the Canadian universities and by others interested in labour problems. Books are sent by mail, wherever possible, to any persons wishing to borrow them, and special information and bibliographies are compiled when required.

II. CONCILIATION AND LABOUR ACT

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935, the services of the Department of Labour were utilized in connection with the adjustment of a number of labour disputes. In some of these cases strikes or lockouts had already occurred, and in others cessation of work appeared to be imminent, or there was difficulty in carrying on negotiations in connection with wages and working conditions. The proceedings were under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, chap. 110, R.S.C. 1927, which empowers the minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and certain public utilities, preliminary inquiries by officers of the department resulted in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under that statute.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds.

The following is a list of the more important cases in connection with which mediation work was performed during the year by the department on request of one or both parties to the dispute. These cases indicate the good results being obtained by this service.

Mining

Coal Miners, Minto, N.B.—Approximately 200 coal miners employed by the Minto Coal Company, Minto, N.B., ceased work on April 3, 1934, demanding increases in wages for shift miners, increases in shift rates, a seven hour instead of an eight hour day bank to bank, improvements in working conditions, and recognition of the recently organized New Brunswick Miners' Union. Later in the month the strikers were joined by the employees of the Welton and Henderson (Black Diamond) Mine. On April 20 officials of the union, on behalf of employees of the Minto Coal Company, the Miramichi Lumber Company, Welton and Henderson, Limited, Rothwell Coal Company, the Newcastle Coal Company, the Avon Coal Company and Harvey Welton, requested that a Board of Conciliation and Investigation be established. A conciliation officer of the department visited Minto and discussed the situation with the employees, explaining that the men who had gone on strike prior to making application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had violated the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The officers of the union agreed that the strikers would return to work. The two employing companies, however, refused to take their men back, unless they applied individually for employment at the mines, and would give no undertaking that they would then be restored to their former positions. The men accepted the conditions offered and work was resumed on May 7.

Coal Miners, Edmonton, Alta.—A request was received in the Department of Labour on April 20, 1934, from the United Mine Workers of America for the services of a conciliator in connection with a dispute at the Ottewell mine, Edmonton, Alberta, relating to wage rates and recognition of the union. It was intimated that if a solution of the difficulty was not found application would be made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. A departmental officer was instructed to take the matter in hand, and conferences between the interested parties followed. The assistance of the departmental officer proved successful and the dispute was terminated by a signed agreement.

Coal Miners, Edmonton, Alta.—On April 20, 1934, the attention of the Department of Labour was called to a dispute which had arisen at the Edina Mine, Edmonton, Alberta, concerning the interpretation of the seniority clause of the existing agreement, and it was intimated that application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation might be made. A mediator of the department was assigned to this case and his conferences with the company's officials and officers of the union resulted in an undertaking that an independent chairman would be appointed to decide the issue. The dispute was therefore disposed of in this manner.

Coal Miners, Luscar, Alta.—On June 11, 1934, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department of Labour from members of the Luscar Miners' Local Union to deal with a dispute relating to the laying off of 25 miners by the Luscar Collieries, Limited. At the time the dispute arose approximately 180 miners were employed, but, due to lack of orders for coal, the company laid off 25 men, to which action objection was taken by the union, who insisted that the total force be retained and the available work shared equally. A mediator of the federal Department of Labour was instructed to proceed to Alberta promptly for the purpose of effecting a direct settlement if possible, and conferences were held with the interested parties. While the manager of the Luscar Collieries refused to reinstate the 25 men laid off and make an equal distribution of the work, he agreed that, should coal orders increase, the men laid off would be given preference of employment. This understanding proved acceptable to the miners' union and their application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was withdrawn.

Coal Miners, Bellevue, Alta.—On or about the middle of June, 1934, it was made known to the Department of Labour that a dispute existed between the Mohawk Bituminous Mines, Limited, Bellevue, Alberta, and its coal miners, being members of the United Mine Workers of America, respecting the contract rate to be paid to miners for over-shovelling. Negotiations between the parties directly interested having failed to solve the issue, a request was received in the department for mediatorial assistance from the employees' representative, and an officer was accordingly instructed to deal with this dispute. It became clear from the conferences which subsequently followed that there was no likelihood of reaching an agreement as to the proper rate for over-shovelling and the mediator accordingly suggested that this work should be on a day wage basis instead of a contract basis. This proposal was finally accepted by both parties.

Coal Miners, Beverly, Alta.—In June, 1934, representations were made to the department on behalf of a number of unemployed coal miners at Beverly, Alberta, formerly employed on a property now operated by the Beverly Coal Company, Limited, that they were being discriminated against, and it was intimated that an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation would be made. An officer of the Department of Labour visited Beverly in the latter part of June and held conferences with the interested parties. It was ascertained that an agreement was in force between the mine

management and the United Mine Workers of America and that no dispute existed between the company and its employees. Under the circumstances no ground existed for the establishment of a board. The president of the company, however, agreed that should he require additional miners at a later period preference would be given to the unemployed in Beverly.

Truck Drivers, Edmonton, Alta.—For several months a dispute had existed between the Truckmen's and Coal Haulers' Local Union No. 19 and the Edmonton Coal Operators respecting haulage rates, etc., and early in October a request for the services of a mediator was received by the Minister of Labour from the employees. An officer of the department then in that territory was promptly assigned to this case, and through joint conferences which he arranged considerable progress was made toward a settlement at that time. Conferences were renewed upon the return to Edmonton of the departmental mediator during the latter part of November which resulted in an agreement being reached between the parties directly interested.

Coal Miners, Edmonton, Alta.—On October 12, 1934, a conference was brought about by a mediator of the Department of Labour between the management of the Red Hot Coal Company, Edmonton, Alberta, and officials of the United Mine Workers of America. At this conference an agreement was concluded which conformed to the conditions obtaining in other coal mines in that area.

Coal Miners, Edmonton, Alta.—In October, 1934, a mediator of the Department of Labour brought about conferences between the operators of several small coal mines in the Edmonton field and union officials for the purpose of eliminating disputes which had arisen. At these conferences certain preliminary steps were agreed upon which finally led to a definite agreement as to wages and working conditions.

Coal Miners, Wayne, Alta.—A dispute arose during the latter part of October, 1934, at the Jewel Collieries, Wayne, Alberta, regarding the payment for bone in the coal seam and also on account of alleged discrimination against certain employees. A mediator of the Department of Labour discussed the situation with the management of the company and with union officials, but was unable to bring about a direct settlement. It was finally agreed that under the terms of the agreement the Minister of Labour should appoint an independent chairman.

Coal Miners, Cumberland, B.C.—The expiration of the existing agreement on October 31, 1934, and the failure to secure a new agreement embodying, among other things, a wage increase of ten per cent, was the cause of a threatened strike of approximately 500 coal miners employed at the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, Cumberland, B.C. At the request of the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia, a representative of the federal Department of Labour proceeded to Cumberland early in November to co-operate with an officer of the provincial Department of Labour who was already in the territory, but upon arrival there he was informed by the miners' committee that they were not agreeable to mediation. The departmental officer then informed them of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and that his services were available upon request. However, a strike subsequently followed. It is understood that the attitude of the miners' committee in this instance was largely influenced by the presence in the district of organizers of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada.

Coal Miners, Princeton, B.C.—On November 8, 1934, word reached the Department of Labour that a dispute existed between the management of the Tulameen Coal Company, Princeton, B.C., and its coal miners respecting the

bringing into effect of a new agreement. A mediator of the Department of Labour visited Princeton on November 24 and found that mediation was acceptable to the company but unacceptable to the miners' committee, members of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada.

Metal Miners, Flin Flon, Man.—In January, 1935, the Employees' Welfare Board of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, Flin Flon, Manitoba, brought to the attention of the Department of Labour certain misunderstandings between that board and the management of the company relating to an agreement which was at that time under discussion, and asked for certain information on the subject. The departmental letter in reply, a copy of which was forwarded to the general manager of the company, proved of material assistance to the parties in their negotiations.

Coal Miners, Corbin, B.C.—On January 21, 1935, approximately 220 coal miners, members of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, affiliated with the Workers' Unity League, in the employ of the Corbin Collieries, Limited, Corbin, B.C., ceased work, demanding a number of concessions. A mediator of the federal Department of Labour arrived in Corbin on February 7 and held a conference with the strikers' committee, when all points at issue were discussed. Following this conference the mediator had a lengthy discussion with officials of the company, which led to a joint conference being held. As a result of this conference the management agreed to concede all of the main demands of the miners, stipulating, however, that the miners must refrain from pit-head strikes and in future deal with disputes in the manner provided by agreement. A mass meeting of the miners followed, but the men declined to ratify this arrangement and, instead, increased their demands, which were refused by the company. The departmental mediator found that he was not in a position to be of further assistance.

MANUFACTURING

Automobile Accessory Workers, East Windsor, Ont.—Employees of the Canadian Motor Lamp Company, Limited, East Windsor, Ontario, ceased work on April 6, 1934, demanding increased wages; an eight-hour day; time and one-half for overtime; abolition of piece work and the bonus system; the establishment of shop committees; and recognition of the Auto Workers' Industrial Union, which is affiliated with the Workers' Unity League of Canada. Subsequently the management of the company offered substantial wage increases, although not to the extent demanded, but refused to establish shop committees or to recognize the union. Upon a request being addressed to the Minister of Labour by the Police Commission of East Windsor a conciliation officer visited Windsor on April 21 and held conferences with the interested parties. In addition to the wage revision previously offered by the employers it was agreed that as the cost of living in the district increased the new day rates would be increased proportionately and that all employees would be welcomed back without discrimination. While refusing to recognize the union or shop committees, the employers approved of and agreed to the suggestion that the Minister of Labour or the Police Commission of East Windsor could at any time make an investigation as to the relationship existing between the management and the employees. This arrangement proved satisfactory to the employees and the strike was called off on Sunday, the 22nd, the employees returning to work the following morning.

Clothing Workers, Toronto, Ont.—In April, 1934, there appeared to be likelihood of a strike taking place in Toronto involving a number of clothing manufacturers and certain of their employees being members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union. Mediators of the Department of Labour discussed the various angles of the situation with union representatives and with officials

of one of the large clothing establishments in which plant trouble was most likely to develop. These discussions proved helpful and the anticipated difficulties failed to materialize.

Bakery Workers, Windsor, Ont.—Early in May, 1934, a request was received in the department from Local No. 3 of the Canadian Bakery Workers' Union, Windsor, Ontario, for mediatory assistance in connection with a dispute relating to wages and hours prevailing in a number of bakery establishments in that city, and a conciliator was accordingly instructed to proceed to Windsor. Conferences were held with union officials and officials and proprietors of a number of bakery concerns but, due to various obstacles such as price cutting and outside competition, it was not found possible to bring about an agreement. The way, however, was paved for co-operation between the employees and employers for the purpose of eliminating certain unsatisfactory conditions inimical to both.

Cigarmakers, Toronto, Ont.—Early in June, 1934, employees of the Andrew Wilson Cigar Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario, demanded an agreement providing for increased wages and certain conditions of employment, and for a period a strike seemed imminent. This matter was brought to the attention of the federal Department of Labour and conferences were held between officials of the department and officers of the employing company. Subsequently word was received that an official of the company had made an investigation into the wages and conditions of employment in the plant and that it was proposed to make wage adjustments which, it was felt, should be acceptable to the employees. The officials of the company also agreed to meet a committee of their employees to discuss all matters at issue, and this intimation was conveyed to the union officers with the suggestion that this course be followed. Ensuing conferences between the parties directly interested resulted in a settlement being reached.

Fur Workers, Toronto, Ont.—Fur workers, members of the International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, employed by the A. Allan Fur Company, the Sellers Gough Fur Company, the Brodey-Draimin Fur Company, Limited, and the Holt Renfrew Fur Company, Limited, Toronto, ceased work on June 13, 1934, demanding higher wages and the establishment of an unemployment insurance fund. The representative of the department in Toronto interviewed the representatives of the strikers and also representatives of the employers, and conferences were arranged which resulted in a settlement being reached providing for wage increases of 5 per cent for those receiving \$29 per week and over, 7 per cent for those receiving \$20 to \$29 per week, and 10 per cent for those receiving under \$20 per week. The matter of unemployment insurance remained in abeyance. Work was resumed on July 9.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Workers, Ottawa, Ont.—During the latter part of June employees of the Booth Paper Mills, Limited, Ottawa, members of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Workers, were pressing for an increase in wages in excess of that voluntarily made effective by the company a short time previously, and a strike was threatened. Both of the parties directly interested made it known that the conciliation service of the Department of Labour would be appreciated. This service was gladly made available and subsequent negotiations brought about a settlement of the dispute on July 23. While no further general increase was granted, the company made seventy-three wage adjustments in various classifications.

Paper Makers, Dolbeau, P.Q.—In May, 1934, 42 papermakers employed by the Lake St. John Power and Paper Company, Dolbeau, P.Q., went on strike, their demands for the immediate restoration of the 1932 wage scale having been refused by the employing company. Officials of the Provincial Government dealt with this dispute but were unsuccessful in their attempt to bring about a settlement. In August a conciliator of the federal Department of Labour visited

Dolbeau and discussed the situation with officials of the company and also with a number of the strikers whose positions had been filled. Subsequently he interviewed the president of the company in Montreal for the purpose of having the men reinstated, if possible. On this point the only assurance received was that in cases of vacancies further consideration would be given to the re-employment of the papermakers then idle.

Operating Engineers, Hamilton, Ont.—The dismissal of one of their members early in September, 1934, was the cause of a threatened strike of operating engineers, members of Local Union No. 700 of the International Union of Operating Engineers, Hamilton, Ontario, in the employ of the Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens, Limited. A request for the mediatorial services of the Department of Labour was received from officials of the union concerned, and a conciliator proceeded to Hamilton immediately. This officer was successful in having the employee in question reinstated, and the dispute was accordingly settled. Approximately 37 men were understood to be involved.

Operating Engineers, Hamilton, Ont.—Early in October, 1934, word was received in the Department of Labour that negotiations between officials of the Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens, Limited, Hamilton, Ontario, and representatives of their operating engineers, members of Local Union No. 700 of the International Union of Operating Engineers, regarding a new agreement to institute a 6-day week without loss of wages in place of the 7-day week then being worked, had failed to settle the issue, and a joint request for the mediation services of the department in this connection was made. The request was immediately granted, and a departmental officer held several conferences with the two parties. The resulting agreement provided for a 6-day week, with the hourly rate of the employees being increased sufficiently to absorb 50 per cent of the earnings of the extra day formerly worked. While only 37 employees were directly involved in this dispute it is understood that the terms of settlement were applied to all plant employees, approximating 139 in number.

Paper Makers, Masson, P.Q.—As a result of a strike of paper makers in the employ of the James MacLaren Company, Limited, Masson, P.Q., which took place on November 22, 1934, about six employees were refused re-employment when the plant resumed operations. A conciliator of the Department of Labour visited Buckingham on November 24 and had a conference with the managing director of the company with the object of bringing about, if possible, the reinstatement of these men. In this, however, he was unsuccessful, the managing director being adamant on this point.

Compositors, Calgary, Alta.—Early in January, 1935, a dispute arose between the management of the Albertan Publishing Company, Limited, and the compositors in their employ, members of Local No. 449, International Typographical Union, over a proposed wage reduction of 10 cents per hour. The employers stated that the financial condition of the company made such reduction imperative, while the employees contended that the union had a similar agreement with other publishing companies in Calgary and therefore they could not waive the provisions of the existing agreement with the Albertan Company, which agreement would not expire until May 15, 1935. Negotiations between representatives of the employees and the employing company were not successful and the men ceased work on January 10th. A few days later a mediator of the federal Department of Labour interviewed the president of the company and also the international representative of the Typographical Union but was unable to find any basis of settlement. Approximately 20 men were stated to be involved.

Electricians, Niagara Falls, Ont.—Early in February, 1935, word was received in the Department of Labour that an electrician in the employ of the North American Cyanamid Limited, Niagara Falls, Ontario, had been dismissed because of membership in a union, and a request was made for the assistance

of the department in having this workman reinstated. A mediator of the department proceeded to Niagara Falls and discussed the question with the manager of the company at that point. The manager, however, maintained that this man had not been dismissed, but had merely been laid off for reasons other than those alleged, and he willingly agreed to take him back in his former position within a short period. The department was subsequently advised that this had been done.

Optical Workers, Toronto, Ont.—In February, 1935, a request was received in the Department of Labour from the Optical Workers' Union, Toronto, Ontario, for mediatorial assistance to bring about agreements with certain optical companies in that city. Correspondence was exchanged on the subject, and an official of the department interviewed officers of the union concerned. The departmental official was finally advised that, if later on it was considered that the department could be of assistance, advice to this effect would be given, but up to the close of the fiscal year no further word had been received. Approximately 70 workers were involved in this matter.

Compositors, Hamilton, Ont.—On February 2, 1935, a request for mediatorial assistance was received in the Department of Labour from the secretary of Local Union No. 129, International Typographical Union, to deal with a dispute involving members of that union employed on the staffs at the Hamilton Herald and Hamilton Spectator, and an officer of the department immediately visited Hamilton for this purpose. It was learned that the men had asked for a substantial increase in wages and the institution of a 40-hour week. The departmental mediator held separate conferences with the interested parties and eventually a basis of settlement was found which was acceptable to those concerned. This arrangement was not covered by a signed agreement and will expire on July 1, 1935. Approximately 62 printers were involved in the dispute.

CONSTRUCTION

Plumbers, Saskatoon, Sask.—A strike of plumbers employed in a number of establishments in Saskatoon occurred on March 1, 1934, the existing agreement having expired and a dispute arisen as to the hourly wage rate to be effective thereafter. Early in April a conciliator of the Department of Labour brought the disputants together in conferences, which resulted in a settlement, and the strike terminated on April 25.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, Halifax, N.S.—In April, 1934, Local Union No. 56 of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters, Halifax, N.S., demanded the restoration of the 85 cent hourly rate formerly in effect, the men having been working under protest during the previous year at a rate of 70 cents. A number of master plumbers, it was reported, agreed to this and a strike was declared against the establishments failing to meet the higher rate. An officer of the Department of Labour who was in Halifax during the latter part of May on other business discussed the situation with the general organizer of the union and with the secretary of the Halifax Constructive Mechanical Trades Exchange and made certain suggestions as to a basis of settlement. A further conference between the interested parties resulted in an agreement being signed on June 1 providing for a rate of 75 cents per hour.

Plumbers, Calgary, Alta.—In July, 1934, a dispute arose between the master plumbers of Calgary, Alberta, and the plumbers in their employ, numbering approximately 14, as a result of the employers' desire to reduce the hourly rate of wages from \$1 to 90 cents, the former agreement having expired on April 30. Conferences between the interested parties having failed to solve the difficulty, the plumbers ceased work. This situation was not brought to the attention of

the Department of Labour until on or about September 1, and shortly thereafter a mediator was sent to Calgary. This officer was successful in bringing the disputants into agreement.

SHIPBUILDING

Ship Builders, Saint John, N.B.—On the afternoon of March 5, 1935, 125 steel workers employed by the Saint John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Limited, Saint John, N.B., ceased work, their demand for an increase in wages and improvements in working conditions not having been met. The conference which was held on the following day between officials of the company and the strikers' committee failed to effect a settlement, and a request was received in the Department of Labour for mediatorial assistance. A departmental officer proceeded to Saint John at once, arriving there early on the afternoon of the 7th. He immediately held a conference with the strikers' committee, and later on in the day arrangements were made for a joint conference, during which a basis of settlement of all disputed points was found. Following this conference a mass meeting of the strikers was held, at which the departmental mediator was present, and at this meeting approval was given to the concessions offered by the employing company. Late that evening a new agreement was drawn up providing for a general increase in wages for all classes of workers concerned and a considerable improvement in working conditions. The strikers returned to work the following morning.

TRANSPORTATION

Street Railway Employees, Toronto, Ont.—On March 30, 1934, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour from officials of the Toronto Railway Employees' Union, a dispute having arisen over a wage reduction which had been proposed by the Toronto Transportation Commission and rejected by the employees. Two conciliators of the department held conferences in Toronto on April 10 and 11 with the union officials and the general manager of the commission in an attempt to solve the dispute without the necessity of board procedure, but it developed that a basis of settlement could not be reached and a board was subsequently established.

Freight Trainmen, Motormen and Polemen, Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway.—On April 7, 1934, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the department from the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company to deal with a dispute which had arisen when its freight trainmen, motormen and polemen refused to accept a further deduction in wages of five per cent in addition to the ten per cent already in effect, making a total deduction of fifteen per cent from wages calculated at the schedule basic rates. Subsequently separate conferences took place between departmental officers and the parties directly involved in the dispute, and finally, on May 3, a joint conference, arranged by the Department of Labour, was held in the offices of the Canadian National Railways at Montreal. The negotiations which took place on this occasion, in which a mediator from the department took part, resulted in a basis of settlement being reached, which was shortly thereafter covered by a signed agreement, and consequently the board application was withdrawn.

Locomotive Engineers and Locomotive Firemen, Stellarton, N.S.—Two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received in the Department of Labour on May 2, 1934, one from the locomotive engineers and one from the locomotive firemen employed on Territory "C", District No. 1 of the Atlantic Region of the Canadian

National Railways, to deal with a dispute which had arisen as the result of changes made in what is known as the Montreal Agreement by the management of the railway company and the general committees representing the locomotive engineers and locomotive firemen and enginemen, which restricted certain rights formerly exercised by the Stellarton groups. A conciliator of the Department of Labour conferred with the Stellarton enginemen and firemen at New Glasgow, N.S., on May 25, when all angles of the situation were discussed. Subsequently, on June 15, conferences were held in the offices of the department in Ottawa with the Assistant Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and with the Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. These two officials agreed to visit Stellarton as early as convenient and confer with the local committees in order to clarify the situation and, if possible, dispose of the dispute. As a result of this visit and subsequent correspondence a new agreement was made effective which fully satisfied the locomotive engineers on the Stellarton district, and to a very large extent eliminated the complaints of the locomotive firemen and enginemen.

Motor Bus Employees, Vancouver, B.C.—On July 13, 1934, representatives of the employees of the Pacific Stages, Limited, called upon the western representative of the federal Department of Labour in Vancouver and informed him of negotiations then proceeding with the employing company in respect to wages and working conditions, and intimated that it was their intention to apply for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The departmental officer in the capacity of mediator, held conferences with the parties directly interested, and finally, on July 23, a settlement was reached, the company undertaking to sign an agreement with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway, Bus and Coach Employees of America for a period of one year from July 1. Wage rates were increased approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and made retroactive to July 1.

Longshoremen, Montreal, P.Q.—Early in July, 1934, the attention of the department was called to a dispute regarding working conditions which had arisen between the longshoremen employed at the Port of Montreal and the Cunard White Star Line, Limited. The longshoremen requested the mediation services of the department, and an officer was assigned to the case. Conferences were arranged between the parties concerned and certain suggestions of the departmental officer were carried out which resulted in the dispute being terminated.

Linemen, Troublemakers, etc., Toronto, Ont.—On September 1, 1934, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department of Labour from linemen, troublemakers and truck drivers, being members of Local No. 636 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and employed by the Toronto Transportation Commission, Toronto, Ontario. These employees desired to secure a new agreement embodying increased wages, etc., but were unable to arrange conferences with the commission. A conciliation officer of the department, while in Toronto on other business, looked into the matter and made arrangements for conferences between the interested parties. As a consequence a satisfactory understanding was reached and the application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation was withdrawn.

Checkers and Coopers, Montreal, P.Q.—During the spring and summer months of 1934 negotiations took place from time to time between a committee representing the checkers and coopers, etc., employed by the various steamship companies in the Port of Montreal and officials of the Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc. It was intimated that, failing a settlement of this dispute, an

application would be made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. However, through the assistance rendered by a mediator of the federal Department of Labour, an agreement was reached which became effective on September 6, 1934, and board procedure was accordingly unnecessary.

Street Railway Employees, Brantford, Ont.—Early in September, 1934, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department of Labour from certain employees of the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission, Brantford, Ontario, being members of Local Division No. 685 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, to deal with a dispute which had arisen regarding the request of these employees for a new agreement embodying increased wages and certain changes in the working conditions. Approximately 50 employees were involved. Officials of the commission requested that action in this connection be postponed owing to the illness of the chairman, to which the employees agreed. About the middle of the following month a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour held several conferences in Brantford with the interested parties, and was successful in bringing them into accord, the commission granting certain concessions with respect to working conditions, and the employees agreeing not to press their demand for wage increases.

Steamship Clerks, Checkers, Stowers, Loaders, etc., Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.—An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department of Labour on September 24, 1934, from the truckers, stowers, loaders, sealers, checkers, assistant foremen and clerks, members of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, employed by the Western Stevedore Company, Fort William, Ontario. The dispute related to wages and working conditions, and direct negotiations had failed to settle the issue. Approximately 400 men were directly affected.

On October 15 an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation was also received from a similar group of employees, members of the same labour organization, employed by the Canadian National Railways at Port Arthur, Ontario, the dispute being of the same general nature. It was stated that 320 employees were directly involved.

A conciliator of the Department of Labour proceeded to Fort William and discussed with representatives of both groups of employees, on October 21 and 22, the various points involved. Subsequently the conciliator conferred with the manager of the Western Stevedore Company, at which time certain concessions were granted. These, however, were not acceptable to the employees' representatives. In the case of the Canadian National Railways, proper negotiations had not taken place and later on arrangements to this end were made by the department. The joint conference which followed failed to settle the dispute and board procedure therefore became necessary. The employees' representatives, however, agreed with the conciliator that one board could properly deal with both disputes and accordingly a board was established early in November.

Street Railway Employees, Winnipeg, Man.—An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department of Labour on October 26, 1934, from the motormen, conductors and busmen employed by the Winnipeg Electric Company, Winnipeg, Manitoba, being members of the Street Railwaymen's Unit of the One Big Union. The dispute related to certain dismissals and the speed of cars over certain routes, which the parties directly interested were unable to solve. About 600 men were directly affected. A mediator of the Department of Labour proceeded to Winnipeg on November 10 and upon arrival there held separate conferences with the company and union officials over a period of several days. Finally an understanding was reached which took care of the speed issue and provided for the

reinstatement of a dismissed motorman in the capacity of conductor. A ballot of the employees approved of this settlement and board procedure was accordingly rendered unnecessary.

SERVICE

Fire Fighters, Victoria, B.C.—An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour on April 13, 1934, from the members of Local 258 of the International Association of Fire Fighters, employed by the City of Victoria, to deal with a dispute relating to the employees' request for restoration of the wage rates previously in effect. The secretary of the Association and His Worship the Mayor were advised that fire fighters do not come within the direct scope of the Act and that a board could be established only with the joint consent of the parties directly interested. Consent was not forthcoming, however, from the civic authorities. The western representative of the federal Department of Labour held conferences in Victoria with the parties concerned and some headway was made toward a solution of the problem. In the latter part of June the department was advised that the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria had referred the dispute to a Select Committee of the City Council to be constituted and to function under the powers conferred by sections 48 and 49 of the Municipal Act.

Fire Fighters, Saskatoon, Sask.—Early in April, 1934, a dispute arose between the City of Saskatoon and Local No. 80 of the International Association of Fire Fighters due to the proposal of the City Council to further reduce the wages of the fire fighters. A conciliator of the Department of Labour held conferences in Saskatoon with His Worship the Mayor, the City Commission and the president of the Fire Fighters' Union, but his efforts to settle the matter were unsuccessful, and on April 11 the employees made application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The secretary of the union and the Mayor of Saskatoon were advised that the fire fighters do not fall within the direct scope of the Act and that a board could be established only upon the joint consent of the parties directly concerned. The city's consent, however, was not obtained.

III. FAIR WAGES POLICY

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been administered by the Department of Labour since its inception in 1900. This policy was originally based on a resolution of the House of Commons adopted in the session of 1900 in the terms following:—

That it is resolved that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds.

It was later expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, and in amendments thereto made by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. This amended Order in Council contained certain conditions respecting wages rates and working hours, those marked "A" being applicable to Government contracts for building and construction work, and those marked "B" being observable in connection with Government contracts for the manufacture of fittings for public buildings and various classes of governmental supplies.

FAIR WAGES PROVISIONS IN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

Statutory effect was given to the Fair Wages Policy by the passage in 1930 of The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, in so far as concerns the construction, remodelling, repair, or demolition of any works for the Government of Canada, whether carried out under contract or by workmen employed by the Government who are exempt from the operation of the Civil Service Act. Section 3 of The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

- (a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;
- (b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

Under section 244 of the Railway Act (chapter 170 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927) it is required that:

(1) In every case in which the Parliament of Canada votes financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee towards the cost of railway construction, all mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in such construction shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed; and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate.

(2) In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the minister, whose decision shall be final.

It was also provided by Order in Council passed on December 3, 1929 (see *Labour Gazette*, January, 1930, page 85), that labour conditions were to be inserted in the regulations governing the development of water-power rights in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and in the Northwest Territories, for the protection of the labour employed in the construction, alteration, extension, maintenance and operation of these works, the conditions in question being similar to those ordinarily inserted in contracts for Dominion public buildings and works of construction generally. Subsequently, the water-power rights in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were transferred to the respective Provincial Governments, but the Order in Council of 1929 is still applicable to water-power development in the Northwest Territories and to any development which may occur of water-powers on Indian reserves in the Prairie Provinces.

When any Government contracts are proposed to be undertaken for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, the departments of the Government which are concerned therewith are required to indicate to the Department of Labour the nature, locality and estimated cost of such work, and also the classes of labour which will be employed. The Department of Labour thereupon prepares and furnishes in each case, for insertion in the specification for the proposed work on which tenders are to be taken, a schedule setting forth the rates of wages which are applicable under The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, for the various classes of workmen to be employed.

FAIR WAGES PROVISIONS IN SUPPLY CONTRACTS

The attention of the Government having been directed to low wages rates paid in certain industries, particularly in the case of unskilled labour, both male and female, an Order in Council was adopted on December 31, 1934, rescinding the "B" labour conditions previously applied to such contracts and substituting other conditions therefor. The original provision for the payment of not less than current wages rates, or fair and reasonable rates if there are no current rates, is retained in the new conditions, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that males and females under 18 years of age shall be entitled to rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage scales of the respective provinces, and that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wage laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher wage rates shall apply in the execution of federal contract work.

The following is the text of the new fair wages clause applicable under the "B" conditions to contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings; harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes and other postal stores; and any other articles and things which may be designated by the Governor in Council:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate. In no event shall the wages be less than those set out in the schedule of minimum rates hereunder. The working hours shall be those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of

Labour make it expedient that he should do so he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours or as to rates for overtime it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with. By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

SCHEDULE OF MINIMUM WAGE RATES

Males (18 years of age or over), 30 cents an hour minimum.

Females (18 years of age or over), 20 cents an hour minimum.

Males and Females under 18 years of age shall not receive less wages than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage Scale of the province in which this work is performed.

In certain of the Maritime Provinces where no minimum wage legislation is in effect, the contractors shall pay to males and females under 18 years of age wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage Act of the Province of Nova Scotia.

In any province where the Minimum Wage legislation requires payment of wages in excess of those above set out, such higher rates shall apply on this work.

The departments of the Government concerned are further required to furnish monthly to the Department of Labour returns showing the nature of all contracts entered into during the preceding month to which the labour conditions supplied by the Department of Labour were applicable, together with the names and addresses of the contractors, the dates and amount of the contracts, and the texts of the fair wages schedules and labour conditions inserted in such contracts, which information is then published by the Department of Labour in its official monthly journal, the *Labour Gazette*.

OPERATION OF THE FAIR WAGES POLICY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1934-35

During the fiscal year under review the Department of Labour prepared fair wages conditions for use in connection with 374 building and construction contracts which were to be executed by various departments of the Government as follows: Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, 2; Fisheries, 3; Indian Affairs, 2; Interior, 8; Marine, 33; National Defence, 26; National Research Council, 3; Public Works, 283; Railways and Canals, 2; and Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 12.

With respect to contracts for the manufacture of governmental supplies, the greater number of contracts of this nature placed during the year were by the Department of National Defence, to cover the requirements of the military and naval forces and also of the Unemployment Relief Camps which are operated by that department in different parts of the country for single homeless men. The Department of Labour co-operated closely with the Department of National Defence in ensuring the observance of the proper labour conditions on these contracts; also with the Post Office Department with respect to the numerous orders placed by them.

IV. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

This chapter is the twenty-eighth annual statement of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The statute, which became law on March 22, 1907, and was amended in 1910, 1918, 1920 and 1925, appears as chapter 112 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927.

In the following pages will be found the usual tables presented with this report.

The feature of the record of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the fiscal year 1934-35 is the small proportion of boards to applications. While the department dealt with sixteen applications received during that period, together with one application carried over from the preceding year, only two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established, one of which dealt with two applications. There was, however, considerable departmental procedure in connection with the other cases; in no instance did a strike occur where, for any reason, a board was not granted.

Upon receipt of an application the practice of the department is to get in touch immediately with the parties to the dispute, either through correspondence or by personal contact of its officers, and to exert its influence towards the continuance of direct negotiations or the elimination of the cause of friction. In this way nine disputes were amicably disposed of during the fiscal year 1934-35 and recourse to formal action was rendered unnecessary under the statute.

The department was in correspondence with the parties concerned in one dispute when the fiscal year closed. Either the circumstances connected with the remaining disputes did not appear to justify board procedure, or the disputes fell outside the direct scope of the Act and consent to reference of the differences to a board was withheld by the employer.

Twenty applications in all appear in the record for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935, sixteen applications having been received during that period and one application being carried over from the preceding year; the proceedings of three Conciliation Boards constituted during the preceding year also continued into 1934-35. Five boards actually functioned, two of which, as stated above, being established during the year under review.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS' OPERATIONS

Applications under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from its inception on March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1935, numbered 818, and Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established in 538 cases. A few of these boards dealt with two or more applications. The cases in which boards were not granted were either settled by agencies other than those provided by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, or it was found that the machinery of the statute could not be utilized. In only thirty-eight cases was the cessation of work which threatened not averted, or the strike which had been already entered upon not ended, as a result of board procedure.

SUMMARY TABLES RESPECTING PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

The tables here presented are arranged in several divisions, viz.: (i) showing proceedings by industries concerned during the fiscal year 1934-35; (ii) showing proceedings by industries concerned from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1935;

(iii) showing by fiscal years 1907-35, number of disputes dealt with; (iv) showing by calendar years, 1907-35, number of disputes dealt with; and (v) summarizing operations under the statute for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935.

I. TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1934, TO
MARCH 31, 1935

Industries affected	Number of applica- tions for Boards	Number of Boards estab- lished	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication and other public utilities:—			
Mines—			
Coal.....	2	0	0
Transportation and Communication—			
Steam railways.....	4	0	0
Street and electric railways.....	5	1	0
Shipping.....	3	1*	0
Telegraphs.....	1	0	0
Miscellaneous—			
Light and power.....	2	0	0
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act..	3	0	0
	20‡	2*	0

‡ Including four cases carried over from preceding year.

* One board dealt with two applications.

The proceedings under the Act during the fiscal year include four cases in which certain proceedings had been taken during the preceding year, namely, disputes between (1) the Toronto Transportation Commissioners and certain of their employees being members of the Toronto Railways Employees' Union; (2) various firms, members of the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited, and certain of their employees being members of the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association; (3) Canadian National Telegraphs and certain of its commercial telegraphers in the Maritime Provinces, comprising (i) the "North Sydney group of operators", and (ii) members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America; (4) Corporation of the City of Edmonton and certain of its employees in the Water Works, Engineer's and Power House Departments, being members of the Edmonton Civic Employees' Union No. 30.

On March 31, 1935, results were still pending in connection with three applications concerning disputes between (1) Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being shopmen, members of the Fort Rouge Railroad Workers' Unit, One Big Union; (2) Western Stevedore Company, Limited, and certain of its employees being truckers, stowers, loaders, sealers, checkers, assistant foremen and clerks, members of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; (3) Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being assistant foremen, clerks, checkers, loaders, coopers, sealers and truckers, members of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

II. TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907,
TO MARCH 31, 1935

Industries affected	Number of applica- tions for Boards	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work—		
(1) Mining and Smelting Industry—		
Coal.....	87	11
Metal.....	20	5
Asbestos.....	1	0
(2) Transportation and Communication—		
Steam railways.....	241	7
Street and electric railways.....	140	7
Motor busses.....	1	0
Express.....	12	1
Shipping.....	50	0
Telegraphs.....	30	1
Telephones.....	10	0
(3) Miscellaneous—		
Light and power.....	36	3
Elevators.....	1	0
(4) War Work.....	30	1
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	159	2
Total.....	818	38

III. TABLE SHOWING BY FISCAL YEARS, 1907-1935, NUMBER OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH

	1907-1908	1908-1909	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924	1924-1925	1925-1926	1926-1927	1927-1928	1928-1929	1929-1930	1930-1931	1931-1932	1932-1933	1933-1934	1934-1935	To- tal	
Number of applications	34	21	27	24	18	21	16	16	14	36	52	95	72	63	49	39	22	19	4	19	23	22	23	20	13	17	16	818	
Number of boards granted.....	31	19	25	19	15	17	15	17	11	20	38	60	46	37	31	27	13	9	0	11	11	13	14	10	6	10	11	2	538
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended)...	1	1	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	

The figures contained in the above table may be thought to show discrepancies as compared with those appearing in Table I. A closer examination will, however, show the respective statements to be in agreement. A complete statement of proceedings for a year must show all disputes dealt with during that period. The figures of the yearly statement include, therefore, disputes carried over from the previous year which were counted in the summary of that year's proceedings. Thus the same dispute may properly figure in the annual statement for each of two years. In the statistical recapitulation covering several years, as above, it is necessary that no dispute shall be counted more than once, and account is taken of the number of applications received during the year and thus brought within the purview of the statute.

IV. TABLE SHOWING BY CALENDAR YEARS, 1907-1933, NUMBER OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH

	*1907 9 mos.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	†1935 3 mos.	Total
Number of ap- plications....	25	27	22	28	21	16	18	18	15	29	53	93	70	61	54	42	22	22	4	14	26	25	21	22	19	16	16	18	1	818
Number of boards gran- ted.....	22	25	21	23	16	16	15	18	12	16	37	59	47	41	26	29	17	10	0	9	13	13	10	6	8	12	4	0	538	
Number of dis- putes where strike not averted (or ended).....	1	1	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33

* The Act became law on March 22, 1907, so that the proceedings cover nine months only.

† To the end of the fiscal year, March 31.

(The remark following Table III applies equally to apparent discrepancies as between the above summary by calendar years and yearly summaries of proceedings.)

I. AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 9, Subsection (a), of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from the party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 9, Subsection (b), of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from the party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 9, Subsection (c), of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 9, Subsection (d), of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation from the two members first appointed.

MINES

COAL

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board, (c) Chairman; (b) Employer; (a) Men	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Apr. 23, 1934; May 12, 1934	Various coal operators in the Minto district and certain of their employees being members of the New Brunswick Miners' Union.	Employees...	Minto, N.B.	983 dir.	Employees' demand for increased wages and shorter working hours, certain changes in working conditions, and union recognition.	.....	.....	.....	The employees of the Minto Coal Company had already ceased work on April 3, and those of the Welton and Henderson Mines about April 16, the men in the other mines remaining at work. A representative of the department discussed the situation with the union officers in Minto and explained that the men who had gone on strike prior to making application for a board had violated the provisions of the I. D. I. Act. The officers of the union agreed that the strikers would return to work. The two companies, however, refused to re-employ the men unless they applied individually for employment, and would give no undertaking that they would be restored to their former positions. The men accepted the conditions offered and work was resumed on May 7. A further application, received on May 12, was defective in certain respects and in any event the situation then existing did not appear to justify board procedure.
June 11, 1934	Luscar Collieries, Ltd., and certain of its employees being members of the Luscar Miners' Local Union.	Employees...	Luscar, Alta.	25 dir.	Request of union for re-employment of men who had been laid off, and equal division of work.	.....	.....	.....	An officer of the department visited Luscar and discussed the matter with the parties concerned. The management agreed to re-employ the men affected as soon as conditions warranted and the employees withdrew the application.

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC.—Continued

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

STEAM RAILWAYS

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board; (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
May 2, 1934	Canadian National Railway and locomotive engineers employed on Territory "C", District No. 1, of the Atlantic Region.	Employees...	Eastern Nova Scotia	37 dir.; 7 indir.	Concerning seniority rights and priority of runs in the territory.				A departmental officer visited New Glasgow and discussed the matter with the employees. Subsequently conferences were held in the offices of the Department of Labour at Ottawa with the leading officials in Canada of the two unions concerned. These officers agreed to take up the points at issue with their local committees at Stellarton and as a result of their enquiry a new arrangement, covered by an agreement between each union and the Canadian National Railway, was made effective. The applications were subsequently withdrawn.
May 2, 1934	Canadian National Railway and locomotive firemen employed on Territory "C", District No. 1, of the Atlantic Region.	Employees...	Eastern Nova Scotia.	47 dir.; 12 indir.					
Dec. 12, 1934	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees being clerks, checkers, sealers, stowers and truckers, members of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man...	200 dir.; 1,000 indir.	Questions relating to seniority arising out of the Winnipeg strike of 1919.				In view of the information submitted the matters at issue did not appear to constitute a dispute within the meaning of the I.D.I. Act and no board was established.
Jan. 11, 1935	The Canadian National Railway and certain of its employees being shoemen, members of Fort Rouge Railroad Workers' Unit, One Big Union.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man...	1,200 dir.	Alleged violation of agreement by employer in re-employing junior machinists while senior machinists were available.				The matter was taken up with the parties concerned and was still the subject of correspondence at the close of the fiscal year.

Mar. 30, 1934	Toronto Transportation Commissioners and certain of their employees being members of the Toronto Railway Employees Union, Division 13 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	Toronto, Ont.....	2,000 dir.; 1,000 indir.	Wage reduction of 4c. an hour proposed by employer.	Hon. Mr. Justice Patrick Kerwin, (c) 4; C. H. Widdfield, (S); Fred Bancroft, (M) 1.	Apr. 18, 1934	June 18, June 25, 1934	The report of the board, which was signed by the chairman and Mr. Widdfield, recommended a wage reduction of three cents an hour for trainmen after one year's service, with proportionate reductions in the wages of the other men under review. Mr. Bancroft dissented from this recommendation and submitted a minority report. The board's finding was accepted by the commission, but rejected by the men, who voted almost unanimously to strike if the award was enforced. The situation appearing critical, the matter was investigated by the Ontario Municipal Board, whose recommendation that existing wage rates be continued for a period of two years was accepted by the parties concerned. As a result of departmental mediation an agreement was reached between the parties on May 3, 1934, and the application was thereupon withdrawn by the company.
Apr. 7, 1934	Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and certain of its employees being freight trainmen, motormen and polemen.	Employer.....	Niagara Peninsula, Ont.	25 dir.....	Wage deduction of 5% proposed by employer in addition to 10% deduction already in effect, making a total deduction of 15% from basic rates of pay. Employees request for increased wages and certain changes in working conditions.				Through the good offices of the department conferences were arranged between the parties concerned at which a number of the points at issue were settled, and the application was subsequently withdrawn by the employees.
Sept. 1, 1934	Toronto Transportation Commission and certain of its employees being firemen, truck drivers, members of Local Union No. 686, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees...	Toronto, Ont.....	22 dir.; 30 indir.					
Sept. 12 1934	Brantford Municipal Railway Commission and its street railway employees being members of Local Union No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	Brantford, Ont....	25 dir.; 17 indir.	Request for increased wages and certain changes in working conditions.				As a result of departmental mediation a settlement was effected, the commission granting certain concessions with respect to working conditions, and the employees agreeing not to press their demand for wage increases. Board procedure was accordingly rendered unnecessary.
Oct. 26, 1934	Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being motormen, conductors and busmen, members of the Street Railwaymen's Unit of the One Big Union.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man....	600 dir.; 300 indir.	Alleged unjust dismissal of two employees and question of speed of cars over certain routes.				Through the mediation of an officer of the department, an understanding was reached which took care of the issue concerning the speed of the cars and provided for the reinstatement of a dismissed motorman in the capacity of conductor. The application was subsequently withdrawn by the employees.

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC.—Continued

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued

SHIPPING

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board, (c) Chairman; (s) Employer; (m) Men	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Mar. 14, 1934	Various firms, members of the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited, and certain of their employees being members of the Vancouver and District Water-front Workers' Association.	Employers....	Vancouver, B.C....	940 dir. (approx.)	Concerning certain working conditions and employees' request for increased wages.	Hon. Mr. Justice H. B. Robertson, (c) 4; E. Hall, (s) 1; Charles McGregor Stewart, (m) 1.	Mar. 20, 1934	July 4, July 5, 1934,	The report of the board, which was signed by the chairman and Mr. Hall, recommended no change in existing wage rates and made certain recommendations as to settlement of the various other points in dispute. Mr. Stewart, submitted a minority report. The board's findings were accepted by the Shipping Federation, but rejected the recommendations of the chairman. Direct negotiations were subsequently resumed and a new agreement was reached effective for one year from November 1, 1934.
Sept. 24, 1934	Western Stevedore Company, Limited, and certain of its employees being stowers, loaders, sealers, checkers, assistant foremen and clerks members of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.	Employees....	Fort William, Ont.	400 dir.; 700 indir.	Employees' request for agreement embodying increased wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions; also request that union officer be permitted to conduct negotiations on their behalf.	Hon. Mr. Justice R. M. Densistoun, (c) 3; Hamnett P. Hill K.C., (s) 2; Marcus Hyman, (m) 1.	Nov. 5, 1934	Dec. 31, 1934, (Interim)	An interim report submitted by the Board stated that arrangements had been made for direct negotiations to take place between the parties and that the board had adjourned to enable these negotiations to proceed. The final report of the board had not yet been submitted at the close of the fiscal year.
Oct. 15, 1934	Canadian National Railway and certain of its employees being assistant foremen; clerks, checkers, stowers, loaders, coopers, sealers and truckers, members of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.	Employees....	Port Arthur, Ont.	320 dir.; 600 indir.					

TELEGRAPHS

No formal application	Canadian National Telegraphs and certain of its commercial telegraphers in the Maritime Provinces, comprising (1) the "North Sydney group of operators," and (2) members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America.	Maritime Provinces.	Concerning wages and seniority rights of a group of cable operators formerly employed by the Western Union Cable Company at North Sydney in connection with land line commercial telegraph activities who were absorbed into the land line service of the Canadian National Telegraphs when the latter acquired the property of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the Maritime Provinces in July, 1929.	His Honour Judge R. H. Murray, (c) 4; Hector McInnes, K. C., (s) 1; C. W. Lum, (a) 2.	Feb. 16, 1934	June 11, 1933 June 11, 1934	The board unanimously approved the existing system in regard to district and office seniority. The chairman and Mr. Lum suggested that none of the former Western Union operators be in the future laid off or transferred this, however, not to affect operators bidding for bulletined positions or the right of the Canadian National Telegraphs to discharge or transfer operators unfit to fill said offices. They also recommended that the Western Union ratings be restored to this group, the chairman, as an ultimate alternative, suggesting a lump sum payment. Mr. McInnes submitted a minority report upholding present schedules of remuneration for the North Sydney group. The employer rejected the recommendations contained in the majority report, as well as the chairman's alternative proposal.
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MISCELLANEOUS

LIGHT AND POWER

June 5, 1933	City of Edmonton and certain of its employees in the Waterworks, Engineer's and Power House Departments, being members of the Edmonton Civic Employees Union No. 30.	Employees....	Edmonton, Alta....	300 dir.; 1,000 indir.	Alleged unjust suspension and dismissal in 1930 of Malcolm Ainslie, an employee of the Waterworks Department and business agent of the union.	His Honour Judge John A. Jackson, (c) 3; James T. J. Collisson, (s) 1; Charles W. Lee, (a) 1.	Nov. 6, 1933 Apr. 16, 1934	Apr. 16, 1934	The report of the board, which was signed by the chairman and Mr. Lee, recommended that Mr. Ainslie be reinstated with all seniority rights and reimbursed for certain lost wages. This recommendation was accepted by the parties concerned as a settlement of the dispute. Mr. Collisson submitted a minority report.
June 11, 1934	Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees being firemen working on hydro electric line work and in the Arc Department and the Police and Fire Alarm Signal Department.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man....	21 dir.....	Employees' request for increased wages.	.....	.....	.....	The employees subsequently withdrew the application, stating that the dispute had been, in the meantime, amicably adjusted by direct negotiations.

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC.—*Concluded*
 II.—DISPUTES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE DIRECT SCOPE OF THE ACT

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board, (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Apr. 13, 1934	Corporation of the City of Victoria and certain of its employees being members of the City Fire Fighters' Local Union No. 258, International Association of Fire Fighters.	Employees...	Victoria, B.C.	77 dir.	Employees' request for restoration of wage rates in effect prior to April 1, 1932.				The industry not being one to which the I. D. I. Act primarily applies, a board could be established only with the joint consent of the parties concerned. The civic authorities referred the dispute for consideration and enquiry to a Select Committee of the City Council appointed under the Municipal Act of British Columbia, and the employees subsequently withdrew their application.
Apr. 14, 1934	Corporation of the City of Saskatoon and certain of its employees being members of Local Union No. 80, International Association of Fire Fighters.	Employees...	Saskatoon, Sask.	55 dir.	Wage reductions proposed by municipal authorities in addition to reduction already in effect.				The industry not being one to which the I. D. I. Act primarily applies, a board could be established only with the joint consent of the parties concerned. The consent of the municipal authorities being withheld, no board was established.
May 14, 1934	Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and its incinerator employees, teamsters and helpers, members of the General Workers' Unit of Civic Employees, One Big Union.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man.	80 dir.; 1,700 indir.	Employees' request for restoration of 1932 wage scale and certain changes in working conditions.				The industry concerned not coming within the direct scope of the I. D. I. Act, a board could be established only with the joint consent of the disputing parties. The consent of the municipal authorities being withheld, no board was established.

V. GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT

The purpose of the Government Annuities Act is to encourage and aid the people of Canada in the formation of habits of thrift, so that provision may be made for old age. The Canadian Government Annuities system was designed with this object in view.

The minimum amount of annuity obtainable on the life of one person or on the lives of two persons jointly is \$10 a year. The maximum amount of annuity payable to any annuitant or to joint annuitants is \$1,200 a year.

A Canadian Government annuity is a fixed yearly income paid by the Government of Canada. The income is payable in quarterly instalments (unless otherwise expressly provided) for life. A few temporary life annuity contracts have been issued.

Although in the vast majority of cases annuities issued on the lives of individuals are purchased by the individuals themselves, provision is made in the Act whereby employers may contract for the purchase of annuities on behalf of their employees, or associations on behalf of their members.

Annuity contracts are of two classes, deferred and immediate, under each of which there are various plans available.

Deferred Annuity contracts are for purchase by younger persons desiring to provide for old age. Purchase may be made by a lump sum or by periodic payments.

Immediate Annuity contracts are for purchase by older persons wishing to obtain a retirement income through their accumulated savings.

Deferred annuities are classed as Immediate when once they have vested.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

From September 1, 1908, the date of the inception of the Annuities Branch, up to and inclusive of March 31, 1935, the total number of annuity contracts issued was 22,736. Of these contracts, 2,510 had been cancelled, leaving in force on March 31, 1935, 20,226 contracts. The total amount of purchase money received during the same period was \$56,661,889.69. The following statement gives the details:—

Sept. 1, 1908, to Mar.	31, 1909,	66 contracts.....	\$	50,391 31
Apr. 1, 1909,	" 31, 1910,	566 "		434,490 89
Apr. 1, 1910,	" 31, 1911,	1,069 "		393,441 40
Apr. 1, 1911,	" 31, 1912,	1,032 "		441,600 60
Apr. 1, 1912,	" 31, 1913,	373 "		417,135 50
Apr. 1, 1913,	" 31, 1914,	318 "		390,886 72
Apr. 1, 1914,	" 31, 1915,	264 "		314,765 29
Apr. 1, 1915,	" 31, 1916,	325 "		441,696 09
Apr. 1, 1916,	" 31, 1917,	285 "		432,272 40
Apr. 1, 1917,	" 31, 1918,	187 "		332,792 01
Apr. 1, 1918,	" 31, 1919,	147 "		322,154 23
Apr. 1, 1919,	" 31, 1920,	204 "		408,718 78
Apr. 1, 1920,	" 31, 1921,	195 "		531,800 45
Apr. 1, 1921,	" 31, 1922,	277 "		748,159 73
Apr. 1, 1922,	" 31, 1923,	339 "		1,028,353 07
Apr. 1, 1923,	" 31, 1924,	409 "		1,458,818 92
Apr. 1, 1924,	" 31, 1925,	486 "		1,606,822 03
Apr. 1, 1925,	" 31, 1926,	668 "		1,938,921 17
Apr. 1, 1926,	" 31, 1927,	503 "		1,894,585 29
Apr. 1, 1927,	" 31, 1928,	1,223 "		3,843,087 96
Apr. 1, 1928,	" 31, 1929,	1,328 "		4,272,418 87
Apr. 1, 1929,	" 31, 1930,	1,257 "		3,156,475 24
Apr. 1, 1930,	" 31, 1931,	1,772 "		3,612,233 88
Apr. 1, 1931,	" 31, 1932,	1,726 "		4,194,383 81
Apr. 1, 1932,	" 31, 1933,	1,375 "		3,547,345 03
Apr. 1, 1933,	" 31, 1934,	2,412 "		7,071,439 00
Apr. 1, 1934,	" 31, 1935,	3,930 "		13,376,400 02
Total.....		22,736		\$56,661,889 69

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935, 1,954 Immediate Annuities and 1,976 Deferred Annuities, a total of 3,930, were contracted for, the average amount of annuity under the Immediate contracts being \$406.

The number of annuity contracts in force on March 31, 1935, was as follows:—Immediate, 8,834; Deferred, 11,392; a total of 20,226. The total amount of annuity under vested contracts in force was \$3,675,398, an average of \$416 per contract.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES FUND STATEMENT—1934-1935

Balance at credit of Fund on April 1, 1934.....\$35,023,475 54

RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1935

Immediate Annuities.....	\$ 9,904,713 50
Deferred Annuities.....	3,577,200 08
Annuity payments returned and redeposited.....	3,979 78
Interest at 4 per cent to March 31, 1935.....	1,527,546 84
Amount transferred from Consolidated Revenue Fund to maintain reserve,	146,057 46
	<u>\$15,159,497 66</u>

DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR

Payments under vested Annuity Contracts.....	\$ 3,101,086 05	
Payments of commuted values.....	13,944 69	
Premiums returned with interest.....	56,236 63	
Premiums returned without interest.....	105,513 56	
	<u>3,276,780 93</u>	
Excess of receipts over disbursements of the Fund for 1934-5.....		<u>\$11,882,716 73</u>
Balance at credit of Fund on March 31, 1935.....		<u><u>\$46,906,192 27</u></u>

VALUATION, MARCH 31, 1935, OF ANNUITY CONTRACTS ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT, AND IN FORCE ON THAT DATE

Classification	Number of Contracts	Amount of Annuity	Present Value of Contracts in Force
		\$	\$
Immediate Annuities.....	5,231	2,173,281	17,796,068
" —Guaranteed.....	2,349	900,718	10,224,835
" —Last Survivor.....	1,254	601,399	7,267,125
Totals.....	8,834	3,675,398	35,288,028
Deferred Annuities.....	11,392		11,889,991
Totals.....	20,226		47,178,019

VI. EMPLOYMENT OFFICES CO-ORDINATION ACT

The fiscal year ended March 31, 1935, was the seventeenth in which the Employment Service Branch, set up under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, co-operated with the Provincial Governments to maintain the Employment Service of Canada.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BRANCH

The primary function of the Employment Service Branch is administrative—that of administering the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (chapter 57, R.S.C. 1927). This Act empowers the Minister of Labour:

- (a) to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them;
- (b) to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters;
- (c) to compile and distribute information received from employment offices, and from other sources, regarding prevailing conditions of employment.

The Department of Labour does not itself operate any public employment offices, but, through the device of paying subventions to the provinces, as provided in the Act, encouragement is given to the Governments of the several provinces to operate such offices on a uniform basis. In view of the close co-ordination of effort which is attained, the employment offices of the several provinces and the federal clearing houses, though each unit retains its individual identity, are commonly considered as a single organization known as "The Employment Service of Canada."

AGREEMENTS WITH THE PROVINCES

The Employment Offices Co-ordination Act provides in section 6 that,—

The payments hereinbefore authorized shall, as to each province, be conditional upon agreement between the minister and the Government of the province as to the terms, conditions and purposes within the meaning of this Act upon and for which the payments are to be made and applied, and upon such agreement being approved by the Governor in Council.

During the fiscal year 1934-35, uniform agreements were concluded with all the Provincial Governments except that of Prince Edward Island. The sum of money which was specified in the agreement as being available for payment by the Department of Labour to the provinces was the statutory provision of \$150,000. This amount was distributed amongst the provinces in proportion to their expenditures on public employment office administration and operation, the provinces being entitled to claim a portion of the federal appropriation in respect of expenditures on the operation and maintenance of these offices, but no portion of expenditures on purchasing premises or equipment may be claimed from the Department of Labour. The amount of \$150,000 distributed amongst the provinces enabled a repayment to them of 30.6 per centum of their gross expenditures in this field, this being slightly less than was paid by the Dominion in the previous year, due to increased outlays by the provinces. Table 1 on page 52 shows the amounts spent by the various provinces, together with the

amounts paid to them by the Department of Labour. Moreover, the department furnished the provinces with the different forms utilized in the employment offices.

The annual agreements between the Minister of Labour and the several Provincial Governments, concluded under the terms of the Act, provide that the province, in the operation of its employment offices, shall register all applicants offering themselves for employment and undertake to locate suitable workers for all employers listing vacancies, without charging any fee or commission either to employer or employee. The province further agrees that the officials of the Employment Service shall accept no responsibility with respect to rates of wages or other working conditions offered or asked, but shall merely communicate the information available on these subjects to the applicant or employer, as the case may be. It is also agreed that where employment is reported to be affected by an industrial dispute, employees being referred to such employment shall be notified of this fact. Another important provision of the agreement is that the province shall make a special endeavour to place in suitable employment handicapped men suffering from the effects of active service during the war. In the agreement the provinces undertake to furnish the Department of Labour with information relative to the transactions of the offices, industrial information, and the like. The Department of Labour is authorized to inspect the provincial employment offices from time to time, to determine whether the conditions of the agreement are being respected.

LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Every office of the Employment Service offers facilities for both men and women who are seeking work in any occupation, and for employers seeking any sort of help. Obviously, it is neither practicable nor advisable to segregate the various functions of the offices at all centres, but when the volume of work warrants it, and where the population to be served is of sufficient magnitude, such division of functions is made, and separate departments are operated for men and women, skilled and unskilled workers, farm, factory and domestic applicants, etc. In Western Canada, where seasonal workers, such as farm labourers, are regularly hired in large numbers, it is customary to operate temporary offices at some of the smaller centres in the busy season.

During the year the number of centres at which offices are conducted remained at 66. The office at Amos, Que., was closed out, while an office at Chicoutimi, Que., was opened for business. The list of centres where offices are located follows:—

Nova Scotia (three centres).—Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney.

New Brunswick (four centres).—Chatham, Fredericton, Moncton, Saint John.

Quebec (eight centres).—Chicoutimi, Hull, Montreal, Montreal North, Quebec, Rouyn, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers.

Ontario (twenty-six centres).—Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Fort William, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, New Toronto, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Oshawa, Ottawa, Pembroke, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Stratford, Sudbury, Timmins, Toronto, Windsor.

Manitoba (three centres).—Brandon, St. Boniface, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan (nine centres).—Estevan, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Weyburn, Yorkton.

Alberta (five centres).—Calgary, Drumheller, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat.

British Columbia (eight centres).—Kamloops, Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Penticton, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria.

For the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of the various local offices, and to facilitate the transfer of any kind of labour from districts over-supplied to those where a dearth exists, eight clearing houses have been established throughout Canada. Those for provincial clearance, operated by the Provincial Governments as part of the Employment Service of Canada, are situated at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, and Vancouver. Those for interprovincial clearance, operated by the Department of Labour in the interests of the Employment Service of Canada, are: Eastern Clearing House, Ottawa; Western Clearing House, Winnipeg.

SPECIALIZED EMPLOYMENT WORK ON BEHALF OF HANDICAPPED EX-SERVICE MEN

One of the more important phases of the administration of the Employment Service Branch is that of specialized employment work on behalf of handicapped veterans of the late war. Until the fiscal year 1923-24 the Department of Pensions and National Health (formerly the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment) endeavoured to place in suitable employment men having physical handicaps due to war service, but since that time the Department of Labour has been charged with the responsibility of this work in all provinces except Quebec, having incorporated it into the Employment Service of Canada.

The annual agreements between the Minister of Labour and the several provinces contain a special clause in which the provinces agree to undertake in all employment offices to register and to endeavour to place employable handicapped ex-service men, while the Department of Labour undertakes to appoint and pay in full any additional employees necessary for the providing of adequate facilities to this end at the more important points. The centres at which federal employees are loaned to the provinces for this specialized employment office work have been selected because of their relative importance as the places of residence of handicapped ex-service men. At the present time such federal employees are maintained in the provincial employment offices as follows: Halifax, 1; Ottawa, 1; Toronto, 4; Winnipeg, 1; Vancouver, 3; and Victoria, 1.

The general observations made on this phase of the work of the Employment Service in preceding annual reports may well be repeated this year. The assistance given by the provincial authorities in connection with the placement of handicapped ex-service men has been most satisfactory and illustrates the degree of success encountered in Dominion-provincial co-operation to operate the Employment Service. The work of seeking to place men satisfactorily who are suffering from war disabilities is difficult of accomplishment. Certain classes of disabilities drastically limit the employment opportunities of those unfortunate enough to be afflicted with them, with the result that many avenues of employment are not open to these applicants. Further, during the past few years, due to the competition for vacancies offered by workers who are fully physically fit, opportunities for placing handicapped men have diminished to quite an extent. Due to the physical handicaps and the psychological objections to engaging disabled persons, in many instances it is not possible to place these applicants in regular employment, and only casual work can be found for them. Thus, during the last fiscal year, of 3,958 placements made from handicapped ex-service men, 77.7 per cent were in employment of a probable duration of 7 days or less. The percentage of casual placements for the year 1933-34 was 82.6 and for the year 1932-33 about 77.7 per cent. It might be remarked, however, that many of the regular placements made effected a permanent rehabilitation of the applicants placed. Employers generally have shown a commendable spirit in accepting handicapped ex-service men for employment, and in many instances they have been willing to concede that in selected occupations one hundred per cent efficiency does not demand one hundred per cent physical fitness. Judged by the number of applications made at the employment offices by handicapped ex-service

men, though it is now sixteen and a half years since the Armistice, the obligation of endeavouring to assist these men in securing work shows no considerable diminution, but seems to remain at about the same level.

THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND IMMIGRATION

For some years the Employment Service has provided a regular channel of information for the Department of Immigration and Colonization relative to the availability of labour in Canada as a condition precedent to the admission of workers under contract of employment from outside of Canada. Particularly since the passing of Order in Council P.C. 1413 in August, 1929, under which workers entering Canada under contract must secure special authority from the Minister of Immigration, has the Employment Service Branch of the Department of Labour been consulted frequently by the Immigration Department in this connection. The procedure of the Employment Service is to endeavour to locate suitable workers in Canada willing to accept the employment offered, and after the lapse of a reasonable time the Immigration Department is notified of the success or otherwise of the Employment Service's efforts. While some hundreds of these cases are usually dealt with each year, due to the economic conditions obtaining and the more rigid regulations in respect to entry which were in force, the number of cases up for consideration was at a low level in the year under review. Of course, the final decision as to the admission rests with the Department of Immigration, and in this regard the Employment Service is primarily a fact-finding agency.

STATISTICS: EMPLOYMENT OFFICE AND TRADE UNION UNEMPLOYMENT

As previously stated, certain statistical information covering the field of employment is regularly collected and compiled by the Employment Service Branch and published in the *Labour Gazette*. These statistics are of two classes: (a) administrative statistics, showing the work performed by the employment offices, based on daily reports received from them; and (b) statistics based on monthly reports on unemployment, received from local trade unions. In addition the *Labour Gazette* publishes each month index numbers of employment in industry and reports on building permits issued, which are collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics Act. These statistics are closely followed by large numbers of persons throughout Canada, and the numerous enquiries concerning them received in the department testify to the value set on them by the public.

The tables on pages 52 and 53 show: (Table No. 2) applications, (Table No. 3) vacancies, and (Table No. 4) placements in regular and casual employment as reported by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces during the fiscal year; an analysis of the vacancies and placements by industrial groups for the same period is also given (Table No. 6) on pages 54 and 55. At the base of tables Nos. 2, 3 and 4 are given the comparable totals for the previous fiscal year.

From reports received from local trade unions, a figure is compiled monthly showing the percentage of the membership covered which is unemployed on the last day of the month. These statistics, as carried in the *Labour Gazette*, are worked out in considerable detail, being published in such form that each province as a whole, each industry as a whole, and each main division of each industry, for the whole of Canada, are shown separately. When referring to trade union members as unemployed, the term "unemployment" has reference only to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Members who are engaged at work

in other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness are not considered for statistical purposes as unemployed. Workers who are involved in strikes or lockouts are excluded from the tabulations. About sixty per cent of all organized workers in Canada are regularly covered in this tabulation. Table No 5 on page 53 gives the percentages of unemployment among the membership of reporting trade unions from January, 1925, to March, 1934, the figure in each case being that for all Canada, for all industries. Figures are also given showing gross trade union memberships covered, as well as gross numbers reported unemployed.

LABOUR MOBILITY

While the offices of the service are located at points of chief industrial activity, the facilities accorded are not only utilized locally, but each office supplies a considerable number of workers to the contiguous districts. Out of the total of 385,396 placements effected, 106,571 were made outside of the centres in which the offices are situated.

Since 1919 the railways have accorded to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service, who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally, a concession involving a reduced fare. This privilege is effective on the following railroads: Canadian National, Canadian Pacific, Dominion Atlantic, Kettle Valley, Michigan Central, Northern Alberta, Pacific Great Eastern, Quebec Central, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, and the Wabash. The reduced rate is for a second-class fare at 2·70 cents per mile, obtainable on the surrender of a certificate secured at the employment office. By this means 7,524 persons were aided in securing employment during the year. A minimum fare of four dollars is stipulated, so that a person travelling to employment at a distance where the reduced rate does not amount to the minimum is not able to derive the benefit therefrom.

THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Although no comprehensive plan existed to provide for assistance from the offices of the Employment Service in connection with the relief of unemployment and conditions due to unemployment, in most localities the employment offices did assist in such work. In many instances where public works were being carried on to provide employment the selection and rotation of the workers engaged was arranged by the employment office at the request of the public authorities having the work in hand. In other instances applicants for relief were required by civic authorities to show certification by the employment office as to their status as unemployed persons. While it is impossible to commit to a statistical record the assistance given by the employment offices in reference to unemployment relief work, provincial cabinet ministers in charge of unemployment relief in their respective provinces and civic authorities have testified publicly in many cases to the efficient aid afforded by the employment offices in this regard.

The Department of Labour continued the arrangements of the previous year with the transportation companies to secure a special reduced transportation rate for persons proceeding to unemployment relief works, whether federal or provincial. As the persons selected to proceed to these camps were in all instances in indigent circumstances, transportation costs were paid to the railways by the Governments. The special requisitions required for this transportation, where men are travelling to camps operated by the Department of the Interior or the Provincial Governments or to farm work on a relief basis, were issued only through the Employment Service, and during the year 1934-35 to March 31, 11,278 men were moved on these requisitions.

TABLE No. 1—FEDERAL SUBVENTIONS TO THE PROVINCES FOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICE WORK DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1934-35

Province	Amount of Original Expenditures	Amount of Federal Subventions
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	11,433 44	3,498 39
New Brunswick.....	14,813 56	4,532 63
Quebec.....	101,016 48	30,908 90
Ontario.....	211,741 79	64,788 51
Manitoba.....	30,864 13	9,443 78
Saskatchewan.....	43,327 01	13,257 15
Alberta.....	37,283 04	11,407 82
British Columbia.....	39,750 52	12,162 82
Total for Canada.....	490,229 97	150,000 00

TABLE No. 2—APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY THE OFFICES OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR APRIL, 1934, TO MARCH, 1935 (INCLUSIVE)

Province	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	10,649	4,679	15,328
New Brunswick.....	5,943	4,730	10,673
Quebec.....	54,045	41,018	95,063
Ontario.....	282,986	70,155	353,141
Manitoba.....	43,286	10,990	54,276
Saskatchewan.....	22,188	9,175	31,363
Alberta.....	47,750	7,301	55,051
British Columbia.....	62,847	9,099	71,946
Total for Canada.....	529,694	157,147	686,841

TABLE No. 3—VACANCIES IN REGULAR AND CASUAL EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY THE OFFICES OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR APRIL, 1934, TO MARCH, 1935 (INCLUSIVE)

Province	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	10,265	3,615	13,880
New Brunswick.....	5,288	4,679	9,967
Quebec.....	22,706	31,978	54,684
Ontario.....	152,606	35,423	188,029
Manitoba.....	25,174	8,127	33,301
Saskatchewan.....	20,549	7,902	28,451
Alberta.....	26,522	5,029	31,551
British Columbia.....	41,860	5,342	47,202
Total for Canada.....	304,970	102,095	407,065

TABLE No. 4—PLACEMENTS IN REGULAR AND CASUAL EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY THE OFFICES OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR APRIL, 1934, TO MARCH, 1935 (INCLUSIVE)

Province	Regular Placements			Casual Placements			Total Placements		
	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	2,256	1,024	3,280	7,988	2,173	10,161	10,244	3,197	13,441
New Brunswick..	2,941	888	3,829	2,234	3,762	5,996	5,175	4,650	9,825
Quebec.....	20,757	16,827	37,584	2,030	5,283	7,313	22,787	22,110	44,897
Ontario.....	66,215	16,148	82,363	83,809	12,022	95,831	150,024	28,170	178,194
Manitoba.....	23,082	4,364	27,446	2,920	3,662	6,582	26,002	8,026	34,028
Saskatchewan....	13,390	4,677	18,067	6,420	2,341	8,761	19,810	7,018	26,828
Alberta.....	20,342	3,394	23,736	6,096	1,235	7,331	26,438	4,629	31,067
British Colum- bia.....	23,780	2,634	26,414	18,028	2,674	20,702	41,808	5,308	47,116
Totals, all prov- inces.....	172,763	49,956	222,719	129,525	33,152	162,677	302,288	83,108	385,396
Comparable to- tals year 1933- 1934.....	139,952	44,958	184,910	161,745	29,996	191,741	301,697	74,954	376,651

TABLE No. 5—TRADE UNION STATISTICS ON UNEMPLOYMENT

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Average membership re- ported.....	153,647	148,336	166,632	182,511	200,257	206,217	199,034	171,460	150,352	155,694	.....
Average number unem- ployed.....	10,796	7,632	8,132	8,124	11,485	22,867	33,505	37,652	33,489	28,320	.....
Percentage of member- ship unemployed dur- ing year on average...	7.0	5.1	4.9	4.5	5.7	11.1	16.8	22.0	22.3	18.2	.....
Percentage of member- ship unemployed by months—											
January 31.....	10.2	8.1	6.4	6.8	6.3	10.8	16.0	22.0	25.5	21.2	18.1
February 28 (29)....	9.5	8.1	6.5	7.0	6.8	11.5	15.6	20.6	24.3	20.0	18.2
March 31.....	8.5	7.3	5.7	6.5	6.0	10.8	15.5	20.4	25.1	19.5	16.7
April 30.....	8.7	7.3	6.0	5.2	5.5	9.0	14.9	23.0	24.5	19.1	.....
May 31.....	7.0	4.9	5.2	3.7	4.0	10.3	16.2	22.1	23.8	18.5	.....
June 30.....	6.1	4.1	3.2	3.2	2.9	10.6	16.3	21.9	21.8	18.0	.....
July 31.....	5.2	2.3	3.3	2.5	3.0	9.2	16.2	21.8	21.2	17.9	.....
August 31.....	4.4	2.5	3.7	2.4	3.5	9.3	15.8	21.4	19.9	16.5	.....
September 30.....	5.7	3.3	3.1	2.2	3.7	9.4	18.1	20.4	19.8	16.4	.....
October 31.....	5.1	2.6	3.9	3.1	6.0	10.8	18.3	22.0	19.8	16.2	.....
November 30.....	5.7	4.7	5.2	4.2	9.3	13.8	18.6	22.8	20.4	17.5	.....
December 31.....	7.9	5.9	6.6	6.6	11.4	17.0	21.1	25.5	21.0	18.0	.....

TABLE No. 6—VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<i>Manufacturing</i>	100	37	61	228	47	181	1,647	1,189	803	7,082	4,572	2,280
Animal products edible.....	9		9				260	173	87	141	90	50
Fur and its products.....							4	4		4		4
Leather and its products.....				1		1	45	39		165	108	37
Lumber and its products.....	33	25	6	61	18	43	92	64	29	465	310	137
Musical instruments.....										16	10	5
Pulp and paper products.....				1		1	252	243	5	534	194	332
Rubber products.....				2		2	1	2		181	173	12
Textile products.....				2	1	1	150	92	5	591	393	145
Plant products edible.....	19	5	14	18		18	55	47		765	391	346
Plant products, n.e.s.....							22	19		116	71	44
Wood distillates.....				1	1					2		2
Chemical and allied products.....				3	1	2	84	60		213	115	82
Clay, glass and stone.....							33	28		177	69	100
Electric current.....				22	22		169	3	166	26	20	6
Electric apparatus.....	1		1	6	1	5	90	88	2	388	242	138
Iron and steel products.....	36	7	29	102	3	99	99	82	6	2,715	2,106	553
Non-ferrous metal products.....							104	106		115	93	17
Mineral products.....	2		2	9		9	49	47		405	146	257
Miscellaneous.....							138	92	3	63	41	14
<i>Logging</i>	580	568		433	395	2	6,866	7,356	124	13,198	10,897	477
<i>Fishing and Hunting</i>	1	1		9	9					27	19	6
<i>Farming</i>	101	93	6	57	52	3	395	373	5	9,001	7,657	1,111
<i>Mining</i>	55	23					150	114	4	1,027	1,023	15
Coal.....	6	6										
Metallic ores.....	29	17					120	84	4	999	998	12
Non-metallic ores.....							30	30		28	25	3
<i>Communication</i>	7	6	1				5	5		47	37	10
<i>Transportation</i>	20	2	18	59	31	28	63	36	23	1,464	37	1,095
Forwarding and storage.....	16	1	15	10		10	36	14	20	680	114	572
Railway.....				2		2	1	1		235	54	180
Shipping and stevedoring.....	4	1	3	47	31	16	18	15	1	547	203	343
Air.....							8	6	2	2	2	
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i>	8,720	1,517	7,207	3,044	2,299	677	9,553	9,137	232	102,625	39,869	62,545
Railway.....	29	10	19							1,062	567	451
Highway.....	7,902	741	7,151	1,473	811	629	3,064	2,875	168	78,954	30,469	48,512
Building and other.....	789	766	37	1,571	1,488	48	6,489	6,262	114	22,609	8,833	13,582
<i>Services</i>	4,100	1,007	2,681	6,050	977	5,039	34,189	18,296	6,055	50,078	17,099	25,654
Governmental.....	2		2	78	75	2	363	230	130	6,175	373	5,742
Hotel and restaurant.....	101	27	53	98	47	46	1,140	866	56	3,384	2,236	687
Professional.....	293	18	242	27	7	18	766	397	301	1,223	603	515
Recreational.....	40	4	35	6	2	4	110	95	5	1,201	370	758
Personal.....	606	15	591	1,271	15	1,254	1,739	951	672	8,630	815	7,696
Household.....	3,058	943	1,758	4,563	825	3,715	30,069	15,756	4,891	29,361	12,634	10,256
Farm household.....				7	6		2	1		104	68	
<i>Trade</i>	204	25	176	81	17	62	1,725	1,003	513	3,294	764	2,506
Retail.....	169	25	141	68	15	50	743	518	193	3,000	675	2,299
Wholesale.....	35		35	13	2	12	982	485	320	294	89	207
<i>Finance</i>	12	1	11	6	2	4	91	75	4	186	53	132
<i>All Industries</i>	13,880	3,280	10,161	9,967	3,829	5,996	54,684	37,534	7,313	188,029	82,363	95,831
<i>Men</i>	10,265	2,256	7,988	5,288	2,941	2,234	22,706	20,757	2,030	152,606	66,215	83,809
<i>Women</i>	3,615	1,024	2,173	4,679	888	3,762	31,978	16,827	5,283	35,423	16,148	12,022

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, APRIL, 1934—MARCH, 1935

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
202	63	146	429	86	329	378	259	111	449	194	237	10,515	6,447	3,648
4	1	4	55	7	45	19	18	.....	93	20	73	581	309	268
13	1	12	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	6	16
1	1	.....	8	1	6	8	5	3	.....	.....	.....	228	154	46
3	10	2	54	43	3	164	152	6	112	97	10	984	719	236
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	10	8
28	1	27	2	.....	1	4	2	2	34	11	22	855	451	390
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	175	14
30	9	20	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	777	498	172
30	9	19	17	7	10	45	23	22	104	41	52	1,053	523	481
5	4	.....	194	.....	194	3	3	.....	1	.....	1	341	97	239
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2
5	.....	5	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	3	311	178	92
2	2	.....	11	2	9	4	3	1	7	2	5	234	106	115
4	4	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	19	9	9	243	59	183
42	.....	3	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	495	332	154
42	14	30	60	14	45	104	50	54	56	6	50	3,214	2,282	866
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	1	4	4	1	3	230	201	26
6	.....	6	12	6	6	16	1	15	7	3	4	506	203	299
20	7	13	6	2	4	5	1	4	3	.....	3	235	143	41
1,251	1,946	4	346	298	9	1,254	1,228	27	240	234	3	24,168	22,922	646
6	8	.....	8	8	.....	50	50	.....	3	1	2	104	96	8
11,157	10,794	297	11,222	10,315	217	9,605	9,178	364	1,230	1,117	91	42,768	39,579	2,094
66	99	.....	546	374	171	421	416	4	353	362	1	2,598	2,411	195
16	16	.....	544	373	171	394	392	.....	1	3	.....	961	790	171
49	82	.....	1	1	.....	9	10	.....	347	354	1	1,554	1,546	17
1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	18	14	4	5	5	.....	83	75	7
2	1	1	16	7	9	.....	.....	.....	10	1	9	87	57	30
27	16	11	169	11	157	281	111	170	146	18	128	2,229	598	1,630
21	14	7	165	11	153	203	33	170	93	11	82	1,224	198	1,029
2	.....	2	4	.....	4	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	247	58	188
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	76	.....	51	5	46	743	331	409
4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	11	4
12,014	10,172	1,983	5,746	2,094	3,652	13,417	8,976	4,425	37,275	21,770	15,492	192,394	95,834	96,263
5	2	3	25	23	.....	153	137	15	283	176	92	1,557	915	580
10,034	8,072	1,964	5,138	1,674	3,467	11,299	7,234	4,056	30,687	16,574	14,120	148,551	68,450	80,067
1,975	2,098	16	583	397	185	1,965	1,605	354	6,305	5,020	1,280	42,286	26,469	15,616
8,166	4,306	3,765	9,518	4,817	3,831	5,804	3,400	2,008	7,236	2,679	4,548	125,131	52,531	53,581
15	5	10	92	9	83	24	4	20	559	14	542	7,308	710	6,531
471	429	80	279	150	107	344	281	54	262	171	88	6,079	4,207	1,171
96	36	59	713	588	116	111	65	43	342	106	235	3,571	1,820	1,529
95	15	82	285	12	273	80	16	64	53	32	20	1,870	546	1,241
608	25	583	1,173	27	1,144	703	54	651	1,216	50	1,159	15,946	1,952	13,750
5,666	2,661	2,946	5,713	3,162	2,105	3,191	1,859	1,169	4,795	2,297	2,504	86,416	40,137	29,344
1,205	1,135	5	1,263	869	3	1,351	1,121	7	9	9	.....	3,941	3,209	15
397	39	353	424	50	369	316	114	201	242	37	175	6,683	2,049	4,555
265	29	231	322	38	279	218	93	124	216	30	157	5,001	1,423	3,474
132	10	122	102	12	90	98	21	77	26	7	18	1,682	626	881
23	2	22	27	7	17	25	4	21	18	1	16	388	145	227
33,301	27,446	6,582	28,451	18,067	8,761	51,551	23,736	7,331	47,202	26,414	20,702	407,065	222,719	162,677
25,174	23,082	2,920	20,549	13,390	6,420	26,522	20,342	6,096	41,860	23,780	18,028	304,970	172,763	129,523
8,127	4,364	3,662	7,902	4,677	2,341	5,029	3,394	1,233	5,342	2,634	2,674	102,095	49,956	33,152

VII. TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT

For the purpose of assisting the provinces in their efforts to develop vocational education, the Dominion Parliament, in 1919, passed the Technical Education Act, voting a sum of ten million dollars to be expended over a period of ten years. The yearly grants to the provinces sanctioned under the Act were determined by first setting aside the sum of ten thousand dollars for each province and dividing the remainder in proportion to population. Money was not given to the provinces to expend, but each Provincial Government was reimbursed, within the limits of its appropriation, to the extent of one-half of approved expenditures on work which comes within the scope of the Act.

As has been pointed out in previous annual reports, Ontario is the only province which had been able to earn its entire allotment during the ten-year period, and in order that the remaining eight provinces might have a further opportunity to earn the balance of the money originally allotted to them, the Act was extended at the 1929 session of parliament for a term of five years.

At the end of the five-year extension there were still three provinces, viz., Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Nova Scotia, which had not been able to take full advantage of their apportionments, and in order that these three provinces might not be deprived of any part of their original appropriations, the Act was again extended at the 1934 session of Parliament for another five years. These three provinces will, therefore, continue to be reimbursed for expenditures made under the terms of the Act, and amendments thereto, up to amounts still to their credit, provided that the amounts are earned prior to March 31, 1939.

STATISTICS

The money available and the amounts earned by the three provinces entitled to federal grants under the provisions of the Technical Education Act of 1919, and amendments thereto, for work performed during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1935, are shown in table 1. The nature and extent of the work being carried on in those provinces are included in table 11.

DEVELOPMENTS

The extent of work in the three provinces still participating in federal grants and the trend of developments during the period July 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935, are indicated by the following reports submitted by those provinces.

SASKATCHEWAN

In the year preceding March 1, 1935, there were no new developments of outstanding importance in vocational education in Saskatchewan. It is true that during the year approval was given to a new agreement between the Dominion and Provincial Government providing for the inclusion of agriculture among the courses given in the technical school. However, as this arrangement was completed some time after the opening of the schools for the fall term of 1934, its effect will not be fully apparent until the second term of 1935. Short courses in some phases of the agriculture course have been given in Regina, and considerable interest in the agriculture courses as a whole is anticipated in each of the three centres served by technical schools.

Like its predecessor, this year was characterized by a continuance of the consolidation of the vocational education idea in the centres served. There have

been inquiries regarding vocational courses from some of the smaller cities and towns in the province, but in no case were conditions such as to warrant embarking upon vocational courses. The nearest approach to this development was seen in the city of North Battleford, where a commercial department was opened in the collegiate institute.

The improvement in general conditions has not yet been sufficient either to attract into employment in appreciable numbers the young people of high school age or to make any marked improvement in the ability of parents to pay fees. Attendance has been well sustained, particularly in day classes, and there are no signs of any decrease in interest.

The teaching staffs have remained practically intact; the teachers are year by year adapting themselves more completely to the needs of the work and are gradually improving their qualifications. As compared with the preceding year, salaries remained stationary. In general, the trends noted in the preceding report in the organization and the teaching of the various courses have continued.

While financial conditions are unfavourable both to the expansion of the present courses and to the addition of new courses, as well as to improvement of equipment, viewed as a whole, the vocational education situation in Saskatchewan affords many grounds for an optimistic view of the future.

MANITOBA

During the past year the number of students enrolled in the commercial, industrial and homemaking classes has remained about the same as last year.

Industrial Classes

Three hundred and eighty-five boys and ninety girls are listed in the grade IX industrial group in the junior high schools, and 390 boys and 79 girls in the grades X and XI groups in the high schools. These boys and girls are of the type who in normal times would become restless in school and drop out to go to work at the end of the compulsory school age. Now there are few jobs available and they continue in school. For them a new program is being rapidly developed which will place the emphasis on the practical phases of school work. The academic work, however, is not lost sight of, but it, too, is made as practical and appealing as possible. In all classes very creditable work is being done and now boys of the more studious type are seeking admission to the industrial classes because of their practicability.

Commercial Classes

In Winnipeg the enrolment in business courses has remained stationary, but there is a slight falling off in attendance in the province as a whole, due to the fact that three new private business colleges have been established in Winnipeg and some of the suburban school boards have suspended their commercial courses for the time-being.

Evening Classes

The evening classes for adults show a larger enrolment than last year. Opportunities for instruction are offered in most lines of industrial work, including acetylene and electric welding, woodturning and patternmaking, cabinet making, machine shop, electricity, radio, auto mechanics, printing; commercial art, sign writing, mining and prospecting, economics, steam engineering, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, machine and architectural drawing, clothing, foods, physical training and first aid. The enrolment at the end of the term was almost as large as at the beginning, which shows that those enrolled were getting the instruction that they expected.

Brandon Technical School

The interest in the trade school work has been maintained with as many students enrolled as can be accommodated. The work is confined to automobile mechanics and oxy-acetylene welding. A large percentage of the graduating class were able to get work in the automotive industry.

Correspondence Courses

There was a slight falling off in this department, due mainly to the fact that when the appropriation was exhausted it was necessary to cease enrolling new students for a period of four months. One hundred and thirty new students enrolled during the year, while more than double that number of students enrolled during previous years continued with their work. Ninety-six have completed correspondence courses and have received certificates from the Department of Education.

Unemployment Relief Camp Courses

Two hundred and sixty-three men in relief camps enrolled in the following correspondence courses; automobile, electricity, radio, business men's English, business and electrical arithmetic, economics, journalism, commercial freehand drafting, and steam engineering. As no charge was made for these courses, it was necessary for the correction of papers to depend on volunteer organizations, such as the School of Education, electrical department of the Kelvin High School, automobile department of St. John's High School, etc. The quality of work sent in by the men in the camps was of a high order of merit. More than 3,000 answer papers, each containing on an average 20 questions, were sent in for correction. Sixty thousand questions answered by men in the Manitoba camps during four months is some indication of the value of this new phase of technical education.

NOVA SCOTIA

During the past year there was a definite improvement in business and industry, especially in coal mining, and the hopeful reaction among the people was evident in the largely increased enrolment in evening technical and mining classes. The total number in this branch of education rose to 3,029, which was an advance of 593 over the previous year. In some communities the attendance increased by as much as 50 per cent. The gain in employment was comparatively slight, but even this favourable change heightened the hopes of depressed spirits and sent many to the evening classes to prepare themselves for jobs that an impending prosperity might offer.

Even though the period covered in this report is three months short of a calendar year, in correspondence-study 360 new students were enrolled, which represents an increase of 40 students over the previous year. The number of active pupils in this form of self-education stood at 1,116, which also is a substantial gain of 284.

The registration in the Nova Scotia College of Art expanded to 352, as against 242 in 1933-34. The attendance at the Halifax Industrial School and the Nova Scotia Training School remained at approximately the same figure as in the year before.

Gains were made in nearly every activity in which the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Education was engaged. In Halifax, evening classes were organized in Diesel engine to serve the needs of men who wished to prepare for certificates as operators of this prime mover in the merchant marine. The need arose from the anticipated changes that would come into force if Canada adopted a new Shipping Act. The increase of enrolment in the regularly established classes was so great that instruction facilities were strained to the

utmost and in some cases required the opening of new centres. The College of Art organized classes for children on Saturday mornings in three public schools of Halifax and one of Dartmouth, which proved of great value in extending elementary training in the basic principles and in helping to discover young people with marked artistic ability. The trade instruction at the Halifax Industrial School was widened and made more efficient, with satisfactory results in preparing the students more thoroughly for apprenticeship and for useful employment. At the Nova Scotia Training School some boys with low mental ability had been made proficient enough through instruction that they were placed in industry under supervision and have given a good account of themselves.

Two large firms in Halifax and the Naval Service have co-operated in an agreement whereby certain classes of apprentices will be sent to the Nova Scotia Technical College for scientific and technical training. The young men will attend classes for two half-days a week, where they will be instructed in drawing, mathematics, science, and knowledge related to their trades. The term of apprenticeship is for four years and the aim is to develop all-round, thoroughly skilled mechanics. The classes are not yet in actual operation, but will probably commence in the coming autumn. This innovation is prompted by the anticipated dearth of skilled mechanics which will become evident with a return to anything like normal prosperity. Most of the highly skilled men in certain trades have reached middle life and no new workers of this type have been developed in the last five years, while a goodly number have died or retired. The need of workers who have a thorough technical education, as well as practical trade competence, has already been felt, and the effort will be made to secure the right type for future demands in a carefully planned program of education and experience. It is anticipated that measures of a like kind will be more widely adopted when industrial activity expands considerably.

TABLE 1.—MONEY AVAILABLE AND MONEY PAID TO THE PROVINCES UNDER THE TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1935.

Province	Amount available	Amount paid to provinces
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Saskatchewan.....	144,626 10	41,673 38
Manitoba.....	351,455 26	9,430 97
Nova Scotia.....	120,853 00	39,615 64
Totals.....	616,934 36	90,719 99

TABLE 11.—VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1934, TO MARCH 31, 1935

Province	Number of municipal-ities conducting classes		Number of Teachers				Number of Pupils				Teachers-in-Training		
	Day	Evening	Day	Evening	Correspondence Department	Total	Day	Evening	Correspondence Department	Total	Schools	Teachers	Pupils (teachers-in-training)
Saskatchewan.....	3	3	90	54	.....	144	2,970	969	.....	3,939	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	5	2	110	66	.....	176	2,654	1,362	1,386	5,402	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	1	25	15	144	25	184	259	3,029	360	3,648	1	2	25
Totals.....	9	30	215	264	25	504	5,883	5,360	1,746	12,989	1	2	25

Above table includes figures only for provinces which are still receiving grants under the provisions of the Technical Education Act of 1919, and amendments thereto.

VIII. COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act during the year ended March 31, 1935, are reviewed in the following twelfth annual report under the Act.

The Combines Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1927, c. 26, "An Act to provide for the Investigation of Combines, Monopolies, Trusts and Mergers", was passed in 1923. It provides for the investigation of trade combinations alleged to have operated to the detriment of the public in fixing common prices, preventing competition, limiting production or otherwise monopolizing or restraining trade. Formation or operation of such combines against the public interest is made an indictable offence. The Act provides for inquiry into alleged combines by the registrar of the Combines Investigation Act on application by six or more persons or on the initiative of the Minister of Labour or the registrar. If preliminary inquiry reveals justification for further investigation such investigation may be conducted by a commissioner specially appointed by the Governor in Council or may be conducted by the registrar. Prosecution of persons found to be parties to the formation or operation of a combine may be instituted by the Attorney General of a province or by the Solicitor General of Canada.

BRITISH ANTHRACITE COAL

Prosecutions of members of an alleged combine of importers of British anthracite coal in the province of Quebec, referred to in the last annual report, were completed in January, 1935, when a second group of five accused firms were found guilty of participation in operations of the combine.

Following an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act in 1933, proceedings against eleven companies, comprising the principal importers of British anthracite coal in the province of Quebec, were commenced in the Court of Sessions at Quebec in July, 1933. Louis S. St. Laurent, K.C., was appointed by Premier L. A. Taschereau to conduct the prosecutions.

The trial of the Canadian Import Company, Limited, and five subsidiary and related companies (Canadian Import Company, British Coal Corporation, Limited, St. Lawrence Stevedoring Company, Limited, F. P. Weaver Coal Company, Limited, and The F. P. Weaver Coal Company, Limited) proceeded before Mr. Justice Laliberté, a separate trial being granted to the remaining companies. The trial of the Canadian Import Company and its five related firms concluded on November 9, and on December 12, 1933, judgment was delivered finding five of the six companies guilty under the Combines Investigation Act and section 498 of the Code and imposing fines totalling \$30,000. The charges against the remaining firm, the St. Lawrence Stevedoring Company, Limited, were dismissed. The lengthy judgment of the court reviewed in detail the facts of the case and the law relating to trade combines. The judgment is recorded in Canadian Criminal Cases, Vol. LXI, pp. 114-169.

On appeal by the five convicted firms, heard in May, 1934, the convictions were upheld in a unanimous judgment of the Quebec Court of King's Bench, Appeal Side, delivered on October 5, 1934. The contentions of the appellants were considered by Mr. Justice St. Germain in the appeal judgment under the following principal heads:

1. The basic agreements.
2. Combine to prevent independent importers in Canada from securing supplies of Welsh anthracite.

3. The lessening of competition of Russian coal.
4. The lessening of competition of German coal.
5. The lessening of competition of British coke.
6. Control of prices.

Stating that the facts concerning the case as set out in the judgment delivered at the trial were not contested by the appellants, Mr. Justice St. Germain indicated that "the sole question for us to decide is whether the conviction appealed against is justified in law, in relation to the said facts".

In 1929 and 1930 two basic agreements providing for a wide measure of control of the importation of anthracite coal from Great Britain were signed by the major companies accused. The trial judge had held that the original agreement of 1929 was unlawful with respect only to three clauses concerning the fixing by the Canadian Import Company and the Weaver Company of wholesale and retail selling prices. The judgment of the Appeal Court found the basic agreements to be unlawful, not only in the matters condemned by the trial judge, but also in other matters for which these agreements provided, including arrangements made to exclude Russian anthracite from Canada prior to the placing of an embargo on that commodity by the Dominion Government and arrangements for the selling of British anthracite at a common price by the Weaver and Canadian Import companies.

In concluding his examination of the nature of the basic arrangements between the accused companies, Mr. Justice St. Germain stated:

"At no point is it established that the difficulties which had accompanied the development of the anthracite trade preceding the formation of the agreement in question were the result of the lowering of prices by too active competition.

....I am of the opinion that the motive which ruled in drawing up the agreement was one likely to operate to the detriment of the public, aimed at unduly lessening competition. In addition, the operations which followed closely after its formation could, in my belief, not fail to confirm this interpretation."

Regarding Russian coal, the Appeal Court went further than the trial judge and declared the object of an agreement of the coal importers was to maintain the price of Welsh coal by preventing competition from Russian coal. That agreement, the court found, was likely to operate against the public interest. Confirmation was given to the findings of the trial judge against the combined efforts of the appellants to prevent independent importers in Canada from securing supplies of Welsh anthracite and to prevent or lessen the competition of German coal and British coke. The Appeal Court endorsed also comments of the trial judge condemning agreements to maintain common wholesale prices which the appellants entered into with the Hartt and Adair Coal Company and the Scotch Anthracite Coal Company, and also the trial judge's findings against the arrangements regarding uniform retail prices which these companies made with other members of the Montreal Coal Association.

Trial of the second group of accused firms was begun on October 29, 1934, before Mr. Justice Laliberté at the city of Quebec and was concluded at the middle of the following month. In the resulting judgment, delivered on January 23, 1935, the firms convicted and fines imposed were the following: Scotch Anthracite Coal Company, Limited, \$5,000; Hartt and Adair Coal Company, Limited, \$5,000; Montreal Coke and Manufacturing Company, Limited, \$2,000; Mongeau and Robert, Limited, \$1,000; Elias Rogers Company, Limited, \$500. The five firms were tried and found guilty on the same four charges as those under which the preceding five members of the combine had been convicted; two counts being under the Combines Investigation Act, and two under section 498 of the Criminal Code. The offences under the Combines Investigation Act were summarized in the indictment as the formation of a combine—

which had and was designed to have the effect of preventing and lessening competition in the purchase, barter, sale and supply of coal and coke, and which has

operated, is operating and is likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public, to wit: consumers, other dealers in coal and in coke, and others.

The acts in violation of section 498 of the Criminal Code under which the members of the combine were convicted were briefly described in the Crown's bill of indictment as those of conspiring to unduly limit facilities for transporting, supplying, storing and dealing in coal and coke, and of similar action to unduly prevent or lessen competition in the purchase and sale of these classes of fuel.

In October, 1934, it was reported that the Canadian Import Company and related firms, comprising the first group convicted in the Quebec coal combine cases, would apply to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for special leave to appeal to that body against their conviction. The petition involves the constitutionality of an amendment to the Criminal Code in 1933 by which, under authority conferred by the Statute of Westminster, the Dominion Parliament abolished the privilege of appealing to the Privy Council in criminal matters. The application was heard by the Privy Council in March, 1935, and was opposed by counsel for the Dominion Government and counsel for the Attorney General of Quebec. At the close of the fiscal year the Privy Council's judgment had not been given.

INQUIRIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

Approximately fifty new cases were handled under the Act since the last annual report. No major investigations were concluded during the year, the two chief inquiries instituted being in progress at the close of the period. As in previous years, various less extensive investigations included preliminary inquiries into alleged practices in manufacturing and distribution similar to those outlined in earlier annual reports.

IX. OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT

The Old Age Pensions Act, R.S.C. 1927, chap. 156, as amended by chap. 42 of the Statutes of Canada, 1931, provides for a Dominion-Provincial system of non-contributory old age pensions in such provinces as have enacted and given effect to special legislation adopting the scheme. The present chapter is the ninth annual report on the administration of old age pensions in Canada, being for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935.

Under the terms of the Dominion statute the administration and payment of old age pensions is vested in a provincial pension authority established by each province, while the Department of Labour administers old age pensions in the Northwest Territories. The Act provides that the Dominion Government shall pay quarterly to each province an amount equal to 75 per cent of provincial disbursements for old age pensions. Section 8 of the Old Age Pensions Act, which defines the qualifying provisions for pension entitlement, reads as follows:—

“Provision shall be made for the payment of a pension to every person who, at the date of the proposed commencement of the pension

- (a) is a British subject, or, being a widow, who is not a British subject, was such before her marriage;
- (b) has attained the age of seventy years;
- (c) has resided in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date aforesaid;
- (d) has resided in the province in which the application for pension is made for the five years immediately preceding the said date;
- (e) is not an Indian as defined by the Indian Act;
- (f) is not in receipt of an income of as much as three hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$365) a year, and
- (g) has not made any voluntary assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension.”

The maximum amount of pension payable is \$240 per annum, subject to a reduction of the amount of pensioner's income in excess of \$125 yearly, and, in cases where a pensioner has during part of the twenty years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension resided in a province where the Act is not in force, the pension payable is reduced by the same proportion as the duration of the pensioner's residence in these provinces bears to twenty years.

No additional provinces became eligible during the year to participate under the old age pensions scheme and old age pensions continued to be paid in the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, and in the Northwest Territories.

The Legislature of New Brunswick at its 1930 session enacted old age pensions legislation to become effective on proclamation and in the following year an amendment to this legislation was passed. At the close of the fiscal year 1934-35 no proclamation had yet been issued making the Act effective in this province.

The Province of Quebec is the only province without enabling legislation to permit agreement under the federal Old Age Pensions Act.

While legislation was enacted by the Yukon Territorial Council in 1927 which empowered the Gold Commissioner of the Yukon Territory to enter into

an agreement with the Governor in Council to make the system effective in the territory, the proposed scheme of administration which must be approved by the Governor in Council before an agreement can be entered into has not yet been submitted.

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION TRANSFERRED TO FINANCE DEPARTMENT

In order to avoid duplication of departmental activities and to secure centralization of responsibility in carrying out the provisions of the Act, which involves accounting control and supervision, the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was, by Order in Council dated March 1, 1935, transferred to the Department of Finance as from April 1, 1935.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Expenditure for Old Age Pensions in Canada during the fiscal year 1934-35 totalled \$19,999,055.85, of which amount \$14,942,459.36 was contributed by the Dominion Government. A total of 101,051 persons were in receipt of old age pensions in Canada as at March 31, 1935, an increase of 14,178 during the year.

The financial and statistical summary of old age pensions in Canada, as at the close of the fiscal year 1934-35, is as follows:—

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1935

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Prince Edward Island	Saskatchewan	North-west Territories	Totals
	Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Act effective March 1, 1934	Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Act effective July 1, 1933	Act effective May 1, 1928	Order in Council effective Jan. 25, 1929	
Total number of pensioners as at March 31, 1935.....	7,151	9,076	10,229	12,241	50,771	1,439	10,137	7	101,051
Average monthly pension.....	\$17 34	\$18 89	\$18 20	\$14 39	\$17 79	\$10 44	\$16 23	\$18 98	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.92%	1.25%	1.40%	2.31%	1.42%	1.62%	1.05%	0.07%	.....
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	2.16%	3.37%	2.81%	5.02%	4.31%	6.38%	2.10%	0.89%	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	43.04%	37.18%	49.75%	46.32%	33.00%	25.34%	49.85%	7.86%	.....
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during fiscal year 1934-35 (April 1, 1934—March 31, 1935).....	\$ 1,428,087 11	\$ 1,983,032 56	\$ 2,213,158 93	\$ 1,973,138 89	\$10,287,035 70	\$171,807 65	\$ 1,940,905 74	\$ 1,719 24	\$19,999,055 85
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$ 1,070,901 17	\$ 1,478,313 72	\$ 1,655,955 90	\$ 1,479,899 16	\$ 7,671,618 81	\$ 128,855 76	\$ 1,455,195 60	\$ 1,719 24	\$14,942,459 36
Total amount of pensions paid by Province since inception of Old Age Pensions Act to March 31, 1935.....	\$ 5,632,834 23	\$ 9,930,852 19	\$10,614,256 69	\$ 2,055,559 84	\$47,233,675 12	\$ 270,641 04	\$ 9,694,057 67	\$ 8,258 27	\$85,570,135 05
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$ 3,891,169 36	\$ 6,460,914 29	\$ 6,984,928 85	\$ 1,512,169 87	\$31,498,020 86	\$ 202,980 78	\$ 6,395,019 50	\$ 8,258 27	\$56,960,461 75

*Percentage figures based on estimated population for 1934, furnished by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament the Old Age Pensions Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of provincial disbursements. Following the enactment of the amendment, agreements were negotiated with the provinces and the increase in the federal contribution was made effective from November 1, 1931. The provinces have since been reimbursed on that basis.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

NEW REGULATIONS IN ONTARIO

Pursuant to an Order in Council approved by the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, dated the 23rd day of October, 1934, and consented to by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 14th day of January, 1935, a change was made in the scheme of administration of old age pensions in the Province of Ontario, effective from January 1, 1935. The text of the Regulations governing the administration is as follows:—

REGULATIONS MADE PURSUANT TO THE OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT, 1929

Chapter 73, Section 14, by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on May 22, 1929

1. In these regulations:—

- (a) "Municipality" shall mean county, union of counties, city, separated town, or town of 10,000 or more population in a Provisional Judicial District.
- (b) "District" shall mean a provisional judicial district (excluding the cities and towns of 10,000 or more population therein) and the Provisional County of Haliburton.

For the purposes of the administration of this Act the Province shall consist of three types of municipality:—

- (a) Cities of over 70,000 population—namely Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and London.
- (b) Counties, cities under 70,000 population, and separated towns.
- (c) Provisional judicial districts.

2. In cities having a population of 70,000 or upwards there shall be for the purposes of the Act a local Board consisting of five members appointed by the municipal council at its first meeting in each year. The members of such boards shall hold office until their successors are appointed. At the first meeting and thereafter at the first meeting in each year the board shall appoint its officers.

METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

3. (1)—*Cities of over 70,000 population.*—The form of administration established at present within these cities shall be continued except that when the application form has been completed in duplicate by the official designated by the local board for that purpose the applicant shall attest the truth of his statements by a statutory declaration which shall be made before a judge or magistrate. Where a judge or a magistrate is not available the statutory declaration may be made before a justice of the peace or before the Secretary of the Local Old Age Pensions Board. All other declarations required to complete the applications may be taken before any person duly qualified to administer oaths.

(2) *Counties and separated towns and cities with population under 70,000.*

- (a) In all counties and separated towns and cities under 70,000 the local boards are hereby abolished.
- (b) In the counties the township clerks only are designated to complete the applications for the Old Age Pension. In villages and towns comprised within the county and having a municipal organization and in separated towns and cities under 70,000 the municipal clerk is designated to complete the application.
- (c) In no case shall the clerks of the municipalities so designated charge the pensioner or accept from the pensioner payment for preparing and completing the application. The County Council or council of the separated town or city under 70,000 population may, however, pay such an amount for this service as may be deemed adequate by the council.
- (d) When the information required on the application form has been given and duly entered upon the form by the person designated, the applicant shall be required to make a statutory declaration as to the truth of the information given before the county judge or a magistrate. Where the applicant by sickness or other infirmity is unable to leave his residence and county judge or magistrate is not available a justice of the peace who is not such by virtue of his office may take the statutory declaration.
- (e) An application shall be considered as completed only when the information required by the application form has been duly entered thereon and when supporting evidence necessary to establish residence, age, naturalization and assets has been provided by the applicant. It shall not be the duty of the person designated to complete the application to state the amount of pension payable. All applications shall be in duplicate.
- (f) In the county, village or town, comprised within the county organization, the clerk of the township, village or town immediately upon its completion shall forward both copies to the county clerk who shall file one copy in his office and immediately forward the other copy to the Provincial Old Age Pensions Commission, Parliament

Buildings, Toronto. In the separated town or city under 70,000 population the municipal clerk shall keep one copy on file in his office and immediately forward the other copy to the Provincial Old Age Pensions Commission, Toronto.

- (g) On receipt of the completed application, the Old Age Pension Commission shall determine the amount of pension payable to the applicant and shall immediately inform the clerk of the county, city or separated town concerned as to its decision. If within twenty days from the date of the mailing of such information to the said county, city or separated town clerk, no appeal against the decision of the Old Age Pension Commission has been received by the commission, the municipality shall be deemed to have accepted the decision of the commission and the latter shall immediately notify the applicant of its decision.
- (h) Where the applicant for Old Age Pension shall desire to appeal the decision of the commission he shall appeal direct to the commission and if the commission be satisfied as to the validity of the appeal it shall change its decision in accordance with such appeal, and shall notify the pensioner and the clerk of the municipality concerned of the change in its decision.

If a special investigation be deemed necessary by the Old Age Pension Commission, a special inspector may be sent by the commission or the commission may ask the local Mothers' Allowance Investigator, or other Provincial Government official to make the investigation and to report directly to the commission.

Provisional Judicial Districts.—In the provisional judicial districts the provincial Mothers' Allowance Investigator in that district is designated to complete applications and to arrange for the taking of the statutory declaration. These applications shall be made in duplicate and one copy to be retained by the investigator who will proceed to investigate the statements made in the application. Upon the completion of the investigation the investigator shall forward the other copy together with the investigation report to the Old Age Pensions Commission, Toronto. The commission upon receipt of the application and the investigator's report, with the necessary supporting proof of age, residence, assets, et cetera, shall determine the amount of pension and shall immediately notify the applicant. Should the applicant desire to appeal the decision of the commission, this may be done directly to the Old Age Pensions Commission, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

The commission shall judge the merits of the appeal, and if necessary may order a special investigation by an official of the department, or by any provincial employee in that locality.

4. Application for a pension shall be in the form annexed hereto. With each application there shall be furnished the proofs as to age mentioned in such form and in the Dominion regulations.

5. Applications must be made to the local authority of the municipality or district where the applicant then resides.

6. In case of the removal of a pensioner from one municipality to another or to another province, the municipality in which the applicant resided at the time of application for an Old Age Pension shall continue to be liable for the municipal portion of the amount of pension paid to such pensioner.

7. In case of the removal of a pensioner from a district to a municipality the municipality shall become liable to contribute towards such pension one year after such removal.

8. Where there is a dispute as to the residence of a pensioner such dispute shall be determined by the commission whose decision shall be final and binding.

9. Where a pensioner moves outside a municipality or district where the pension was granted the local secretary of the city or the municipal clerk of the city or county, as the case may be, shall notify the commission of the date of such removal and of the place to which the pensioner has gone.

10. In the event of the death of a pensioner any part of the pension unpaid may be paid to such person as the commission considers equitably entitled thereto.

11. The commission shall render monthly to the corporation of each municipality an account for ten per centum of the pensions for which such corporation is liable.

12. The local authority must notify the commission of the death of any pensioner, or of any change that may occur in the family or financial condition of a pensioner immediately upon becoming aware of same.

13. The commission shall be entitled to recover from a pensioner any sum improperly paid by way of a pension whether as the result of the non-disclosure of facts, innocent or false representations, or any other cause.

14. The commission and any local authority shall be entitled to obtain without charge from any Government department of Ontario any available information deemed necessary in the administration of the "Old Age Pensions Act, 1927", Chapter 156, Statutes of Canada, and the "Old Age Pensions Act, 1929", Chapter 73, Statutes of Ontario.

X. RELIEF LEGISLATION

The annual reports of the Department of Labour for the fiscal years ending respectively March 31, 1931, March 31, 1932, March 31, 1933, and March 31, 1934, outline the activities of the department in connection with the administration of The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and Continuance Act, 1932, The Relief Act, 1932, and The Relief Act, 1933. Much additional information concerning the administration of these statutes is contained in the reports of the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief under the above mentioned Acts.

Appearing at the end of this chapter is a recapitulation showing Dominion disbursements under the relief legislation above referred to as at March 30, 1935; also a summary of loans and advances outstanding at the same date.

THE RELIEF ACT, 1934

At the fifth session of the Seventeenth Parliament legislation was enacted cited as The Relief Act, 1934. This Act, the text of which follows, received Royal assent on April 20, 1934:—

24-25 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 15.

An Act respecting Relief Measures.

[Assented to 20th April, 1934.]

Preamble.
1932, c. 36.
1932-33, c. 18.

Whereas the Provinces may require further assistance in carrying out necessary relief measures and in meeting financial conditions as the same may arise; and whereas in such event it is in the national interest that Parliament should support and supplement the relief measures of the Provinces and grant them financial assistance in such manner and to such extent as the Governor in Council may deem expedient; and whereas it is necessary to make provision for further expenditure for relief purposes under the Department of National Defence and the Department of the Interior; and whereas for these and similar purposes the powers necessary to insure the speedy and unhampered prosecution of such relief measures and the maintenance of the credit of the Dominion and the Provinces thereof should be vested in the Governor in Council; Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Relief Act, 1934*.

Agreements
with
provinces.
Loans to
provinces,
and Canadian
Co-operative
Wheat
Producers
Limited.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of any statute or law the Governor in Council may, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon,—enter into agreements with any of the provinces respecting relief measures therein; grant financial assistance to any province and to Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited by way of loan, advance, guarantee or otherwise; and in respect of such loans, advances and guarantees, may accept such security, enter into such agreements and generally do all such acts and things as the Governor in Council may deem necessary and expedient in the public interest.

Maintain
peace, order
and good
government.

3. In addition to the powers conferred under the provisions of any statute or law the Governor in Council may, when Parliament is not in session, take all such measures as in his discretion may be deemed necessary or advisable to maintain, within the competence of Parliament, peace, order and good government throughout Canada; and at all times take all such measures as in his discretion may be deemed necessary or advisable to protect and maintain the credit and financial position of the Dominion or any Province thereof.

Protect
financial
credit.

4. Without restricting the generality of the terms of the next preceding section hereof and notwithstanding the provisions of any statute or law, the Governor in Council may
- (a) Provide for special relief, works and undertakings under control and direction of the Department of National Defence and the Department of the Interior;
- (b) Take all such other measures as may be deemed necessary or advisable for carrying out the provisions of this Act.
5. The Governor in Council may pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund such moneys as may be necessary for all or any of the purposes of this Act.
6. The Governor in Council shall have full power to make all such orders and regulations as may be deemed necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes and intention of this Act.
7. All orders and regulations of the Governor in Council made hereunder shall have the force of law and may be varied, extended or revoked by any subsequent order or regulation; but if any order or regulation is varied, extended or revoked, neither the previous operation thereof nor anything duly done thereunder shall be affected thereby, nor shall any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued, accruing or incurred thereunder be affected by any such variation, extension or revocation.
8. All Orders in Council and regulations made under the provisions of this Act shall be laid before the House of Commons forthwith after the making thereof if Parliament is then sitting, or if not, said orders in council or regulations or an abstract thereof disclosing their essential provisions shall be published in the next following issue of the *Canada Gazette*.
9. A report shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after the expiration of this Act, or if Parliament is not then in session, shall be published and made available for distribution by the Department of Labour, containing a full and correct statement of the moneys expended, guarantees given and obligations contracted under this Act.
10. The Governor in Council may pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund any accounts in respect of the Dominion contributions towards direct relief for the fiscal year 1933-34 which may be received after the thirty-first day of March, 1934, notwithstanding that by the payment of the said accounts the total amount paid for that purpose for the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, 1934, may exceed the sum of twenty million dollars as fixed by section four of chapter eighteen of the statutes of 1932-33.
11. This Act shall expire on the thirty-first day of March, 1935, but any obligation or liability incurred or created under the authority of this Act prior to the thirty-first day of March, 1935, together with any liability for expenditures after that date for projects required to be completed in order to preserve the value of work already done may be paid and discharged out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund at any time prior to the first day of July, 1935.

Further powers of Governor in Council.

Payments out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Orders and regulations.

Enforcement of orders and regulations.

Orders and regulations laid before Parliament.

Report to Parliament.

Payment of delayed accounts in excess of amount authorized.

Duration of Act.

The administration of the statute was by Order in Council vested in the Minister of Labour.

Prior to the passing of the Act by Parliament, a Dominion-Provincial conference was held during January, 1934, and submitted the following recommendations on unemployment relief measures for 1934:—

- "1. That until such time as the large numbers of unemployed throughout Canada have been substantially absorbed, either by improved industrial employment or by public works, federal assistance to the provinces should be continued on the basis of the provinces dealing with present economic conditions by the distribution of direct relief as provided in the existing agreements between the Dominion and the provinces.
- "2. That the Government of Canada should co-operate with such provinces as will organize commissions to administer relief funds, under such conditions as may be agreed upon.
- "3. That the time has arrived when a program of municipal and public works should be undertaken to absorb as large a proportion of the

unemployed as possible, and that any such works should be commenced early in the spring in order to be effective in limiting the demand for direct relief in the following winter.

- "4. That the various provinces represented at the conference have no objection to the federal Government giving special consideration to provinces where conditions warrant.
- "5. That the existing agreements providing for land settlement be altered to permit of a further expenditure of not more than one hundred (\$100) dollars per family to provide for additional subsistence during the third year of settlement.

"In respect to recommendation No. 1 above the Dominion Government and the provincial representatives are united in the hope that a total discontinuance of direct relief can take place at an early date."

Subsequently the provincial Premiers were requested to attend a meeting at Ottawa commencing July 30 for the purpose of considering future policies in regard to direct relief.

In accordance with the views expressed by the provinces the Dominion continued, under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1934, to assist the provinces in the discharge of their constitutional obligations in connection with necessary direct relief, and also contributed at the request of the provinces to certain provincial and municipal works carried out as relief projects.

From the commencement of operations under the Act, namely, April 1, 1934, to July 31, 1934, contributions by the Dominion to municipal direct relief expenditures were on the basis of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, and, in cases where no municipality was functioning and relief was distributed by the province, the Dominion Government contributed 50 per cent of the provincial expenditure.

For the period August 1, 1934, to March 30, 1935, the federal Government, in lieu of contributing to direct relief expenditures on a percentage basis, paid to each province a monthly grant-in-aid to assist the province in discharging its responsibilities connected with the relief of necessitous persons within its borders, the province undertaking that all moneys received by virtue of this arrangement be used solely for relief purposes.

The Dominion continued to contribute to expenditures made by the four western provinces in connection with the care of homeless unemployed persons, in addition to the provisions made for the care of such persons through projects carried on by the Department of National Defence and by the Department of the Interior in the National Parks of Canada.

The agreements with the provinces provided that the Dominion Government would contribute 50 per cent of the amounts expended by the provinces on such highways as had been designated by the provinces and approved by the federal Government as part of the Trans-Canada Highway, exclusive of the cost of administration and of acquisition of lands, the provinces agreeing to first submit to the Dominion for approval schedules setting forth the projects proposed to be carried on under this arrangement.

The agreements with the provinces further provided in the case of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, that the Dominion Government would contribute $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the labour cost of certain projects which were recommended by the provinces and approved by the federal Government.

Provision was also made in the agreements with the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba for contribution to provincial highways other than the Trans-Canada Highway, and in the agreements with the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta for contribution to certain provincial works.

No agreements were entered into with the provinces of Saskatchewan and British Columbia, but the details of commitments and expenditures made are set forth in Table 1.

To the end of March, 1935, \$5,000,000 had been paid by way of advance to the Province of Saskatchewan for relief in the dried out area, and actual disbursements by the province are being checked by a representative of the Dominion stationed at Regina. A final decision has not yet been reached with the province as to the amount of the cost of these relief measures which will be assumed by the Dominion and, in the meantime, the sum advanced is being treated by the Department of Labour as an accountable advance.

In accordance with the Relief Act, 1934, provision was made for special relief, works and undertakings under the control and direction of the Department of National Defence and the Department of the Interior, for the purpose of affording relief to single homeless men.

Table No. 1 shows the approved Dominion commitments for the various projects and undertakings authorized under The Relief Act, 1934, and the Dominion disbursements in respect to all matters under The Relief Act, 1934, as at March 30, 1935.

[illegible]

(a) Not including expenditures which may have been made prior to March 31, 1935, accounts for which have not been received.

(b) Not including accountable advances of \$5,000,000.00 for relief purposes in the dried out areas.

(c) Under the Relief Settlement agreements the number of settlers that may be placed is not limited.

In addition to expenditures under the Relief Act, 1934, the Public Works Construction Act, passed at the last Session of Parliament, provided for a program of Dominion public works with a total expenditure of \$39,690,000. While the actual disbursements to the end of the fiscal year were approximately \$8,500,000, contracts and commitments actually made were in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000.

The disbursements for direct relief were much greater than the actual expense incurred in the fiscal period. In the first place it will be remembered that the Relief Act of 1933 limited the amount which could be expended for direct relief to \$20,000,000. This resulted in a carry-over from 1933-34 amounting to \$9,355,127.41, which was disbursed in the fiscal year under review. Furthermore, the institution of monthly grants in aid to the provinces covering the Dominion's contribution for relief expenditure from August 1, 1934, had the effect of bringing up to date the Dominion's share of direct relief expenditure, whereas in previous years the usual delay in the presentation of accounts, first by the municipality to the province and then by the province to the Dominion, had the effect of creating a very considerable lag in the disbursements.

By Order of the Governor in Council of September 30, 1932 (P.C. 2163), the Auditor General was authorized to conduct such audits of provincial accounts in connection with unemployment relief expenditures as he deemed essential to safeguard the interests of the federal treasury, and to investigate the provincial systems of auditing municipal relief accounts to the end that the Dominion Government might be satisfied that the municipal accounts put forward by the provinces were in accordance with the agreements entered into between the Dominion Government and the provinces.

As a result of the Auditor General's investigations of the provincial systems of auditing the municipal accounts, he reported that in his judgment the provincial audits of municipal expenditures did not sufficiently protect the interests of the federal treasury. Consequently, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, the Auditor General was directed by Order in Council of March 12, 1934 (P.C. 222), to conduct such audit of provincial and municipal accounts in connection with unemployment relief expenditures as he deemed essential to safeguard the interests of the federal treasury. This policy was continued under The Relief Act, 1934, the Auditor General being so authorized by Order in Council of August 11, 1934 (P.C. 1835).

On the basis of the information contained in the Auditor General's reports the provinces were requested to make refunds to the federal treasury in respect of all expenditures which in the Auditor General's opinion should not have been charged to the Dominion. In many instances, although reporting that a refund was necessary, the Auditor General did not compute the amount of the adjustment required. In such cases, the amount has been or is being computed. In certain other instances the claims for refunds on the basis of information contained in the Auditor General's reports were dropped because of satisfactory explanations and justifications submitted by the provinces.

Negotiations by correspondence and conferences regarding these matters were carried on continuously with the provincial administrations during the fiscal year, and amounts were recovered and otherwise adjusted to March 30, 1935, under all relief legislation as follows:—

	Amounts Specifically Reported by the Auditor General as Refundable	Refunded	Otherwise Adjusted	Pending
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	27,586 89	1,114 76	14,148 31	12,363 07
Nova Scotia.....	54,953 59	5,541 45	39 60	49,499 14
New Brunswick.....	8,889 24	2,036 05	2,533 20	4,338 01
Quebec.....	494,984 60	257 82	24 00	494,702 78
Ontario.....	72,266 64	35,610 43	487 64	39,153 56
Manitoba.....	103,217 83	19,916 45	68,467 66	15,492 70
Saskatchewan.....	107,895 95	31,427 21	16,555 34	64,662 93
Alberta.....	66,637 08	34,274 82	41,659 15	.....
British Columbia.....	23,601 08	23,956 26	.....	229 74
	960,032 90	154,135 25	143,914 90	680,641 93

NOTE: The total of columns 2, 3 and 4 does not balance with column 1 because in many instances the amounts of the items questioned increased between the date of the Auditor General's examination and the date of settlement and because in other cases the provinces made adjustments in respect of items where no amount had been established as refundable during the course of the audit, although the Auditor General indicated that an adjustment was necessary.

In addition to the foregoing, investigators of the Department of Labour have conducted enquiries, and the provincial officials at the request of the Department of Labour have carried out investigations, which have resulted in refunds being made by the provinces to the Dominion to adjust various overpayments. As a result of these investigations, considered apart from the Auditor General's examinations, the following amounts have been recovered to date:—

Prince Edward Island.....	\$ 5,157 67
Nova Scotia.....	39,661 87
New Brunswick.....	317 83
Quebec.....	122,813 60
Ontario.....	97,015 33
Manitoba.....	56,738 15
Saskatchewan.....	302,305 46
Alberta.....	14,562 79
British Columbia.....	18,297 29
	656,869 99

Agreements effective from April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1936, were entered into with all the provinces excepting Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, providing continuity of settlement with the agreements respecting relief settlement entered into with the provinces under The Relief Act, 1932, which agreements expired on March 31, 1934. The agreements entered into under The Relief Act, 1934, make provision, as did the agreements entered into under the 1932 Act, for a Dominion non-recoverable expenditure of one-third of an amount not to exceed \$600 per family for the purpose of providing a measure of self-sustaining relief to families who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief, by placing such families on the land, the remaining two-thirds of the expenditures to be contributed by the province and the municipality concerned as decided between themselves.

The Dominion's contribution is payable progressively as expenditures are made by the province and municipalities, and the total expenditure on behalf of any one family during the first year must not exceed \$500 for all purposes, inclusive of subsistence and establishment, a minimum amount of \$100 to be withheld to provide subsistence if necessary during the second year.

Provision is also made in the 1934 agreements for an additional non-recoverable contribution by the Dominion, on the recommendation of the

province and with the approval of the Governor in Council, of one-third of an amount not exceeding \$100 in the case of a settler who may not be self-supporting at the end of the two year period and for whom subsistence expenditures during the third year of settlement are deemed necessary. This additional amount for subsistence during the third year where necessary, applies both to those settled under the 1932 agreements and 1934 agreements.

Reports received from the provinces in regard to the number of approved settlers on the land under both the 1932 and 1934 agreements as at March 30, 1935, and the Dominion contributions as at that date, are as follows:—

Province	*Dominion Contributions	No. of Settler Families	No. of Individuals
	\$		
Nova Scotia.....	29,766 54	263	1,655
Quebec.....	155,228 79	795	4,929
Ontario.....	52,881 01	503	2,483
Manitoba.....	85,923 28	507	2,430
Saskatchewan.....	104,450 95	826	4,096
Alberta.....	91,338 33	518	2,451
British Columbia.....	7,803 85	43	235
	527,392 75	3,455	18,279

*Not including expenditures which may have been made prior to March 30, 1935, but for which accounts have not been received.

Arrangements were continued with the Canadian Passenger Association whereby a reduced fare was granted on railways from urban centres to relief camps established by the Dominion and the provinces; and for the movement of unemployed farm help from urban centres to farms under arrangements made by provinces, municipalities and farmers, whereby farm help would be given employment. The special rate arranged was one and one-half cents per mile.

Arrangements were made with the three Prairie Provinces in this respect as follows:—

- (a) Dominion contribution of 50 per cent of the cost of reduced rate for the movement of unemployed men from urban centres to provincial relief camps during the period April 1, 1934, to September 1, 1934.
- (b) Dominion contribution of 50 per cent of cost of reduced rate for the movement of unemployed men from urban centres to farms during the period August 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.
- (c) The utilization, by the province, at its own expense, for the period Sept. 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935, of the reduced rate for the movement of unemployed men to provincial relief camps.
- (d) Payment by the Dominion Government of the accounts as rendered by the railway companies, covering transportation as above, the Dominion in turn collecting from the province, or in the alternative, by deducting from payments due by it to the said province, its contribution as per (a) and (b) above, namely, 50 per cent each, and as per (c) above, namely, 100 per cent.

The following table shows expenditures for railway transportation and the amounts collected from the provinces under The Relief Act, 1934, as at March 30, 1935.

Province	Total Accounts Paid	Pro- vincial Pro- portion	Col- lected from Province	Balance Collect- ible from Province
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manitoba.....	3,578 28	2,055 49	2,055 49	.....
Saskatchewan.....	383 52	191 77	191 77	.....
Alberta.....	2,608 46	1,826 29	945 39	880 90
	6,570 26	4,073 55	3,192 65	880 90

The above table does not include transportation charges in respect of federal camps.

Under authority of section 2 of The Relief Act, 1934, the Dominion Government granted financial assistance to certain provinces by way of loans totalling \$33,199,811.47, which amount includes \$5,518,000 authorized but not yet paid. As security for the repayment of loans, the Dominion holds Provincial Treasury Bills bearing interest at the rate of 5% to July 1, 1934, and 4½% thereafter payable half-yearly.

The following statement shows the amounts loaned to provinces under authority of Orders-in-Council passed pursuant to the Relief Act, 1934, the purpose for which the loans were made and the renewals of loans outstanding on March 31, 1934, less cash repayments and credits applied during the year:—

Province of Manitoba—

Loans for provincial purposes including Public Works and Direct Relief.....	\$ 2,502,000 00
Loans for re-loan to certain municipalities on account of relief outlays.....	1,400,000 00
Loans covering Provincial and/or Municipal share of relief in drought area.....	225,000 00
	\$ 4,127,000 00
Net loans outstanding March 31, 1934.....	10,233,998 63
	\$ 14,360,998 63
Less cash repayments and credits applied during 1934-35.....	1,252,369 18
Total outstanding 30th March, 1935.....	\$ 13,108,629 45

Province of Saskatchewan—

Loans for provincial purposes including Public Works and Direct Relief.....	\$ 3,934,811 47
Loans for re-loan to certain municipalities on account of relief outlays.....	3,000,000 00
Loan to permit province to pay relief, feed and seed accounts on hand as at July 31, 1934.....	4,500,000 00
	\$ 11,434,811 47
Net loans outstanding March 31, 1934.....	23,982,137 14
	\$ 35,416,948 61
Less cash repayments and credits applied during 1934-35.....	1,293,797 45
Total outstanding 30th March, 1935.....	\$ 34,123,151 16

NOTE: In addition to above, accountable advances totalling \$5,000,000 have been made for relief purposes in Drought Area of Saskatchewan, which, under authority of P.C. 834 of 30th March, 1935, are now treated as expenditures.

Province of Alberta—

Loans for provincial purposes including Public Works and Direct Relief.....	\$ 1,050,000 00
Loans for re-loan to certain municipalities on account of relief outlays.....	750,000 00
Loans for agricultural relief including purchases of seed grain.....	2,095,000 00
	\$ 3,895,000 00
Net loans outstanding March 31st, 1934.....	10,050,524 31
	\$ 13,945,524 31
Less cash repayments during 1934-35.....	1,968,524 31
Total outstanding 30th March, 1935.....	\$ 11,977,000 00

Province of British Columbia—

Loans for provincial purposes including Public Works and Direct Relief.....	\$ 5,225,000 00
Loans for re-loan to certain municipalities on account of relief outlay.....	500,000 00
Loans to meet maturing obligations and interest.....	2,500,000 00

	\$ 8,225,000 00
Net loans outstanding March 31st, 1934.....	7,047,520 83

	\$ 15,272,520 83
Less cash repayments and credits during 1934-35.....	258,286 10

Total outstanding 30th March, 1935.....	\$ 15,014,234 73
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Grand Total of Loans Outstanding 30th March, 1935.....	\$ 74,223,015 34
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In addition to the above the following loans were authorized by the Relief Act, 1934,
but actual payments not yet made:

Manitoba.....	\$ 410,000	
Alberta.....	3,858,000	
British Columbia.....	1,250,000	
		5,518,000 00
		\$ 79,741,015 34

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, March 30th, 1935.

THE RELIEF ACT, 1934, GUARANTEES

NO. OF ORDER IN
COUNCIL AND DATE

PROVISIONS OF GUARANTEE

P.C. 890, 14th
May, 1934.

Wheat Marketing:

Supplementing the guarantees authorized in 1931, 1932 and 1933 arising out of the marketing of the 1930 crop, this Order in Council guaranteed repayment of such further advances and interest thereon as may be made by chartered banks to Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited subsequent to March 31, 1934, in respect of contracts already acquired or contracts in substitution for or in addition to existing contracts for delivery of wheat and other grains, in order to secure the advantageous sale or disposition of such grains and contracts.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, March 30, 1935.

The following is a recapitulation of Dominion disbursements under relief legislation from September 22, 1930, to March 30, 1935; also a summary of loans and advances outstanding as of the same date.

RECAPITULATION OF DOMINION DISBURSEMENTS UNDER RELIEF LEGISLATION

Province, etc.	1930 Act	1931 Act	1932 Act	1933 Act	1934 Act		Total
					On expendi- tures to March 31, 1934	On expendi- tures after March 31, 1934	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island..	95,199 45	135,096 08	25,098 93	86,918 75	12,122 23	141,443 73	495,879 17
Nova Scotia.....	836,179 81	1,073,812 85	560,882 57	1,183,943 30	77,589 19	510,676 47	4,248,084 19
New Brunswick.....	503,689 87	767,164 60	222,049 70	511,964 49	77,687 65	281,532 68	2,364,089 08
Quebec.....	3,452,392 34	5,479,127 65	4,187,183 97	3,330,115 46	4,529,729 49	6,245,339 03	27,223,887 94
Ontario.....	4,692,650 50	11,100,761 33	7,902,213 98	9,881,699 60	4,784,703 97	9,084,550 14	47,446,579 52
Manitoba.....	1,632,926 00	3,359,048 37	1,743,983 64	2,183,262 28	191,310 32	1,953,882 67	11,064,419 28
Saskatchewan.....	1,918,308 35	3,008,287 15	1,150,706 68	806,844 62	269,327 25	1,918,334 03	9,071,808 08
Sask. Relief Comm.....		5,372,971 30	4,455,533 28	1,313,565 37	149,398 23	599,171 38	11,890,639 56
Alberta.....	1,286,431 68	3,051,233 42	1,306,165 43	1,201,323 09	314,293 18	1,301,306 76	8,460,753 56
British Columbia.....	1,376,317 11	3,954,423 94	3,227,011 83	2,577,564 13	872,124 63	2,301,403 36	14,308,845 00
Dept. of Public Works.....		1,726,732 64	6,904 43				1,733,637 07
Dept. of National De- fence.....		70,936 20	423,525 47	6,204,980 98		7,029,450 76	13,728,893 41
Dept. Interior (Inc. Yukon).....	56,994 66	875,804 26	591,398 86	1,119,308 69		527,022 47	3,170,528 94
Dept. Railways and Canals.....		1,772,725 74		52,274 17			1,824,999 91
Dept. Justice.....		83,180 55					83,180 55
Dept. Agriculture.....		6,999 79	3,000 00				9,999 79
Dept. Trade and Com- merce.....				43,504 68			43,504 68
Dept. of Finance.....				37,427 85			37,427 85
Nat. Batlflds. Comm.....		24,809 05					24,809 05
Board Railway Comm.....	500,000 00	500,000 00					1,000,000 00
Canadian Pacific Rail- way.....	863,550 00	209,196 98					1,072,746 98
Canadian National Rail- ways.....	882,412 35						882,412 35
Transportation of Un- employed.....		45,065 90	11,513 46	16,215 76		3,377 61	76,172 73
Agri. Stabilization Fund				42,968 04			42,968 04
Miscellaneous.....		1,832 97	3,243 78			5,049 89	10,126 64
Administration.....	43,061 97	85,203 51	67,576 14	84,494 63		89,601 78	369,938 03
Total.....	18,140,114 09	42,709,414 37	25,887,992 15	30,678,381 89	11,278,286 14	31,992,142 76	160,686,331 40

SUMMARY OF LOANS AND ADVANCES OUTSTANDING

Manitoba.....	13,108,629 45
Saskatchewan.....	39,169,066 73
Alberta.....	11,977,000 00
British Columbia.....	15,014,234 73
Canadian Pacific Railway Co. (loans non-active).....	2,447,222 71
Advance to Dominion's representative in Saskatchewan re farm placement bonus.....	60,000 00
	81,776,152 62

Additional details concerning the administration of The Relief Act, 1934, will be found in the report of the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief dated March 30, 1935, which was tabled in Parliament on April 17, 1935.

XI. LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The Department of Labour is entrusted with important duties arising out of Canada's relations with the International Labour Organization, which was established in association with the League of Nations at the close of the Great War, under the authority of the Treaties of Peace, with the object of securing the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement. The International Labour Organization comprises: (1) the *General Conference of Representatives* of the member countries, which meets once a year, or oftener if required, usually at Geneva; and which may be considered the legislative body of the organization; (2) the *International Labour Office*, Geneva, which is the permanent secretariat; and (3) the *Governing Body of the International Labour Office*, which, in addition to controlling the office, is charged also with the preparation of the agenda of the annual sessions of the general conference.

The International Labour Conference has a membership of sixty-two states, and now includes all of the industrial countries of the world, the United States of America and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics having become members during the past year. Forty-four draft conventions and forty-four recommendations have been adopted at the eighteen sessions of the conference which have been held since 1919, all of which have been communicated to the member states of the organization. These draft conventions and recommendations are not binding on the member states, but the latter are under obligation to bring them before the authority, or authorities, within whose competence the matters lie for the enactment of legislation or other action.

In Canada the law officers of the Crown have found that certain of the proposals which have emanated from the conference to date deal with subjects which in this country fall within provincial legislative jurisdiction, and these particular draft conventions and recommendations have accordingly been brought to the attention of the respective provincial authorities. None of these particular draft conventions, however, has been ratified to date, although examination of the provincial laws has shown that the requirements of some of the conventions are met in whole or in part by existing provincial enactments.

Reference has been made in earlier issues of this annual report to four conventions dealing with subject-matters within federal authority which were ratified on behalf of Canada in 1926. These conventions are: (1) draft convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea; (2) draft convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship; (3) draft convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers; and (4) draft convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea.

A recommendation relating to the communication to the International Labour Office of statistical or other information regarding emigration, immigration and the repatriation and transit of immigrants, was adopted by the Dominion Government by Order in Council in 1923.

At the 1935 session of Parliament resolutions approving the following six conventions were adopted by both the House of Commons and the Senate: (1) draft convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels; (2) draft convention concerning protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships; (3) draft conven-

tion concerning seamen's articles of agreement; (4) draft convention concerning weekly rest in industrial undertakings; (5) draft convention limiting hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week; and (6) draft convention concerning the creation of minimum wage-fixing machinery.

With respect to the first three of these conventions, it was explained by the Prime Minister, in moving for their approval, that the provisions of these conventions were met by the Canada Shipping Act, which was adopted at the 1934 Session of Parliament.

With regard to each of the other three conventions, ratification was registered with the International Labour Office and the following Government Bills to give effect thereto were introduced in Parliament: (1) The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act; (2) The Limitation of Hours of Work Act; and (3) The Minimum Wages Act. The first of these passed both the House of Commons and the Senate but had not received Royal Assent at the close of the fiscal year. The other two Bills were still under consideration in Parliament when the fiscal year closed.

The performance of the duties devolving upon the Department of Labour requires a close study on the part of its officers of the various technical questions figuring on the agenda of the different sessions of the conference and the meetings of the Governing Body, and also of the questionnaires received from the International Labour Office, besides necessarily entailing much correspondence, not only with other departments of the Dominion Government, but with the provinces and with employers' and workers' organizations. Replies have also to be prepared in the Department of Labour to the various questionnaires circulated on behalf of the International Labour Office.

Since 1924 the Canadian Government has had an advisory officer resident in Geneva, Switzerland, in order to secure close touch with the work of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Organization.

EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, 1934

The International Labour Conference held its Eighteenth Session from June 4 to 23, 1934, at Geneva, Switzerland. Representatives of forty-nine of the member states were in attendance, as well as observers from the United States and Egypt, which countries later in the year became members of the organization.

The Canadian delegation to the conference was made up as follows:—

Government Delegates.—Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; and Mr. P. E. Renaud, Secretary, Office of the Canadian Advisory Officer, Geneva, Switzerland.

Advisers to Government Delegates.—Mr. G. A. Gagnon, Vice-President of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Chicoutimi, P.Q.; and Mr. W. T. Burford, Secretary-Treasurer of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

Employers' Delegate.—Mr. W. D. Black, Chairman of the Commercial Intelligence Committee, Canadian Manufacturers Association, Hamilton, Ont.

Adviser to Employers' Delegate.—Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, Secretary of the Industrial Relations Committee, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, Ont.

Workers' Delegate.—Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

Adviser to Workers' Delegate.—Mr. Percy R. Bengough, Vice-President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Vancouver, B.C.

The agenda of this conference comprised seven items, namely: (1) reduction of hours of work (second discussion); (2) unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed (second discussion); (3) methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet-glass works (second discussion); (4) maintenance of acquired rights and rights in course of acquisition under invalidity, old age and widows' and orphans' insurance on behalf of workers who transfer their residence from one country to another (first discussion); (5) workmen's compensation for occupational diseases; (6) employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds (first discussion); and (7) partial revision of the convention concerning employment of women during the night.

The following draft conventions and recommendation were adopted by the conference:—

Draft conventions concerning (1) the maintenance of the scheme to ensure benefits or allowances to persons involuntarily unemployed; (2) the regulation of hours of work in automatic sheet-glass works; (3) partial revision of convention on workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (1925), so as to provide for the addition of certain diseases and poisonings (including silicosis) to the schedule; and (4) the partial revision of convention concerning night work of women (1919) as regards women holding managerial positions and as regards the definition of "night."

Recommendation concerning unemployment insurance, indicating a number of general principles best calculated to promote a satisfactory organization of unemployment insurance and assistance.

The conference decided to place on the agenda of its 1935 session for further discussion the questions of reduction of hours of work, maintenance of pension rights of migrant workers, and the addition of other occupational diseases to the schedule of the draft convention adopted in 1925 concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.

The draft conventions and recommendations adopted at the seventeen previous sessions of the International Labour Conference are shown in the annual reports of the Department of Labour for 1932, 1933 and 1934, respectively.

GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

In conformity with an amendment to Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace which came into effect in 1934, the membership of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was increased from twenty-four to thirty-two persons. The triennial election of the Governing Body was held at the Eighteenth Session of the International Labour Conference in June, 1934, when the Governing Body was reconstituted as follows: sixteen persons representing the governments of the member states; eight persons elected by the delegates to the annual conference representing the employers; and eight persons elected by the delegates to the annual conference representing the workers.

Of the sixteen persons on the Governing Body representing governments, eight are nominated under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace by the member states of "chief industrial importance," the other eight being selected by the government delegates to the annual conference. It was decided by the Council of the League of Nations in 1922 that the eight states of "chief industrial importance" in the membership of the International Labour Organization were as follows, in the alphabetical order of the names in the French language: Germany, Belgium, Canada, France, Great Britain, India, Italy and Japan. During the past year, however, the entry of Russia into the League of Nations, which involved its participation in the International Labour Organization, and the decision of the United States of America to adhere to the International Labour Organization, created a new situation which led to a revision of the list of eight states of "chief industrial importance."

The Governing Body, in the course of its 69th session held in Geneva from January 29 to February 2, 1935, decided on an immediate revision of the list of these eight states, in order to accord representation at once to the United States and Russia. This question had earlier been referred for examination to a committee of the Governing Body, which adopted certain changes in the criteria accepted previously and reported on the basis of the revised criteria that the list of eight states should be revised by the inclusion of the United States and Russia in place of Canada and Belgium. In the discussion which occurred in the Governing Body, Dr. W. A. Riddell, the Canadian Government representative on the Governing Body, made it clear that Canada was entirely in favour of all necessary steps being taken to enable the United States to collaborate as soon as possible in the work of the International Labour Organization, but maintained that the procedure which the Governing Body proposed to adopt in this matter was contrary both to the letter and to the spirit of the constitution of the International Labour Organization, and therefore that some other solution should be sought. Notwithstanding the protest of the Canadian Government, a resolution was adopted by the Governing Body in the terms following:—

The Governing Body, having considered the reports submitted by its officers concerning the revision of the list of the eight States of chief industrial importance.

Recognizes that the eight States Members of the International Labour Organization of chief industrial importance are, in the French alphabetical order: Germany, the United States of America, Great Britain, France, India, Italy, Japan, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Accordingly the representatives of the Governments of the above States will sit on the Governing Body as from the beginning of the next Session as representatives of the eight Members of chief industrial importance.

The following additional resolution was then adopted unanimously:—

The Governing Body, considering, moreover, that it would be just and expedient to enable the States which no longer figure on that list and which at present sit on the Governing Body to be associated with its work until the next elections of the Governing Body,

Decides to apply to them by analogy Article 3 of the Standing Orders of the Governing Body, and to regard them as Government deputy members.

In accordance with this latter resolution, the status of deputy members was accorded to the Government representatives of Canada and Belgium.

The Minister of Labour, in a statement made to the House of Commons on February 7, indicated that it was the view of the Canadian Government that the determination of the eight states of chief industrial importance was, in the first instance, the function of the International Labour Conference, the body on which all of the members of the Organization are represented, and that consequently the Governing Body was not warranted in assuming that function. From a careful study of the Treaties of Peace and of the decisions affecting their interpretation, the Canadian Government was led to the conclusion that whatever authority was competent to determine the list of eight states of chief industrial importance, this list should only be revised when the three-year term of the elected members of the Governing Body expires in 1937. The Canadian Government questioned also the revised criteria which had been accepted by the Governing Body for the determination of this question. The Minister of Labour further declared that the "legal and constitutional questions raised in the course of the consideration of this question are of importance to the smooth functioning of the International Labour Organization and the Government are considering the advisability of requesting that steps be taken to clarify and place on a definite and unmistakable basis the procedure to be followed in determining at what periods and in what manner the list of eight states should be revised in future."

Canada is at present represented in the workers' group of the Governing Body by Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa.

The Dominion has also been represented during the past year on a number of committees which have been established by the Governing Body, viz.: Standing Orders Committee; Committee on Agricultural Work; Committee on Cost of Living and Wages Statistics; Committee on Overseas Questions; Mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee; Migration Committee; Correspondence Committees on Industrial Hygiene and on Accident Prevention; Committee on Automatic Couplings.

During the fiscal year 1934-35, four meetings of the Governing Body were held at Geneva as follows: 66th Session, April 26-28, 1934; 67th Session, June 1 and 11, 1934; 68th Session, September 26-28, 1934; and 69th Session, January 29 to February 2, 1935. In addition to these regular meetings, the Governing Body convened at Geneva on June 26-27, 1934, a Tripartite Meeting with regard to the question of hours of work in coal mines.

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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

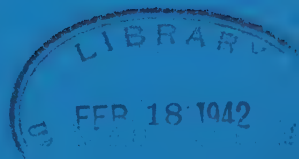
FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1936



OTTAWA
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OTTAWA

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1936

To the Hon. Norman McL. ROGERS,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936.

The year was eventful in so far as federal measures on behalf of the work-people of the country and of the unemployed were concerned, legislation bearing on various social and economic problems having been enacted or under consideration by the Parliament of Canada during those parts of two parliamentary sessions which came within the fiscal period, i.e., the Sixth Session of the Seventeenth Parliament, which, opening on January 17, 1935, extended into the fiscal year 1935-36 and concluded on July 5, 1935, and the First Session of the Eighteenth Parliament, which opened on February 6, 1936, and was still in progress on March 31.

Questions relative to unemployment and relief were also among the important subjects considered at a conference of representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments which was held in Ottawa from December 9 to 13, 1935.

MEASURES INTRODUCED IN PARLIAMENT DURING MARCH, 1936

Two legislative measures were introduced in the House of Commons by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, during March, 1936, as follows: (1) providing for the establishment of a National Employment Commission, and (2) respecting unemployment relief during 1936-37, and assistance in the promotion of agricultural settlement and rehabilitation, and in the development, conservation and improvement of certain natural and other resources. At the close of the fiscal year 1935-36 these two Bills, entitled respectively The National Employment Commission Act, 1936, and The Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, had received first reading in the House of Commons.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION

The purpose of the proposed legislation, The National Employment Commission Act, 1936, is to create an agency to assist the Minister of Labour in promoting co-operation between the federal government, provincial governments, municipalities, and other agencies, including employers' and employees' associations and social welfare bodies, in dealing with the problem of unemployment relief, and in an endeavour to provide work for the unemployed.

The Bill, as introduced, provides for the establishment of a "National Employment Commission," consisting of seven members, one of whom shall be chairman, and a second member, vice-chairman. Three members shall form a quorum, and the headquarters of the commission are to be at Ottawa.

The duties of the commission as set forth in the Bill are to carry out a national registration and classification of persons on relief in co-operation with the provinces, municipalities, etc.; to make recommendations to the Minister of Labour regarding the conditions under which the provinces may obtain grants for relief purposes from the Government of Canada; and to recommend means of mobilizing state and voluntary agencies for relief, and so co-ordinating their work as to avoid overlapping and abuses, as well as to secure, when necessary, proper supervision and auditing of expenditures. In addition the commission is to investigate and report to the minister upon the following: proposals for programs of public works and other projects aimed at providing employment, whether the works involved are Dominion, provincial, municipal or other; measures of co-operation with commercial and industrial groups to maintain and increase employment; plans for the establishment of an apprenticeship system in industry; and ways and means of providing employment for disabled persons, and, in co-operation with the Veterans' Assistance Commission, of securing suitable employment for ex-soldiers. The commission is also to recommend comprehensive measures constituting a long-range plan of national development which may be proceeded with or discontinued as conditions warrant.

Under the direction of the minister, the commission is to supervise the expenditure of funds voted by Parliament for purposes of relief and providing employment, while it may be assigned administrative duties incidental to these matters by the Governor in Council. The commission may also take steps to ensure the publicity necessary to enable it effectively to discharge its powers and duties.

Provision is made for the Governor in Council to name a National Advisory Committee to include representatives of industrial, occupational, philanthropic and social service organizations, to assist the commission. From among the members of this committee special subcommittees may be appointed by the minister, designated as the "Women's Employment Committee" and the "Youth Employment Committee," to report upon the provision of employment for women and young persons, respectively. As a further aid in its work the commission itself, with the approval of the minister, may appoint local advisory committees.

When the fiscal year closed, this Bill had received first reading only in the House of Commons, its provisions being therefore still subject to amendment by Parliament.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF AND ASSISTANCE, 1936

The Bill cited as The Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, having also received but one reading in the House of Commons at the end of 1935-36, is likewise liable to modification by Parliament.

This Bill is designed to vest in the Governor in Council authority to proceed with works and undertakings in the general interest of Canada, giving employment thereon, as far as may be in the opinion of the Governor in Council practicable, to relief recipients in the province where such works are located. Where any work towards which the Dominion is contributing is under provincial jurisdiction, all contracts are to be approved by the federal Minister of Labour and the work is to be subject to supervision by an engineer of the Dominion Government. The Bill also proposes that the Governor in Council may enter into agreements with the provinces respecting relief measures and providing for federal financial assistance, and may make agreements with corporations, partnerships or individuals engaged in industry respecting the expansion of industrial employment. Authority is provided to make loans to provinces in respect to the latter's share of relief costs, and to renew or consolidate loans,

advances or guarantees made under previous Relief Acts; to make regulations under the Act, and to appoint such staff as may be necessary. The Act is to be administered by the Minister of Labour. An important feature of this measure is that, in the case of new commitments, expenditures are to be limited to specific relief appropriations approved by Parliament for the fiscal year 1936-37.

LEGISLATION ENACTED IN 1935

THE FAIR WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR ACT, 1935

New legislation respecting fair wages and hours of labour in relation to public works and contracts was enacted on June 28, 1935. This measure, entitled *The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935*, repealed *The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930*, but re-enacted a number of sections of that Act and added new provisions to comply so far as possible with certain of the recommendations of the Price Spreads Commission, which had made its report in April, 1935.

The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, continues the policy set out in the former Act with respect to wage rates and an eight hour day on works of construction, remodelling, repair and demolition undertaken by the Government of Canada directly or by contract. The new features make provision for a forty-four hour week on such works, and extend the policy of fair wages and a forty-four hour week to works towards which federal aid is granted by way of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The Act is to come into force on May 1, 1936.

ACTS IMPLEMENTING DRAFT CONVENTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Bills were introduced in the House of Commons towards the close of the fiscal year 1934-35 designed to give effect to certain draft conventions of the International Labour Conference which had been approved by resolutions adopted by Parliament and subsequently ratified by the Government of Canada, those, namely, concerning (1) the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings, (2) the creation of minimum wage fixing machinery, and (3) the limiting of the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week. These Bills completed their progress through the Parliament of Canada early in 1935-36, *The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act* receiving Royal Assent on April 4, *The Minimum Wages Act* on June 28, and *The Limitation of Hours of Work Act* on July 5, 1935.

The Minimum Wages Act came into force on enactment, with the exception of those sections relating to the creation of wage fixing machinery, which are to come into force on proclamation.

The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act came into force on July 4, 1935, and *The Limitation of Hours of Work Act* on October 5, 1935 (on January 5, 1936, in the case of railway workers covered by agreement entered into prior to December 31, 1934, which embodied the basic principle of the eight hour day). Although, in the form in which these two Acts passed Parliament, no department of Government was designated to take charge of their administration, numerous representations concerning them were received in the Department of Labour from employers and workpeople throughout the country and were closely examined.

Towards the close of 1935 the three Acts mentioned above were referred by Order in Council to the Supreme Court of Canada for an opinion as to their validity. Hearings of the arguments in respect to the constitutionality of the legislation were conducted before the Supreme Court during January and February, 1936, but judgments on the three references had not been rendered when the fiscal year closed.

THE EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INSURANCE ACT

Another social measure before the Parliament of Canada at the commencement of the fiscal year was The Employment and Social Insurance Act, which was receiving consideration by the Committee of the Senate on Banking and Commerce. The Bill was amended in numerous respects and received Royal Assent on June 28. While the statute became operative upon enactment, contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund are not payable until a date to be fixed by the Employment and Social Insurance Commission appointed to administer the Act. The question of the constitutionality of this legislation also was submitted to the Supreme Court, but the opinion of that tribunal in regard to the statute had not yet been given on March 31, 1936.

THE COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT AMENDMENT ACT, 1935

By an amendment to the Combines Investigation Act enacted on July 5, 1935, the administration of that statute was transferred from the Minister of Labour to the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission on October 1, 1935, on which date the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act, constituting the new commission, also came into force. The Royal Commission on Price Spreads had advised the formation of a federal commission of this character.

Although the administration of the Combines Investigation Act during the first six months of the fiscal year 1935-36 was vested in the Minister of Labour, the report of the proceedings under the Act for the twelve-month period will be made by the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE RELIEF ACT, 1935

During 1935-36 the Dominion Government, under the provisions of the Relief Act, 1935, continued to support and supplement the relief measures of the provinces and to grant them such financial assistance as was deemed expedient.

The monthly grant-in-aid, which was adopted by the Dominion Government during the preceding year as the method of assisting the provinces in discharging their responsibilities for the relief of necessitous persons, was continued throughout 1935-36. From April to November, inclusive, these grants-in-aid amounted monthly to \$1,751,250. It was claimed by the provinces, however, that the grants were insufficient, and that the financial position of the municipalities had been jeopardized by the heavy and increasing burden of relief charges. The subject was considered at the Dominion-Provincial Conference held in Ottawa during December, 1935, and in accordance with a resolution adopted at the conference the grants-in-aid were increased by the Dominion Government for the months of December, 1935, to March, 1936, inclusive, by 75 per cent, the amount paid to the provinces for each of these four months being \$3,066,218.75. For the twelve-month period the Dominion's total contribution to the nine provinces by way of grants-in-aid was \$26,274,875.

The Dominion also contributed, at the request of the provinces, to various municipal and provincial relief projects, and during the period of April to July, 1935, contributed 50 per cent of the net cost of certain relief measures in the dried-out areas of the three Prairie Provinces.

The total disbursements under the Relief Act, 1935, as at March 31, 1936, were \$45,820,530.86, including an accountable advance of \$4,000,000 to the province of Saskatchewan. Loans to provinces during 1935-36, including amounts previously authorized under the Relief Act, 1934, but not advanced until 1935-36, amounted to \$43,062,699.08.

RELIEF CAMPS

A special committee was authorized in November, 1935, to make a personal survey of the federal relief camps in Canada and to report direct to the Minister of Labour on certain problems arising in connection with the contemplated transfer to the Department of Labour from the Department of National Defence of such relief camps as were not engaged upon projects for the furtherance of the latter department.

The committee in its report emphasized the desirability of securing employment for the men as an alternative to continuing the camps, and recommended that determined efforts should be made to explore the resources of Canada, both public and private, for the purpose of developing fields of industrial employment to absorb, as speedily as possible, into useful work at current rates of wages, the men in the camps physically fit for the work.

The committee also recommended that, pending the closing of the camps at as early a date as practicable, the cash allowance to the men should be increased.

It was subsequently decided to adopt the recommendations of the committee, and July 1, 1936, was set as the date for the closing of the camps. The setting up of machinery for the purpose of absorbing progressively into gainful and useful employment all men physically fit was proceeded with immediately, a Director of Labour Transference being appointed to carry out this demobilization.

Arrangements were also made to change, beginning March 1, 1936, the amount of the cash allowance to the men in the relief camps from 20 cents a day to a monthly allowance of \$15, one-half of this amount to be withheld and the sum thus accumulated to each man's credit to be paid him after leaving camp in non-negotiable vouchers to be redeemed at the rate of \$4 per week.

CLASSIFICATION OF DIRECT RELIEF RECIPIENTS

At the Dominion-Provincial Conference which was held in Ottawa in December, 1935, the decision was reached by a Committee on Unemployment and Relief that it was necessary, as a regular feature of relief administration, to collect and compile more complete details regarding persons being maintained through public relief. It was deemed particularly desirable to have this information available for a comprehensive study of the relief situation to be undertaken by the National Employment Commission.

As the collection of statistics adequate to warrant a classification of persons on relief would involve considerable time, and in order that information on this subject might be available for the use of the National Employment Commission when established, the Department of Labour immediately following the conference undertook a special monthly classification of those in receipt of direct relief from public authorities throughout Canada. The provinces and their municipalities, as well as all interested federal departments, co-operated in collecting the requisite information on the basis of forms prepared by the Department of Labour. Statistics secured through this classification show the numbers on relief in the following categories: employable persons and their dependents; unemployable persons and their dependents; farmers' families; and transient persons. Other information obtained includes the length of time on relief, ages, occupations, the number working for relief, and number receiving partial relief. The tabulation is separate for the sexes.

As indicated by tabulations already made from the classification of direct relief recipients submitted by the provinces, 1,326,057 persons on an average were on direct relief administered by the municipalities and/or the provinces, to which the Dominion Government contributed, during the months December, 1935, to March, 1936, inclusive. Of the total number of relief recipients

69.53 per cent were employable persons over 16 years of age and dependents of employable family heads, i.e., wives, children under 16 years of age and children over 16 years of age at school full time; 4.97 per cent were unemployable persons over 16 years of age and dependents of unemployable family heads; and 25.50 per cent were farmers and their families. The average number of employable persons on relief during the same months was 342,703, these persons being either totally unemployed or under-employed. During the above four-month period the average number of unemployable persons over 16 years of age was 33,919, and the average number of farmers, 69,806.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

Although for the first time in seven years a cessation of work occurred despite proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the strike was not of a serious nature. The industry in which this threatened strike was not averted as a result of board proceedings was coal mining. While ten coal operators and 1,350 miners in the Drumheller, Rosedale, and Wayne districts in Alberta were involved in the dispute, only 370 men employed in three mines went on strike, the board's recommendations being accepted in the case of the seven other mining companies and their employees.

Thirty applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were dealt with during the year. In only seven cases, however, was recourse to formal procedure under the Act necessary.

CONCILIATION SERVICE

Numerous requests were received in the Department of Labour during the year from employers and workpeople for assistance in settling industrial controversies, and the very able efforts of the conciliation officers in this connection were rewarded with an excellent measure of success. In the chapter of the present report devoted to this conciliation work appears an extensive list of the principal industrial disputes in which the services of these departmental officers were utilized.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES

The number of thrifty individuals desirous of making provision for an income in their later years by the purchase of Canadian Government Annuities continues to increase rapidly, 6,357 contracts having been issued during 1935-36, as compared with 3,930 in 1934-35, 2,412 in 1933-34, and 1,375 in 1932-33, while purchase money received totalled \$21,281,981.31, as against \$13,376,400.02 in 1934-35, \$7,071,439 in 1933-34, and \$3,547,345.03 in 1932-33. This shows an increase of 362.3 per cent in the number of contracts issued during 1935-36 as compared with 1932-33, and of 500 per cent in the purchase money received.

On March 31, 1936, 29,093 annuity contracts had been issued since the inception of the Government Annuities system on September 1, 1908, while the total sum received as purchase price during that period amounted to \$77,943,871. Holders of annuities which were in force during the year were paid under their contracts \$4,097,229.94.

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA REGAINS SEAT ON GOVERNING BODY OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

The circumstances under which the Canadian Government ceased to hold one of the eight permanent seats on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office were reported last year. It will be recalled that when the revised list of the eight countries of chief industrial importance in the membership of

the International Labour Organization was adopted at the sixty-ninth session of the Governing Body, the United States of America and Russia were included in place of Canada and Belgium. The two latter countries accordingly lost their right to nominate representatives on the Governing Body. By a unanimous vote of the Governing Body, however, they were accorded representation as deputy members.

When the resignation of Germany from the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization became effective in October, 1935, Canada was designated by the Governing Body at its seventy-third session to take the seat which had been previously filled by Germany. Thus the Canadian Government regained a permanent seat on the Governing Body.

At the opening of the seventy-third session the Canadian Government representative, Dr. W. A. Riddell, was honoured by being unanimously elected as chairman of the Governing Body for the ensuing year.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION RELATING TO CONDITIONS OF LABOUR

Statistics compiled by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicate a fairly substantial net improvement in the employment situation during the fiscal year. The figures of unemployment among members of trade unions reporting to the department show that the percentage of the membership unemployed was 14.5 per cent at March 31, 1936, compared with 16.7 per cent at March 31, 1935, a net decrease of 13.2 per cent between the two dates. A monthly comparison between the two years shows approximately the same situation. The employment index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics stood at 97.4 on April 1, 1936, in comparison with 93.4 on April 1 a year earlier. These index numbers are based upon returns submitted by over 9,000 firms throughout Canada, employing an aggregate of more than 900,000 workers. The index number average for the year ending with March 31, 1936, was 100.7 points, an increase of 3.5 points over that of the preceding year.

The index number of changes in the cost of living maintained by the department showed little variation during the fiscal year, though slightly higher at the end of the twelve months than at the beginning, prices of food having advanced nearly 10 per cent.

Wage rates in 1935 moved generally upward, the increases being slight in metal trades, printing trades, electric railways, and coal mining, and from 2 to 5 per cent in other industries. In building trades and lumbering rates were still about 20 per cent below 1930 levels, while in coal mining they were only 2 per cent lower than the 1930 levels.

Strikes and lock-outs were less numerous in 1935 than during the preceding year and involved smaller numbers of workers with substantially less time loss. There were 120 disputes, involving 33,269 workers, with a time loss of 288,703 man working days.

The number of fatal accidents to workers in the course of their employment, or arising out of it, recorded for the calendar year 1935, was 972, as compared with 974 in 1934 (preliminary figures). The industries for which the largest number of accidents were reported were transportation, mining, manufacturing, agriculture, and construction.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. DICKSON,
*Deputy Minister of Labour and Registrar of
Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.*

April 6, 1936.

I. LABOUR DEPARTMENT ACT

The Labour Department Act, R.S.C., 1927, chapter 111, under which the Department of Labour operates, provides that, with a view to the dissemination of accurate statistical and other information relating to conditions of labour, the department shall "collect, digest, and publish in suitable form statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, shall institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available, and issue at least once in every month a publication to be known as the *Labour Gazette*, which shall contain information regarding conditions of the labour market and kindred subjects, and shall be distributed or procurable in accordance with terms and conditions in that behalf prescribed by the minister."

In accordance with this provision, statistical and other information relating to labour conditions has been collected and analyzed by the department since its establishment in 1900 and published in the *Labour Gazette*. In addition to the monthly publication of the *Labour Gazette*, which was one of the original functions of the department, a comprehensive annual report on Labour Organization in Canada is compiled and published by its Labour Intelligence Branch. The department also issues annually a report on Labour Legislation in Canada, containing the text of the labour laws enacted by the Parliament of Canada and by the provincial legislatures. A complete reference library on labour and kindred subjects is maintained by the department and serves as a centre for its research activities.

In accordance with the Statistics Act (1918), Chapter 190, Revised Statutes, 1927, and under arrangements with the Dominion Statistician, statistics are collected and published in co-operation with the Dominion Statistician, in close association with statistics of general social and economic conditions as organized in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Statistical data regarding employment is collected and compiled by the Employment Service Branch in accordance with the provisions of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act—see chapter VI.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

The *Labour Gazette* has been issued regularly since September, 1900, its monthly publication being one of the original functions of the Department of Labour as prescribed by section 10 of the Conciliation Act of 1900.

The scope of subjects covered in the *Labour Gazette* has broadened considerably in recent years because of the great increase in the functions and work of the department, necessitated by the changing conditions in the industrial, economic, and social spheres. Prominence is given to the work carried on under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, all reports and minority reports made by Boards of Conciliation and Investigation or members thereof being published in accordance with the requirements of the statute. Full information is given also in each issue with respect to proceedings under the other statutes administered by the Department of Labour, including the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, the Technical Education Act, the Government Annuities Act, the Conciliation and Labour Act, the Relief Acts, the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, and to proceedings under the federal Order in Council providing for the payment of fair wages to workmen employed under Dominion Government contracts for the manufacture of fittings for public buildings and various

classes of governmental supplies. Articles respecting proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act are also published.

As required by section 10 of the Conciliation Act, the *Labour Gazette* publishes each month "statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour." This information includes a monthly analysis of prices, wholesale and retail, in Canada, with estimates of the average cost of living, the prices of staple articles, and index numbers of price movements over a series of years. Similar statistics compiled from records in other countries are also given for purposes of comparison. Periodical statements and tables appear indicating the movements of employment and the extent of unemployment in Canada and in the various provinces and municipalities. Statistical information on changes in wages and hours of labour is presented from time to time in special articles. Administrative activities under existing Dominion and provincial Acts relating to labour, and legal decisions affecting labour, are also a regular feature. The conventions and other activities of labour unions are described, with particular reference to legislative proposals put forward by organized labour. Reference is made to the activities of employers' organizations in the field of industrial relations, and to the progress of the movement for the prevention of industrial accidents. A special section records the work of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations), the draft conventions and recommendations adopted by that body being published in full.

The average number of copies of the *Labour Gazette* that were distributed during the calendar year 1935 was 8,899 in English and 1,315 in French. The average monthly paid circulation was 4,891, of which 4,322 were of the English and 569 of the French edition. A nominal subscription of 20 cents a year is charged, the purpose of the subscription being to keep the distribution within the limits of the actual demand, rather than to meet the cost of production. In addition to the paid circulation, the *Gazette* is issued gratuitously to certain public bodies and institutions, as well as to persons who from time to time supply information requested by the department. The average monthly distribution of complimentary copies was 5,321, or 4,577 of the English and 744 of the French edition. At the close of each year, a limited number of volumes are bound, with a classified index, and sold to subscribers at \$2 a volume.

STATISTICAL BRANCH

Statistical and other information as to strikes and lock-outs, changes in prices and the cost of living, wages and hours of labour, industrial agreements and industrial accidents is collected and compiled by the Statistical Branch of the department and published in the *Labour Gazette*, or in special supplements thereto. The information as to wages is used also in connection with the administration of the Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government, and for the determination of wages for certain classes of Dominion Government employees on prevailing rates under the Civil Service Act, data being furnished to the various departments for this purpose as required. The information collected and compiled is further used in connection with the settlement of industrial disputes and negotiations for agreements as to wages and working conditions, not only by conciliation officers of the department and Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but also by employers and employees who secure on request, regularly, or from time to time, special compilations for this purpose. The department also receives numerous requests for such information from persons interested in the establishment or development of industries and those engaged in the study of labour and social problems.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS

A record of strikes and lock-outs has been published each month since 1900 in the *Labour Gazette*. A review with a statistical analysis for each calendar year is published in the February issue in the year following. A strike or lock-out, included as such in the record, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees for at least one working day, or causing a time loss of at least ten man working days. A separate record of minor disputes is maintained. While the number of these is usually small, 16 were reported during 1935, involving 583 employees and causing a time loss of 79 working days.

Information as to the occurrence of a strike or lock-out is secured through newspapers, from correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, from the officers of the department in touch with disputes and negotiations, from labour organizations or other representatives of workers involved, and from employers concerned. A statement as to each dispute is secured, if possible, from the representatives of each party showing causes, dates, results, etc.

The number of strikes and lock-outs in Canada during 1935 was 120, all of which began during the year, the total number of workers involved being 33,269 and the time loss 288,703 man working days. These figures show substantial reductions from those for 1934 when there were 191 disputes involving 45,800 workers and causing a time loss of 574,519 working days. While the figures for strikes and lock-outs since 1931 have been somewhat in excess of those for most of the years back to 1925, they were less than those for many of the years between 1901 and 1921. From 1922 to 1925, although the number of disputes was not great, the time loss was comparatively large, owing to several prolonged coal mining strikes.

The industries chiefly affected by disputes during 1935 were manufacturing, mining, transportation and logging. The more important disputes involved coal miners at Corbin, B.C., and at Springhill and New Waterford, N.S.; gold miners at Bridge River, B.C.; and longshoremen and numbers of other water transport workers at Vancouver, B.C., and neighbouring ports. In addition there were several disputes in clothing, woodworking and shoe factories, as well as two important disputes involving printing compositors.

Changes in wages, as in other years, predominated among the causes of disputes, 63 out of the total of 120 strikes and lock-outs being due to this cause. Of these, 21 terminated in favour of workers, 11 in favour of employers, 30 in compromises and one was unterminated at the end of the year. Four disputes were due to decreases in wages, three terminating in favour of the workers and one in favour of the employer, whereas in the previous year there were ten disputes owing to wage reductions. There were twelve strikes primarily to secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions, all but three being wholly or partially successful. Sixteen disputes occurred over recognition of union, employment of union members only, discharge of workers for union activity or other union questions, and eight of these terminated in favour of employers. Out of the total of 33,269 workers involved in disputes, 13,948 were successful in securing their demands, 9,100 were unsuccessful and 9,618 were partially successful.

Direct negotiations between the parties resulted in settlements in 59 disputes, while 27 were settled by conciliation or mediation, one by reference to arbitration, three by reference to boards under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, while ten were terminated by return of workers on employers' terms and 17 by replacement of workers. In two disputes the result was indefinite and one dispute was unterminated at the end of the year.

Information as to strikes and lock-outs in other countries is given in the *Labour Gazette* each month, and also in the annual review of strikes and lock-outs in Canada and in other countries which appears in the February issue, covering the preceding calendar year. For many of the countries complete

information for a year is not available until some time after its close, in some cases two or three years.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

Information as to wages and hours of labour is secured by the department from employers and from labour organizations annually, and from time to time in connection with strikes and lock-outs; arbitration, conciliation and mediation in industrial disputes; proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; fair wages schedules, etc. Each year representative employers in various industries are requested to fill in schedules with data showing the wages of the principal classes of labour in their employ, hours per day and per week, rates of pay for overtime work, Sundays and holidays, and other conditions of employment such as bonus, profit sharing, old age pensions or other welfare plans, annual vacation and sick leave with pay, and to furnish information as to collective agreements. Labour organizations are requested to furnish data as to wages, hours of labour and other working conditions; also copies of agreements with employers or schedules of wages and working conditions in force. Officers of the department and *Labour Gazette* correspondents resident in the principal industrial centres assist in the collection of these reports and related information. Since its establishment the department has collected so far as possible, on their consummation, copies of collective agreements between employers and labour organizations or other representatives of labour and has printed or summarized them in the *Labour Gazette*. Files of these are maintained for reference.

Tables of rates of wages and hours of labour for the principal classes of workers in various industries are compiled from the information secured and published in a supplement to the *Labour Gazette* for January each year. These tables show rates for the calendar year just ended, with comparative figures for certain preceding years.

The supplement to the *Labour Gazette* for January, 1936, Report No. 19 in the series on Wages and Hours of Labour, contained figures for 1929, 1934, and 1935, and also for certain years back to 1920 in the case of building trades, metal trades, printing trades, electric railways and steam railways. A table of index numbers back to 1901 for various groups of trades, based on wages in 1913 as 100, was also given. These index numbers, for the period 1901 to 1920, were first published in March, 1921. In 1935 the group index numbers for each year from 1901 to 1935 were averaged, being weighted according to the number of employees in each group, and the figures so obtained were included in the table. An appendix to this report on wages and hours of labour under provincial legislation and on federal government contracts contained data as to minimum rates for women and girls, also for men and boys, established by provincial boards and commissions; also wages rates and hours of labour specified in collective agreements in various industries and districts, made obligatory for all employers and workers in such industries and districts under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of the Province of Quebec, 1934, and under the Industrial Standards Acts of the Provinces of Ontario and Alberta, 1935. Other appendices contained summary tables of figures collected and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as to wages in agriculture, secured through crop correspondents, and as to average earnings of employees on steam railways and in coal mines, with figures as to average numbers of employees and time worked, during 1934 and certain preceding years.

The downward movement of wages in most of the industries from 1930 to 1934 was followed by a general upward movement in 1935, the various group index numbers being up between 2 and 5 per cent, except metal trades, printing trades, electric railways, and coal mining, in which the increases were smaller.

All groups were still about 10 per cent below the levels of 1930, except building trades, in which rates were 21 per cent lower; logging and sawmilling, 17 per cent; and coal mining, 2 per cent lower.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

The publication each month in the *Labour Gazette* of a table of retail prices of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rentals of workingmen's houses in the industrial centres throughout Canada was commenced in 1910 and has been continued since that time. The figures published since 1920 have been those secured by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from representative butchers, grocers, dairies, etc., in each city, supplemented by information secured by *Labour Gazette* correspondents, particularly as to fuel and rentals. The localities covered have been chiefly those with a population of 10,000 and over. Changes in price levels have been shown monthly since 1914 in a table giving the cost of a weekly family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent, calculated in terms of the average prices for the Dominion. Annual averages were used for the period of 1910 to 1913, and monthly averages thereafter, while figures for December, 1900 and 1905, were also available. The budget having been first constructed for the year 1910, the items included were those for which figures were collected that year. While the quantities of the various items used in the budget calculation were determined according to their relative importance in workingmen's family expenditure, the budget was not designed to show the actual expenditure of an average family or the cost of a minimum or any other standard of living, but merely to indicate the changes in price levels. An index number of changes in the cost of living, including clothing and sundries, as well as food, fuel and lighting, and rent, has been published monthly, giving comparative figures back to 1913, the base period, which is represented by 100. The *Labour Gazette* has also contained each month index numbers of wholesale prices for the principal groups of commodities, compiled and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Tables of index numbers of prices, wholesale and retail, in the countries throughout the world for which such figures are available, have been published quarterly, with an account each month of any important changes in prices in various countries.

The index number of changes in the cost of living based upon prices in 1913 as 100 continued to show little change during the twelve months ended March, 1936. The price level, however, was slightly higher at the end of the period than at the beginning, the figures being 124 in March, 1935, and 126 in March, 1936. From 160 in December, 1929, the highest point reached since 1921, this index declined to 120 in June and July, 1933, which was the lowest point in recent years. In March, 1936, the index was 5 per cent above this low point, but still 21 per cent lower than at the end of 1929.

The change in prices of food has been the most important factor in the movement of the cost of living index in recent years, the decrease between December, 1929, and February, 1933, the low point of this group, being 43 per cent, and the subsequent advance by March, 1936, being 22 per cent. During the twelve months ended March, 1936, the index for this group rose 7 per cent, the figures being 104 in March, 1935, and 111 in March, 1936. The index for the fuel and lighting group declined from 157 in December, 1929, to 140 in July and August, 1933. Since then the changes have been slight. In March, 1936, the figures were 142, as compared with 139 in the summer of 1935 (the low point during the last fiscal year) and 143 in March, 1935. Rentals for workingmen's houses continued the slight upward movement which commenced in the autumn of 1934, after having declined steadily about 20 per cent from the end of 1930. The index of the clothing group declined more than 30 per cent between December, 1929, and the middle of 1933, when a substantial recovery followed

until the autumn of 1934. Since that time the changes have been small. The items grouped under sundries declined gradually from the end of 1929 until the end of 1934, but there was practically no change thereafter up to March, 1936.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100, has shown little movement over the last two years, the figures at the end of March, 1936, being 72.4 as compared with 72.0 in March, 1935, and 72.1 in March 1934. This period of relative stability followed an advance in the index of about 12 per cent between February, 1933 (the low point in recent years), and March, 1934.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

During 1935 the department continued the record of fatalities from accidents to workers during the course of their employment or arising out of it, or resulting from industrial diseases, and figures, as to such fatalities, with information as to causes, were published quarterly in the *Labour Gazette*, with a summary for the calendar year and a statistical analysis in the issue for March, 1936. As in previous years, information was secured from the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, other provincial and Dominion authorities, factory inspectors, Departments of Mines, etc.; also from *Labour Gazette* correspondents and newspapers. Supplementary lists showing fatalities reported too late for inclusion in previous lists were also given.

The number of fatalities reported during 1935 was 972, as compared with the preliminary figure of 974 for 1934, the final figure for 1934 being 1,000. There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a relatively large number of lives, but there were numerous instances where several workers were killed. In a coal mine at Coalhurst, Alberta, sixteen miners were killed as the result of a gas explosion on December 9. In a metal mine at Taseko Lake, B.C., seven miners were killed by a snowslide about January 27. In a coal mine at Stellarton, N.S., seven miners lost their lives following the explosion of an improperly loaded charge of explosive on April 16. The foundering of a fishing vessel off Judique, N.S., on September 22, resulted in the loss of five men. There were also nine accidents resulting in the loss of from two to four lives. While the total number of fatalities was about the same as in 1934, increases appeared in mining, manufacturing, electric generation and transmission, and in transportation, with decreases in agriculture, fishing and trapping, construction, and service groups. The industrial group showing the largest number of accidents during 1935 was transportation and public utilities, with 180, there being 84 on steam railways, 47 in water transportation, 29 in local transportation, 10 on electric railways, and five in telegraphs and telephones, three in air transportation (civil) and two in storage. In mining there were 170 fatalities, including 101 in metal mining, and 66 in coal mining. In manufacturing there were 123, the largest number being 38 in saw and planing mills, followed by 19 in non-metallic mineral production, 18 in iron and steel production, and 11 in the pulp and paper industry. In agriculture there were 122. In construction there were 97 fatal accidents, including 49 in highway and bridge work and 30 on buildings. In the service groups there were 65 fatalities, 38 in public administration, which includes maintenance work on public buildings, municipal services, etc. An analysis of the fatalities by causes shows that the largest number, 254, came under the category "by moving trains, vehicles, etc.," followed by 162 due to "dangerous substances," 148 under "falls of persons," 141 due to "falling objects," and 42 caused by animals, including 29 due to horses. The reported number of fatalities due to industrial disease, strain, etc., was 28, and there were 16 which resulted from shooting and violence, 26 due to cave-ins, landslides, ice jams, etc., and 23 to lightning, frost, storms, and sunstroke.

LABOUR INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

In the Labour Intelligence Branch is prepared the annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, the 1935 volume being the twenty-fifth in the series. Approximately 5,000 copies of this report were distributed, over sixty-five per cent being sent to trade union officials. Correspondence in connection with trade union activities and other related work is conducted in this branch. Convention proceedings of the larger labour organizations in Canada and the United States, and other features of the trade union movement, are summarized for publication in the *Labour Gazette*. The subscription lists of this publication, both paid and complimentary, are kept in the branch, as are also the accounts of this and other publications issued by the department for which a charge is made. The revenue received is deposited in the Bank of Canada, and a detailed monthly statement of these transactions is prepared and forwarded to the Auditor General. A clipping bureau maintained in the branch supplies daily information obtained from approximately one hundred of the leading newspapers in Canada, as well as from a few British and United States papers. Additional information is secured from some of the trade union journals, of which about 200 are received in the department. After being read and indexed, those of value for reference purposes are bound at the end of each year.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA

The twenty-fifth annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, being for the calendar year 1935, outlines the composition and development of the major organizations of wage earners in the Dominion, and gives statistical and other information respecting membership, benefits, registration of trade unions, etc.

The labour organizations are divided into two groups,—(1) local branches of international organizations whose membership is chiefly in the United States and Canada, and (2) unions whose membership is entirely Canadian.

The first group includes mainly bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the railway organizations in train and engine service, all of which have their headquarters in the United States. Sixty unions in this group are reported as having affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which body has also in affiliation three purely Canadian central organizations as well as eighty-one directly chartered unions.

Those in the second class, i.e., the Canadian bodies, may be grouped according to affiliation as follows: The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, organized in Toronto in 1873; the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, established at a conference held in Montreal in 1927; the National Catholic Unions, the first convention of which was held in 1918, and which in 1921 at Hull formed the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada; and various other central labour bodies and independent local units.

In the international group there were at the close of the year 81 craft organizations and one industrial union, the former having 1,782 local branches, an increase of 32 as compared with the year 1934, with a combined membership of 139,370, a gain of 5,701. The Industrial Workers of the World reported an increase of 1 local branch and 45 members, now having 12 branches and a membership of 4,200. The group of Canadian central organizations had a combined reported membership of 80,078, comprised in 734 local branch unions, a gain of 72 branches and 24,592 members. This large increase was due to the inclusion in this group of the One Big Union, which lost its only branch in the United States during the past year and therefore can no longer be classed as international. The National Catholic group of unions consisted of 133 local syndicates and 7 study circles, a gain of 18, the combined reported membership being

38,000, an increase of 7,654. There were 49 independent local units, 43 of which reported a combined membership of 16,859, a gain of 6,407 members and 7 local units. Two affiliates of the Workers' Unity League of Canada reported 11 local branches and 2,197 members.

These figures indicate that there were in Canada, at the close of 1935, a total of 2,728 trade union branches, a loss of 12, with a combined reported membership of 280,704, a decrease of 1,070.

According to the census figures as at June 1, 1935, trade unionists represented 2.6 per cent of the population; adding 113,915 members comprised in the 121 non-trade union associations whose names appear in the report, organized wage earners in the Dominion at the close of 1935 represented 3.6 per cent of the population.

The trade union membership of all classes of organized labour bodies in Canada, as reported to the department for the past twenty-five years, has been as follows:—

—	Branches	Member- ship	—	Branches	Member- ship
1911.....	1,741	133,132	1923.....	2,487	278,092
1912.....	1,883	160,120	1924.....	2,429	260,643
1913.....	2,017	175,799	1925.....	2,494	271,064
1914.....	2,003	166,163	1926.....	2,515	274,604
1915.....	1,883	143,343	1927.....	2,604	290,282
1916.....	1,842	160,407	1928.....	2,653	300,602
1917.....	1,974	204,630	1929.....	2,778	319,476
1918.....	2,274	248,887	1930.....	2,809	322,449
1919.....	2,847	378,047	1931.....	2,772	310,544
1920.....	2,918	373,842	1932.....	2,725	283,576
1921.....	2,668	313,320	1933.....	2,707	286,220
1922.....	2,512	276,621	1934.....	2,740	281,774
			1935.....	2,728	280,704

The following table shows the main groups of organizations with which the Canadian trade unionists were identified in 1935, together with the number of local branches and memberships:—

Classes of Labour Organizations	Number of main organiz- ations	Local branches	Members- ships
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—			
International craft organizations.....	60	1,389	114,804
Canadian central bodies.....	3	82	3,460
Directly chartered unions.....		81	7,515
	63	1,552	125,779
All-Canadian Congress of Labour—			
Canadian central bodies.....	8	359	49,173
Directly chartered unions.....		53	4,852
	8	412	54,025
National Catholic Unions.....	1	140	38,000
Other Canadian central bodies.....	11	170	17,275
Independent local units.....		49	16,859
Unaffiliated international unions—			
Railway organizations.....	5	353	21,377
(a) Other international organizations.....	16	40	3,189
Industrial Workers of the World.....	1	12	4,200
	22	405	28,766
All Canadian organizations.....	23	934	137,134
All international organizations (comprising international craft organizations affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and unaffiliated international unions).....	82	1,794	143,570
Grand totals.....	105	2,728	280,704

(a) Affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor but not with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.
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Reported Trade Union Membership in Canadian Cities.—During 1935 Canadian cities having not less than 20 trade union branches each numbered 28, the same number as recorded in 1934. The 1,561 branches in these 28 localities represented 57 per cent of the local branches of all classes operating in the Dominion. The 1,312 reporting branches in these cities represented 57 per cent of all the reporting branches, and they also contained 68 per cent of the total reported membership and 50 per cent of the entire trade union membership in Canada.

Trade Union Branches by Provinces.—The Province of Ontario, with 1,026 out of a total of 2,728, had the largest number of local branch unions; Quebec occupied second place with 514; Alberta third with 266, and British Columbia fourth with 264. The remaining five provinces ranked as follows: Saskatchewan, 195; Manitoba, 186; Nova Scotia, 147; New Brunswick, 117, and Prince Edward Island, 13.

Trade Union Benefits.—Five of the 23 Canadian central organizations reported payments for benefits in 1935, the total amount disbursed being \$27,371.24, a decrease of \$56,722.76 as compared with the reported disbursements of 11 organizations in 1934.

Of the 82 international bodies with branches or members in Canada, 54 reported expenditures for benefits, the combined disbursements in Canada and the United States being \$18,131,478, or \$221,793 more than the amount expended for the same classes of benefits in 1934.

Benefits paid by 711 local branch unions in Canada to their own members, in addition to the amount expended by the central organizations, amounted to \$384,098, a decrease of \$96,977 as compared with the amount disbursed by 744 local unions in 1934.

Non-Trade Union Associations.—The report also contains information concerning a group of 121 associations which, though not connected with the trade union movement, are for the most part composed of wage earners and are considered of sufficient importance to justify the recording of their names. These include organizations of school teachers, government employees, commercial travellers, etc., with a combined membership of 113,915, an increase of 13,525 as compared with the number of members comprised in this class of organized employees in 1934.

Trade Union Directory.—As in previous issues, the twenty-fifth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada includes a most complete labour directory, containing, as it does, not only the names and addresses of the chief officers of local branch unions and delegate bodies in the Dominion, but also those of the central organizations with which the Canadian organized workers are identified.

Other Features of the Report.—In addition to the subjects already mentioned, the 1935 report contains chapters on (1) revolutionary labour organizations, (2) organizations of workers throughout the world, (3) registration of trade unions and union labels, (4) new and dissolved labour bodies, (5) the labour press, and (6) trade union conventions.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

Since 1915 the department has issued annual reports containing the labour laws enacted by the Parliament of Canada, the provincial legislatures, and the Council of the Yukon. In reports for 1915, 1920, and 1928, all Canadian labour legislation existing at the end of those years was consolidated, while the reports for intervening years contained the legislation enacted in each year. The Report on Labour Legislation in Canada, 1935, the seventh annual supplement to the report for 1928, contains a cumulative index covering the years 1928-35.

At the close of a session of any legislative body in Canada, a summary of the labour laws enacted is published in the *Labour Gazette*. Articles dealing with special classes of labour legislation in this country and abroad are also published from time to time and information concerning Dominion and provincial labour laws is prepared in response to requests. The work of the International Labour Organization and the ever-growing interest in laws affecting workers have increased the demand for information of this nature.

THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT

The library of the Department of Labour was organized in 1900 when the department was created, and has steadily increased its collection of documents since that time. Through the exchange of publications with departments of other governments carrying on work along similar lines and through the International Labour Organization, the department is kept in touch with labour matters in almost all countries of the world. In addition to the publications thus received, there is a valuable collection of publications of labour organizations and periodicals and newspapers published in the interest of organized labour. A very complete collection of volumes dealing with labour problems and legislation is supplemented by books for reference and volumes on general economic subjects, history, and law. There is, also, a comprehensive collection of books on industrial combinations and related subjects. About 189 volumes have been added during the fiscal year. Numerous pamphlets on subjects within the scope of the department give additional sources of information, particularly on current topics. The primary purpose of the library is to serve as an information centre for the officers of the department. Subject to their requirements, the services of the library are at the disposal of the general public, and frequent use is made of its material by students from the Canadian universities and by others interested in labour problems. Books are sent by mail, wherever possible, to any persons wishing to borrow them, and special information and bibliographies are compiled when required.

II. CONCILIATION AND LABOUR ACT

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936, the services of the Department of Labour were utilized in connection with the adjustment of a number of labour disputes. In some of these cases strikes or lockouts had already occurred, and in others cessation of work appeared to be imminent, or there was difficulty in carrying on negotiations in connection with wages and working conditions. The proceedings were under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, chap 110, R.S.C. 1927, which empowers the minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and certain public utilities, preliminary inquiries by officers of the department resulted in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under that statute.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, and the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds.

The following is a list of the more important cases in connection with which mediation work was performed during the year by the department on request of one or both parties to the dispute. These cases indicate the good results being obtained by this service.

MINING

Coal Miners, Drumheller, Alta.—On March 5, 1935, negotiations were opened between representatives of the mine operators in the Drumheller, Rose-dale, and Wayne districts, Alberta, and their employees being members of the United Mine Works of America, District 18, relating to a new agreement which involved, on the part of the miners, a request for an increased wage scale. As no basis of agreement was reached at this or at a later meeting on March 20, both parties agreed to request the services of the western representative of the federal Department of Labour. This officer held several joint conferences with the interested parties but was unsuccessful in bringing the disputants into agreement. Finally he proposed a compromise which, although acceptable in the main to the miners, was refused by the operators. The miners thereupon applied for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The board, which reported early in August, recommended an increase in wages of 5 per cent, which was agreed to by some of the operators, but refused by others, as well as by the miners themselves. The western representative of the department rendered assistance from time to time during subsequent negotiations. On August 26 the miners, by a referendum vote, accepted the board's report. Further negotiations resulted in five of the mining companies signing new agreements on this basis. Three com-

panies, however, failed to sign similar agreements and their employees ceased work for several days. Eventually all of the companies involved in the dispute adopted the board's recommendation. It was stated that 1,350 miners were directly affected.

Coal Miners, Edmonton, Alta.—On May 7, 1935, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour from officials of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, on behalf of coal miners, members of that organization. The application, which covered miners employed by twelve coal mining companies operating in the Edmonton field, stated that the employers had refused to grant their demand for an increase in wages of 25 per cent and the adjustment of certain inequalities. It was stated that 700 men were directly affected. Representatives of the mine operators and officials of the union intimated that the services of the western representative of the federal Department of Labour might be helpful in finding a solution of the dispute. On May 14 the departmental officer conferred with the interested parties in Calgary, and it was verbally agreed that no action would be taken toward the establishment of a board at that time. During the latter part of July a further understanding was reached that the matter would be allowed to remain in abeyance pending the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was dealing with a similar dispute in the Drumheller field, it being anticipated that such report would be forthcoming shortly. Following the report of this board early in August, conferences were renewed between representatives of the miners and the mine operators in the Edmonton territory. It developed, however, that these negotiations proved unsuccessful, and a joint request was made for the services of the western representative of the Department of Labour. This request was granted, and after several joint conferences, at which no basis of settlement could be agreed upon, the departmental officer suggested that a general increase in wages of 5 per cent in line with the Drumheller board report, together with the adjustment of certain inequalities, be made effective and that negotiations be resumed to this end. This course was followed, and as a consequence an agreement on this basis, effective from October 15, was signed. The application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was accordingly withdrawn.

Metal Miners, Bridge River District, B.C.—On May 6, 1935, and following days, approximately 800 metal miners employed at five mines in the Bridge River area, B.C., went on strike, demanding increased wages. The matter was investigated by officials of the provincial Government, who urged the men to resume work and refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. On the suggestion of the provincial Minister of Labour and Mines, the employers offered a substantial increase in wage rates and on May 23 approximately 700 miners employed at the Pioneer, Bralorne and Bradian mines returned to work pending the establishment and report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. A conciliation officer of the federal Department of Labour, who had assisted in this matter, urged the remaining strikers to follow the same course. Early in June work was resumed in the Wayside mine, and on June 25 the Department of Labour received applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation on behalf of the miners employed by the Congress Gold Mines, Limited; the Wayside Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited; the Bralorne Mines, Limited; the Bradian Mines, Limited; and the Pioneer Mines, Limited. One board was promptly established to deal with the several disputes. The employees of the Congress Mines, a very few in number, were still on strike at the time the application for a board was made, but resumed work before the board was fully constituted.

Coal Miners, Comox Mines, Cumberland, B.C.—On August 6, 1935, approximately 500 coal miners, members of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, employed by the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, ceased work for the purpose of holding a mass meeting to discuss the action of the management in making effective certain contract rates without the approval of the miners' committee. This cessation of work on the part of the employees was held by the management to be in violation of the agreement and the company gave notice that No. 5 mine would be closed until further notice. On August 12 a telegram was received by the Minister of Labour from a representative of the miners requesting that a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act be established. The miners' representative was asked by telegraph if the miners would be willing to return to work at once if a board were established and the reply received stated, among other things: "Miners are returning to work on the company's conditions, under protest, pending granting of board." When full particulars had been obtained in the Department of Labour respecting the matters in dispute it appeared that they were such as could be dealt with satisfactorily through the conciliation service without the necessity of board procedure. Both parties were advised to this effect, and a conciliation officer was assigned to the case. During the conference which followed certain minor matters were adjusted, but the problem of bringing both parties into agreement as to the method of employment of all the miners formerly employed could not be solved. The company maintained that due to loss of coal orders it was not in a position to employ as many miners as formerly. On the other hand the miners' committee contended that what work was available should be divided on an equitable basis. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was therefore established on October 12.

Coal Miners, East Coulee, Alta.—In the early part of September, 1935, a request was received in the Department of Labour from Local Unit No. 29, Mine Workers' Union of Canada, East Coulee, Alberta, for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute in respect to wages involving the coal miners employed by four companies, namely, the Atlas Coal Company, the Murray Collieries, the Aetna Coal Company, and the Empire Collieries. Following this request, a departmental conciliation officer proceeded to Alberta and arranged for conferences between the miners' representatives and officials of the mining companies, which in due course resulted in agreements being reached representing a general increase in wages of 5 per cent in line with the increase made effective a short time previously in the Drumheller field.

Coal Miners, Canmore, Alta.—In November, 1935, a dispute arose between the Canmore Coal Company, Limited, Canmore, Alberta, and its employees as represented by the Canmore Miners' Union, regarding certain conditions under which the miners were frequently required to push the cars up heavy grades. A departmental conciliator was assigned to the case, and, as a result of separate and joint conferences which he arranged, the matter was adjusted to the satisfaction of the parties directly involved.

Coal Miners, Robb, Alta.—Representatives of the coal miners employed by Lakeside Coals, Limited, Robb, Alberta, having failed in their conferences with officials of the employing company to bring about a 5 per cent increase in wages, requested the assistance of the conciliation service of the Department of Labour. A departmental conciliator conferred with representatives of both parties on November 25 and 26, 1935, but the manager declined to grant the increase sought and stated that the company would make application to the Minister of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under

the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with the matters in dispute. The board application was received on December 2, and on December 3 the miners went out on strike. Considerable correspondence with the parties involved followed, and finally, on December 11, an agreement providing for a 5 per cent increase in wages, in line with other agreements in the district, was consummated, the men returning to work on the morning of the 12th. The disputants, however, could not agree as to the date to which the increase should be made retroactive, the men insisting upon the payment of the higher scale from November 1 and the manager of the company maintaining that the new rates should be effective from November 15. This point was finally referred to an independent chairman, as provided in a clause of the agreement. The board application stated that 80 miners were directly affected by this dispute.

Coal Miners, Edmonton, Alta.—Approximately 50 coal miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, employed by the Edina Coal Company, Limited, Edmonton, Alberta, ceased work on November 26, 1935, due to a dispute with the management over a reduction in the capacity of coal cars. The capacity of the cars upon which the contract was based was 23·5 cubic feet; because of roof conditions the company made a reduction to 20·3 cubic feet. A strike for one day only occurred on November 18, the miners resuming work on the understanding that the matter would be referred to an independent chairman, as provided in their agreement. It was mutually agreed that the western representative of the federal Department of Labour would be requested to act in that capacity. The departmental officer, upon arriving at Edmonton on November 25, conferred with representatives of the miners and with the mine management, and recommended a settlement upon a pro rata basis, notifying both parties accordingly. It developed, however, that there were certain other matters which, in the opinion of the miners, represented grievances, and they failed to report for work on the following morning. Further conferences were arranged immediately, and on November 26, through the efforts of the departmental representative, the management agreed to raise the price for loading machine mining cars from 29½ cents to 30 cents, and a definite understanding was reached in respect to certain grievances. These concessions were made known to the miners, who held a meeting the same night and, by vote, decided to resume work the following morning, November 27.

Coal Miners, Drumheller, Alta.—Coal miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18, employed by the Elgin Coal Company, Limited, Drumheller, Alberta, ceased work on November 15, 1935, due to a dispute over contract rates. Direct negotiations between officials of the company and representatives of the employees having failed to solve the issue, a joint request was made for the services of a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour. Accordingly a conciliator proceeded to Drumheller, an agreement was reached on November 22, and the miners resumed work the following day.

Quarry Workers, Caledonia, Ont.—On January 15, 1936, the Department of Labour was advised that quarry workers, members of International Quarry Workers' Union No. 265, employed by the Gypsum Lime and Alabastine Company, Caledonia, Ontario, were threatening to strike, and the services of a conciliation officer were requested. A conciliator visited Caledonia the following day and immediately held an interview with representatives of the workers. The officer learned that the union had only been organized a few months and that the management of the company had objected strenuously to this action. It was stated that one of the members had just been discharged and that other dismissals were imminent, and the men alleged it was solely because of their union activities. That same day and before the departmental officer had an opportunity of interviewing the management, a second employee was given notice that his services

were no longer required. The following morning the conciliator interviewed the manager of the employing company, who contended that the dismissals had been due to what he considered highly injudicious statements and actions on the part of certain of the employees. Further conferences with both parties to the dispute resulted in the reinstatement of one of the men and an understanding as to future relationship.

Coal Miners, Edmonton Alta.—A dispute having arisen between the Kent Coal Company, Limited, Edmonton, and certain of their miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, as a result of the miners' request for wages in accordance with the union scale in force in most of the mines in the district, a conciliation officer of the department held conferences with the parties involved from February 24 to February 26, 1936. The employees affected had, by a unanimous vote, authorized their representatives to apply for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The management had agreed to pay union datal rates but refused the union proposals as to contract rates. As a result of the conferences a compromise was tentatively agreed upon with the understanding that a union agreement would be negotiated.

FISHING AND TRAPPING

Pilchard Fishermen, West Coast of Vancouver Island, B.C.—Early in June, 1935, a dispute developed between Federal Union No. 44, United Fishermen of British Columbia, and the Meal, Oil and Salt Fish Section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in regard to the price per ton to be paid for pilchard fish during the 1935 season. On July 2 a conference of the interested parties was held in the offices of the federal Department of Labour, at Vancouver, and it was ascertained that the fishermen were insisting upon a rate of \$2.50 per ton. The operators had offered \$2.25 per ton. The departmental mediator suggested that the matter be decided by arbitration but this was not acceptable to the fishermen, and it was finally agreed that a vote of the men would be taken in regard to the acceptance of the offer of \$2.25 per ton. At a meeting of the fishermen held on July 6, the offer of the operators was refused. A joint conference of representatives of the union and the operators was held on July 8, but neither side would recede from its position. On July 9 the mediator held separate conferences with the executive boards of both parties to the dispute and finally submitted a compromise proposal on the basis of \$2.35 per ton. This was accepted by the fishermen at a meeting held on the 10th and was also agreed to by the operators. The settlement was covered by a signed agreement, and the fishermen and operators proceeded to the fishing grounds on the afternoon of July 11.

MANUFACTURING

Textile Workers, Valleyfield, P.Q.—On May 13, 1935, a delegation representing employees in the plant of the Dominion Textile Company at Valleyfield, P.Q., interviewed, in Montreal, the resident representative of the federal Department of Labour, complaining of low wages and certain conditions of employment. They also alleged discrimination against a number of employees on account of their affiliation with the National Catholic Syndicate, and stated that there was danger of a strike occurring. Approximately 1,700 employees were involved. The departmental representative, in the capacity of conciliator, took this matter up with the managing director of the company and arranged for a conference between the delegation and officials of the company, which took place that afternoon. At that meeting, at which the conciliator was present, all points raised by the delegation were discussed in a very frank and friendly

manner and the misunderstandings which had theretofore existed were apparently cleared up.

Cigar Makers, Montreal, P.Q.—Approximately 150 cigar makers, members of Local No. 58, Cigar Makers' International Union of America, Montreal, P.Q., employed by Benson & Hedges, Limited, ceased work on July 3, 1935, demanding increases in piece work rates. Upon a request for mediation being made by the employees' representative to the Minister of Labour, the departmental representative in Montreal was instructed to urge the employers to confer with a committee of the strikers and the international representative of the union for the purpose of finding a solution of the dispute. The employers agreed to meet this committee and the conferences which followed resulted in an understanding being reached which was acceptable to both parties. The strikers resumed work on July 10.

Operating Engineers, Hamilton, Ont.—On July 3, 1935, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour from locomotive, hoisting and stationary engineers and firemen, members of Local Union No. 700, International Union of Operating Engineers, employed by the Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens, Limited, Hamilton, to deal with a dispute involving the demand of the men for an increase in wages of 20 per cent, shorter working hours and certain other changes in conditions of employment. The application stated that 44 men were directly affected by this dispute and 55 indirectly affected. A conciliation officer of the Department of Labour visited Hamilton on July 10 and held separate and joint conferences with the parties directly concerned. Finally an understanding was reached which appeared to be acceptable to the employees' representatives and it was agreed that the board application would be withdrawn. Some misunderstanding arose later, however, over the wording of the agreement, but further conferences in which the departmental conciliator participated cleared up the matter and the agreement was signed early in August.

Machinists, Hamilton, Ont.—In the latter part of August, 1935, a representative of the International Association of Machinists advised the Department of Labour that his negotiations with an official of the Dominion Foundries and Steel, Limited, Hamilton, Ontario, in respect to wage rates, had not proved successful and that the assistance of the conciliation service of the Department of Labour would be appreciated. Accordingly a departmental conciliator proceeded to Hamilton and conferred with officials of the company. It was learned that an investigation relating to working conditions, wages, etc., in the machine shop, which had been under way for a considerable period, would probably be completed within a comparatively short time, and that as soon as the necessary information had been obtained the whole situation would receive consideration. The departmental officer on subsequent occasions conferred with officials of the company, and early in November an adjustment was made in the hourly wage rate paid to machinists which was quite acceptable to the men concerned. Approximately 30 employees were involved.

Cotton Mill Employees, Welland, Ont.—Word was received in the Department of Labour on October 9, 1935, that a strike of the employees of the Empire Cotton Mills, Limited, Welland, Ontario, appeared imminent as a consequence of the company having reduced the regular working hours without increasing the hourly rate of wages. A conciliation officer of the Department visited Welland and conferred with the manager of the company and with representatives of the employees. The manager took the position that the employees had no real ground for complaint inasmuch as the company was paying wages equal to those in effect in any like industry in the Province of Ontario, but stated that, in view

of the employees' attitude, and also for other reasons, the former working hours would be reverted to at once. This action on the part of the management appeared to meet with the approval of the employees concerned.

Tailors, Toronto, Ont.—On November 1, 1935, at the request of a local representative of the Journeymen Tailors' International Union, Toronto, a conciliation officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, accompanied by the Fair Wage Officer of the City of Toronto, discussed with the manager of Bilton Merchant Tailors, Toronto, matters relating to a strike on October 29 of tailors in the employ of this establishment. The manager stated that his company could not meet the demand made for a wage increase and as a consequence two regular and three temporary tailors had ceased work. The manager was agreeable to re-employing the two regular men, but declined to take back the three temporary employees, stating that their work was unsatisfactory.

Printers, London, Ont.—Early in November, 1935, the Minister of Labour was informed that the printers in London then unemployed as a result of a strike involving the *London Free Press* and *London Advertiser*, which occurred in March, 1934, desired the services of a conciliation officer in respect to a misunderstanding which had developed over a subsequent verbal undertaking of the managers of these newspapers in regard to employment. A conciliation officer visited London and discussed thoroughly with the interested parties the matters in dispute. The newspaper managements stated that they had fulfilled the undertaking given as to the re-employment of a specified number of printers and the printers' committee acknowledged this to be the case. The committee contended, however, that the management had verbally agreed to take on additional printers as soon as possible, but the management held that their offer was to reinstate additional printers "as soon as opportunity offered." It was acknowledged by both parties that the two newspapers had a full staff of workmen, and, in order to absorb more of the strikers, it would be necessary to release some of the employees who had been hired to fill the vacancies created when the former employees ceased work. This the management was not willing to do other than for cause. The managers stated, however, that no discrimination would be shown against any of the strikers, that preference of employment would be given them as vacancies occurred for printers, and, in addition, the printers would also be given the first opportunity of accepting any other positions which might become vacant in the printing offices.

Jewellers and Watchmakers, Montreal, P.Q.—Early in November, 1935, it was made known to the Department of Labour that International Jewellers and Watchmakers' Union, Local No. 43, Montreal, P.Q., desired the assistance of the conciliation service of the Department of Labour in arranging a conference with their employers to discuss wages and conditions of employment. Accordingly a conciliation officer conferred with officials of the union and a number of the employers to this end. It developed, however, that a request had already been made to the Minister of Labour of the Province of Quebec to bring the manufacturers into conference with the object of securing a collective agreement under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, which had been granted, and the federal departmental representative did not proceed further in the matter.

Optical Workers, Toronto, Ont.—On November 25, 1935, a committee representing the Optical Workers' Federal Union, Toronto, sought the assistance of a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour in connection with a strike of members of the union employed in seven establishments in that city. The men had ceased work on November 14 when the employers had refused their demands for increases in wage rates, the establishment of an apprenticeship system, and union recognition. The conciliation officer at once interviewed the solicitor representing the employing companies and arranged for a joint conference to

be held the same afternoon. At this meeting certain points were agreed upon by both parties, but the following morning the solicitor informed the departmental representative that he had been unable to secure the approval of the manufacturers. For several days the conciliator continued his efforts to find some basis of settlement and many conferences were held, but no agreement was reached. It was stated that at the inception of the strike 114 employees were involved. By December 21 the employers had secured 25 new workers and all the strikers that were required at that time had been re-employed. The remaining strikers were to be taken back as required.

Machinists, Ingersoll, Ont.—On November 12, 1935, a request was received from the General Representative of the International Association of Machinists for the services of a conciliation officer to assist in the settlement of a dispute which had arisen at Ingersoll, it being alleged that the Ingersoll Machine and Tool Company, Limited, had dismissed two of its employees because of their having become union members. Upon investigation by a departmental officer a general understanding was apparently reached and it seemed that any friction which had developed up to that time would disappear. However, on January 28, 1936, the machinists' representative advised the department that three more employees had been discriminated against because of union affiliation and again requested the assistance of the department. The conciliator who visited Ingersoll learned that five additional employees had been dismissed, allegedly because of union membership. The management denied this allegation, stating that the dismissals were for other reasons entirely, but agreed to re-employ two of the men under certain conditions, with the definite understanding that they would not be required to drop their union affiliation. This undertaking was not at all satisfactory to the men's representative, who intimated that there was probability of a strike occurring. In addition to the charges of discrimination it was alleged that the wage rates were very low. The management of the company was advised of the men's attitude in this respect. On February 17 a number of employees in this plant ceased work and picketed the establishment. The conciliator visited Ingersoll the following day, by which time about one-half the strikers had returned to work. The management agreed to re-employ most of the strikers, and the dispute was terminated. Work was resumed on February 19, and on March 30 the department was advised that work had been found for all but four of the strikers. This company employs approximately 170 men.

Steel Workers, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—Under date of January 6, 1936, members of the Algoma Steel Workers' Union employed by the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, Sault Ste Marie, Ontario, made application to the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The application stated that the employees had been unsuccessful in their negotiations for increased wages and the establishment of full seniority rights. A conciliation officer of the department visited Sault Ste. Marie and held separate and joint conferences with the management of the company and a committee representing the employees. He was successful in finding a basis of settlement which disposed of the dispute to the satisfaction of both parties. The application stated that 1,727 employees were directly affected.

Cotton Factory Workers, Three Rivers, P.Q.—On February 19, 1936, upon receipt of advice that a strike of approximately 2,000 employees of the Wabasso Cotton Company, Limited, Three Rivers, had occurred the previous night, the conciliation services of the Department of Labour were offered to both the management of the company and the representatives of the employees. This offer was at once accepted and two conciliators of the department arrived at

Three Rivers on the 21st. Conferences with the parties interested were held, but the only concession the manager of the company would make was that he would re-employ the strikers without discrimination. The original demands of the strikers included union recognition, preference of employment for union members in case of reduction of staff, and a general increase in wages, but these demands were modified greatly during the period of negotiation, and the men would have returned to work had the company agreed to make effective some minor concessions. In view of the position of the company the departmental conciliators were unable to mediate further. The department, however, kept in close touch with the situation, and finally on February 29 the strikers agreed to return to work under the former conditions, but with the definite understanding that the affairs of the company would be investigated by the Royal Commission which had been appointed to inquire into conditions generally in the textile industry. During the entire period of the strike a picket line was maintained but no disturbances occurred.

CONSTRUCTION

Structural Steel Workers, Winnipeg, Man.—Approximately 40 steel workers, members of the Structural Steel and Ornamental Iron Workers' Unit, One Big Union, employed by the Dominion Bridge Company, Winnipeg, Manitoba, ceased work on June 20, 1935, demanding an increase in the hourly wage rate from 75 cents to 90 cents. A conciliator of the federal Department of Labour visited Winnipeg and held conferences with the interested parties over a period of several days, which resulted in a settlement being effected on June 26 on the basis of an hourly rate of 80 cents. The steel workers resumed work the following day.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Booming Ground Employees, Vancouver, B.C.—Approximately 100 men employed on the booming grounds, Port of Vancouver, members of the Vancouver Export Log Workers' Association, went on strike on April 5, 1935, demanding a signed agreement with the British Columbia Log Exporters' Association which would embody increased wages and improved working conditions, the negotiations which had taken place having proved unsuccessful. Following this action, longshoremen, members of the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association, in sympathy with the strikers, refused to load logs on certain ships, thereby tying up operations. A conciliation officer of the department, who at that time was in Alberta, was instructed to proceed to Vancouver to offer his assistance to the interested parties. Following his arrival conferences were held and a signed agreement was subsequently brought about. Work was resumed on April 25.

Longshoremen, Montreal, P.Q.—Longshoremen at the Port of Montreal, members of the Association of Syndicated Longshoremen, ceased work on the afternoon of May 1, 1935, demanding improvements in their working conditions, particularly in respect to the weight of sling loads. There were approximately 3,500 members of this association, of whom it was said 2,000 were actually employed at the time of the cessation of work. The strike immediately tied up operations on a large number of ships in port at that time. The Montreal representative of the Department of Labour, in the capacity of mediator, at once interviewed representatives of the strikers as well as of the Shipping Federation, and arranged joint conferences. On the morning of May 2 an agreement was reached between representatives of the interested parties and it was understood that the men would return to work the following afternoon. It developed, however, that this agreement did not meet with the approval of the membership of the

union. Additional demands were made and the strike continued. Negotiations followed and on the morning of May 4 the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal intervened, calling a conference of officials of the Shipping Federation and of the Association of Syndicated Longshoremen. A settlement of the issue was brought about, the men securing their full demands and returning to work the same afternoon.

Longshoremen, Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.—Early in 1935 members of the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association gave notice to the Shipping Federation at the Port of Vancouver that they desired to reopen their agreement, requesting wage increases and changed conditions of employment. During the latter part of April and in May correspondence was exchanged between representatives of both groups for the purpose of establishing a basis of negotiations. It became evident to this department that a strike might be called without proper negotiations having taken place, and the western representative brought to the attention of both parties the requirements of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in this respect, at the same time stating that the conciliation service of the Department of Labour was available upon request. Friction developed over several matters, including the notification on May 23 by the Waterfront Workers' Association that after May 26 despatching of gangs of longshoremen would be done by the union, notwithstanding the fact that the agreement in effect provided that such despatching be done by the Shipping Federation. As a result, in the latter part of May, the Shipping Federation made application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with the various matters in dispute. A board was promptly established and both parties were notified accordingly. Shortly thereafter a telegram was received from the Shipping Federation indicating their desire to withdraw the application. The longshoremen had refused to load certain cargo which had been received from Powell River, where a longshoremen's dispute was in progress, and the Shipping Federation thereupon notified the Waterfront Workers' Association that the agreement was cancelled. Following this approximately 900 longshoremen ceased work, and a sympathetic strike of various classes of water transport workers also occurred. The request of the Shipping Federation was not granted, and both parties were requested by telegram to nominate persons to act as board members, and were further urged to permit the dispute to be dealt with through board procedure. No reply was received from the employees' association, which had previously protested against a board being established. The Shipping Federation advised that they were not agreeable to board procedure inasmuch as they had entered into an agreement with another union.

The departmental conciliator on a number of occasions conferred with the parties involved and also brought about joint conferences in the hope of finding a basis of settlement of the whole matter, but unfortunately these efforts were unsuccessful. Subsequently, in accordance with Section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the Honourable Mr. Justice H. H. Davis was appointed a Commissioner under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act to inquire into this dispute.

Track Department Employees, Winnipeg, Man.—On April 27, 1935, the Department of Labour received an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from employees of the Track Department, Winnipeg Electric Company, members of Winnipeg Electric Trackmen's Unit, One Big Union, to deal with a dispute which had arisen between this group of employees and the company officials. It was alleged that one of their members had been laid off in violation of the seniority clause of the existing agreement, and that direct negotiations had

failed to settle the issue. The applicants were advised by the Department of Labour that inasmuch as negotiations were to take place shortly between representatives of various classes of employees and officials of the Winnipeg Electric Company on matters respecting wages and working conditions this particular question should also be dealt with at that time; further that, should it become necessary to establish a board to deal with these other matters, this particular case could be referred to the same board for adjustment. Under date of May 23, the applicants advised the department that all matters in dispute had been adjusted, and requested that the board application be withdrawn.

Steamship Clerks, Checkers, Stowers, Loaders, etc., Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.—In November, 1934, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was established to deal with a dispute relating to wages and working conditions which had arisen between the Canadian National Railways and the Western Stevedore Company on the one hand, and their truckers, stowers, loaders, sealers, checkers, assistant foremen and clerks, employed at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ontario, on the other hand, being members of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

The report (majority) of this board was received in the department on April 27, 1935, and, while it did not meet the request of the employees in respect to wages, substantial increases were recommended. The report was accepted by the employees' representatives but the employing companies refused to make the recommendations effective. A wage deduction of 20 per cent had been reduced to 10 per cent by May 1, for certain classes of railway employees. On or about June 19, the employees, by a show of hands, authorized the taking of a strike ballot. Following this a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour visited the Head of the Lakes and Winnipeg, and conferred with officials of the employing companies and with committees of the employees with the object of finding, if possible, an acceptable basis of settlement. The employers, however, would not agree to make effective the board's recommendations in respect to wages, nor would they agree to any further concessions in that direction. A strike ballot was taken which resulted in an overwhelming majority for strike action. Following this vote the vice-president of the union brought the matter to the attention of the Prime Minister by telegraph and requested that a committee of the employees be given an opportunity to discuss the situation with him. In the absence of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Labour, and the Minister of Railways and Canals conferred in Ottawa with a committee of the men on July 31, and on the same day also held a conference with representatives of the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Western Stevedore Company, Limited. As a result of these discussions a joint conference between these groups was arranged for the same afternoon.

Subsequently an agreement was reached between the parties directly involved.

Railway Shopmen, Winnipeg, Man.—In January, 1935, an application was received in the Department of Labour from shopmen employed in the Fort Rouge Shops of the Canadian National Railways at Winnipeg, Manitoba, being members of the Fort Rouge Railroad Workers' Unit, One Big Union, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute arising out of alleged discrimination against two of their members. Following receipt of this application interviews took place between officials of the Canadian National Railways and officers of the Department of Labour, and correspondence was carried on over a period of several months. In June word was received in the department that this dispute had been satisfactorily disposed of, and the board application was withdrawn.

Street Railway Employees, Winnipeg, Man.—In the latter part of June, 1935, officials of the Street Railway Employees' Unit, One Big Union, Winnipeg, Manitoba, discussed with a conciliation officer of the department, then in Winnipeg, the matter of the dismissal of one busman and the suspension of a motorman by the Winnipeg Electric Company. The conciliator interviewed the vice-president in charge of operations of the Winnipeg Electric Company, and found that the company would not agree to reinstate these men in their former positions. Another position had been accepted by one of the men, but in regard to the other man there was no opening available, although it was intimated that in due course it might be possible to find a position which he would be qualified to fill. The vice-president further stated that employment as a ticket collector would be found for this man provided the union would agree to grant him seniority in this capacity. The matter received departmental attention for some weeks, and finally, on August 19, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received. On August 22, however, the application was withdrawn.

Street Railway Employees, Edmonton, Alta.—Early in 1935 a dispute which had existed for a considerable period between junior and senior employees of the Edmonton Street Railway (municipally owned) as to the sharing of preferred runs with the junior employees was referred to the City Council. In July, at the request of the Mayor, a departmental conciliator interviewed the parties involved. Representatives of the international union holding the agreement with the city contended, however, that the senior employees were entitled, under the terms of the agreement, to preference of runs, and the departmental officer was unable to be of assistance. In January, 1936, the matter was again brought to the attention of the department by the Mayor, and in February the conciliation officer conferred with the disputants and civic authorities. It was learned that the city had proposed an amendment changing the apportionment of runs as between the junior and senior men which did not meet with the approval of the latter group. The conciliator was unable to find a basis of settlement, and the representatives of the senior employees stated that application would be made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The application was received on March 9. One hundred and forty-two employees were said to be directly affected by this dispute.

Street Railway Employees, Windsor, Ont.—On July 19, 1935, a request was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from employees of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company, being members of Division No. 616 (Windsor), Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, a dispute having arisen over the refusal of certain of the employees of the railway company to join the union and the refusal of the company to co-operate with the association to compel them to do so. A conciliator of the department conferred with the interested parties in Windsor on July 25 and 26. It became evident, however, from information gathered by the departmental conciliation officer that no dispute existed between the company and the employees, but that whatever dispute there might be was one between the union and non-union employees, and therefore the matter was not a proper one to be dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

Electric Railway Employees, London, Ont.—On July 23, 1935, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute involving increased wages and improved working

conditions which had arisen between the London and Port Stanley Railway Commission and their clerical employees, shopmen, sectionmen, agents, despatchers, motormen, conductors, brakemen, baggagemen, etc., members of Local No. 262, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. A conciliation officer of the department visited London a few days later and conferred with representatives of the employees and with the London and Port Stanley Railway Commission. Subsequently the department was informed that an agreement had been signed, thereby making unnecessary the establishment of a board in this matter.

Linemen, Cablemen, etc., Winnipeg, Man.—On July 19, 1935, there was filed in the Department of Labour, on behalf of employees of the City of Winnipeg, being linemen, cablemen, linemen's helper, troublemen and groundmen, members of Civic Linemen's Association, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute which had arisen over the refusal of the civic authorities to discuss a new agreement respecting wages, hours and other conditions of employment. The application stated that 35 employees were directly affected by the dispute, and 6 indirectly. Following receipt of this application an officer of the Department of Labour was instructed to proceed to Winnipeg and interview the parties concerned with the object of having the matter settled by direct negotiation and without recourse to board procedure. On July 28 and following days this officer conferred with members of the city council and with representatives of the employees. At the close of the conference there was some indication that a direct settlement of the matter would be reached within a short period. On January 31 the department was advised that the dispute was terminated.

Gas Production Department Employees, Winnipeg, Man.—An application was received in the Department of Labour on July 20, 1935, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute which had arisen between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees in the gas production and distribution service of the company, being members of the Gas Workers' Unit, One Big Union. The employees alleged that three members of the union who had been dismissed were senior to others still in the employ of the company. The company contended that on account of curtailment of work the services of the men in question were no longer required, and they would not agree with the committee of the One Big Union that they were senior to other employees. The application stated that 75 employees were directly concerned in the matter. A conciliation officer of the Department of Labour was assigned to the case and on July 29 and following days interviewed officials of the employing company and representatives of the men. Early in August the parties directly interested agreed to accept the suggestion of the departmental officer in regard to a settlement of the matter at issue, and the dispute was thereby disposed of without the necessity of board procedure.

Ship Freight Handlers, Port of Montreal.—In the latter part of July, 1935, it was brought to the attention of the Department of Labour that a dispute existed between the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, Montreal, and certain of their employees, members of L'Union des Travailleurs du Port de Montréal. A conciliation officer of the department held conferences with the parties directly interested and arrangements were made for further negotiations, which resulted in a satisfactory adjustment of the matters in dispute.

Longshoremen, Port of Quebec.—During the latter part of July, 1935, a dispute occurred at the Port of Quebec, involving longshoremen, members of L'Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Port de Quebec and District, Inc., and

the Vaillancourt Transportation Company in regard to the hourly rate of wages to be paid to longshoremen and also the employment of non-union labour. This dispute, for a period, interfered with the discharging of cargo of certain vessels. Upon the request of the Chairman of the Quebec Harbour Commissioners, a departmental conciliation officer was instructed to proceed to Quebec to render any assistance possible. The conferences arranged by this official between the disputing parties resulted in a settlement of the matters at issue.

Substation and Hydro Plant Employees, Winnipeg, Man.—An application was received in the Department of Labour on August 2, 1935, for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company, the Manitoba Power Company, the Northwestern Power Company, and the Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway Company, and certain of their employees being members of the Association of Substation and Hydro Plant Employees, relating to wages and working conditions. Ninety-six men were said to be directly affected. This matter received the attention of a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour who was in Winnipeg at the time and who conferred with the interested parties. At a joint conference which was called on his initiative some progress towards a settlement was made, but it was not found possible to dispose of the issue. A board was therefore established early in September.

Street Railway Employees, Hamilton, Ont.—On November 1, 1935, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute respecting wages and hours which had arisen between the Hamilton Street Railway Company and certain of its employees, members of Division No. 107, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. Approximately 300 employees were stated to be involved. Upon receipt of this application a departmental conciliation officer was instructed to confer with the parties to the dispute with the object of having the matters adjusted without the necessity of board procedure. Accordingly a conference was held in Toronto on November 7, and all points at issue were thoroughly discussed. It developed, however, that, although it was quite apparent that the most friendly relations existed between the management and the representatives of the employees, neither party would make any concession, but both were agreeable to having the dispute dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The manager of the company stated that the final decision rested with the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, and accordingly the departmental officer discussed this matter with the chairman of that commission. The chairman took the position that this matter had already been discussed fully by the whole commission and that the dispute would have to be dealt with through board procedure. A board was established on December 16.

Chauffeurs, Teamsters, etc., Toronto, Ont.—On November 25, 1935, members of Local Union No. 670, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, employed by the Dominion Transport Company, Limited, Toronto, made application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, it being stated that officials of the company had not acknowledged the copy of a proposed agreement which had been submitted by officers of the union. Enquiry into the matter was made by the departmental conciliator at Toronto, and subsequently the conciliator resident in Montreal interviewed the president of the company at that point. As a result of instructions from the president, negotiations were opened between officials of the company and a committee of the employees, and

for a period it appeared that a direct settlement could be effected. This did not prove to be the case, however, and the applicants pressed for the establishment of the board. A departmental officer again interviewed the president of the company in Montreal, and subsequently arrangements were made for a conference between officials of the company and representatives of the employees to be held in Toronto on March 28. At this conference an agreement satisfactory to both parties was reached.

Automotive Transportation Employees, Toronto, Ont.—Early in December, 1935, the President of the Canadian Brotherhood of Automotive Transportation Employees, Toronto, advised the department that an agreement covering wages and hours, recently negotiated between that organization and the Automotive Transport Association, had been submitted to the provincial authorities for approval under the Industrial Standards Act, but, as the agreement provided for a 10-hour day, the authorities had refused to sanction it in view of the provisions of the eight hour day legislation enacted by the Dominion Government. It was stated that the employees were becoming dissatisfied and that a strike would inevitably occur if the matter were not settled. At the request of this officer a conciliator of the department held conferences with both the employers and representatives of the employees, and it was finally agreed that the matter would be left in abeyance pending the findings of the Supreme Court as to the validity of The Limitation of Hours of Work Act.

Express Employees, Canadian National Railways.—Early in February, 1936, the President of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees requested the assistance of a conciliator of the Department of Labour in connection with a dispute which had existed for several months between the Canadian National Railways and the employees in its Express Department, a large number of whom are members of this brotherhood. The general policy of the company was to give recognition to the committee representing the majority of the employees in any service, and a controversy arose as to which of two committees the majority of the express employees desired to have represent them in matters pertaining to wages and working conditions. Conferences in regard to this matter were held in Montreal with the management of the company; also later in Ottawa with representatives of both groups of employees affected. Finally it was arranged that a vote of the employees in this particular service would be taken for the purpose of ascertaining which committee they desired to represent them.

III. FAIR WAGES POLICY

The Department of Labour has administered the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada ever since 1900, when the following resolution was adopted by the House of Commons:—

That it is resolved that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds.

The Fair Wages Policy was later expressed in the form of an Order in Council dated June 7, 1922, to which certain amendments were made by Orders in Council of April 9, 1924, and December 31, 1934. These Orders in Council contained certain conditions respecting wages rates and working hours, those marked "A" being applicable to Government contracts for building and construction work, and those marked "B" being observable in connection with Government contracts for the manufacture of fittings for public buildings and various classes of governmental supplies.

POLICY IN RESPECT OF BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government was given statutory effect in 1930 by the adoption of The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, in so far as concerns the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any works for the Government of Canada, whether carried out under contract or by workmen employed by the Government who are exempt from the operation of the Civil Service Act. Section 3 of the Act in question provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

At the 1935 session of Parliament, an Act was passed entitled The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which, when it comes into force on May 1, 1936, will supersede the 1930 statute. This measure continues the policy with respect to wages rates referred to above in The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act and also maintains the limit of eight hours a day, but adds a proviso to the effect that working hours are not to exceed forty-four per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister of

Labour. The new Act applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed direct by the Government on works of this nature who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, however, contains a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, that, namely, applying the fair wages policy to agreements for works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition which are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

Under section 244 of the Railway Act (chapter 170 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927) it is required that:

(1) In every case in which the Parliament of Canada votes financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee towards the cost of railway construction, all mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in such construction shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed; and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate.

(2) In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the minister, whose decision shall be final.

When it is proposed to undertake any government contract for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, the department of the government concerned therewith is required to indicate to the Department of Labour the nature, locality and estimated cost of such work, and also the classes of labour which will be employed. The Department of Labour thereupon prepares and furnishes, for insertion in the specification for the proposed work on which tenders are to be taken, a schedule setting forth the rates of wages and hours of labour which are applicable under the Government's policy for the various classes of workmen to be employed. This schedule afterwards becomes part of the contract and copies are required to be posted conspicuously on the job for the information of the workmen engaged in its execution. The Government departments concerned are further required to furnish monthly to the Department of Labour returns showing the nature of all contracts entered into during the preceding month to which the labour conditions supplied by the Department of Labour were applicable, together with the names and addresses of the contractors, the dates and amounts of the contracts, and the texts of the fair wages schedules and labour conditions inserted in such contracts, which information is then published by the Department of Labour in its official monthly journal, the *Labour Gazette*.

During the fiscal year under review the Department of Labour prepared fair wages conditions for insertion in 500 building and construction contracts proposed to be executed by departments of the Government as follows: Agriculture, 1; Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, 1; Fisheries, 5; Interior, 3; Marine, 28; National Defence, 69; National Research Council, 1; Pensions and National Health, 1; Public Works, 368; Railways and Canals, 18; and Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 5. Of these contracts 296 had been awarded up to the close of the fiscal year, involving an approximate expenditure of \$13,545,073.00

As was the case in previous years, numerous complaints were received by the Department of Labour of alleged non-observance by contractors and sub-contractors of the labour conditions set out in these Government contracts and in contracts which were aided by Dominion public funds, these complaints relating either to the wages paid, the hours worked, or to the classification of the work performed. In each case the complaint was thoroughly investigated by a fair wages officer or other official of the Department of Labour. When the complaint was found to be justified, the contractors were required to make the necessary wages adjustments with the workmen concerned, for the full period involved.

POLICY IN RESPECT OF CONTRACTS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SUPPLIES, ETC.

The attention of the Government having been directed to low wages rates paid in certain industries, particularly in the case of unskilled labour, both male and female, an Order in Council was adopted on December 31, 1934, rescinding the "B" labour conditions previously applied to such contracts and substituting other conditions therefor. The original provision for the payment of not less than current wages rates, or fair and reasonable rates if there are no current rates, was retained in the new conditions, but with an added proviso that in no event should the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It was also provided that males and females under 18 years of age should be entitled to rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage scales of the respective provinces, and that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wage laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher wage rates should apply in the execution of federal contract work.

The following is the text of the new fair wages clause applicable under the "B" conditions to contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings; harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes and other postal stores; and any other articles and things which may be designated by the Governor in Council:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate. In no event shall the wages be less than those set out in the schedule of minimum rates hereunder. The working hours shall be those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours or as to rates for overtime it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with. By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

SCHEDULE OF MINIMUM WAGE RATES

Males (18 years of age or over), 30 cents an hour minimum.

Females (18 years of age or over), 20 cents an hour minimum.

Males and Females under 18 years of age shall not receive less wages than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage Scale of the province in which this work is performed.

In certain of the Maritime Provinces where no minimum wage legislation is in effect, the contractors shall pay to males and females under 18 years of age wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage Act of the Province of Nova Scotia.

In any province where the Minimum Wage legislation requires payment of wages in excess of those above set out, such higher rates shall apply on this work.

The greater number of the contracts placed during the year for the manufacture of governmental supplies was awarded by the Department of National Defence, to cover the requirements of the naval, military and air forces throughout Canada, as well as those of the Unemployment Relief Camps which have been operated by that department in different parts of the country for single homeless men. The Department of Railways and Canals also awarded a number of important contracts for railway equipment. Other departments which placed numerous orders for miscellaneous supplies coming under the provisions of the "B" labour conditions were the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Post Office Department and the Department of Indian Affairs.

The Department of Labour co-operated closely with all of these departments in ensuring the observance of the proper labour conditions with respect to the manufacture of the supplies in question.

IV. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

This statement is the twenty-ninth annual report of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The statute, which became law on March 22, 1907, and was amended in 1910, 1918, 1920 and 1925, appears as chapter 112 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927.

The tables usually presented in connection with this chapter will be found in the following pages.

Thirty applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were dealt with during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936, twenty-seven applications having been received during that period and three applications having been carried over from the preceding year. Seven Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established, one of which was not fully constituted and therefore did not function. The proceedings of another board, constituted during the preceding year to deal with two applications, continued into 1935-36.

An unusual feature of the year's proceedings was that in no instance did a board present a unanimous report. Majority and minority reports were received from each of the seven boards which functioned. In only one case, however, that of a coal mining dispute in the Drumheller, Rosedale and Wayne districts in Alberta, was the strike which threatened not averted as a result of board proceedings.

Ten coal mining companies and 1,350 miners were involved in the above mentioned dispute. The board's recommendation that wage rates should be increased 5 per cent was at first rejected by both parties concerned. However, the miners, by a referendum vote on August 26, accepted the board's recommendation, and agreements were subsequently signed with five of the coal operators concerned, namely: the Alberta Block Coal Company, Ltd., the Newcastle Coal Company, Ltd., the Midland Coal Mining Company, Ltd., the Western Gem Coal Company, Ltd., and the Red Deer Valley Coal Company, Ltd. The western representative of the department assisted in the negotiations leading to these agreements. Failure of the management of three coal companies to sign similar agreements resulted in strikes occurring on September 4 at the Jewel Collieries, Ltd., at Wayne, and on September 5 in the mines of the Rosedale Coal Company, Ltd., at Rosedale, and of the Great West Coal Company, Ltd. (Star Mine), at Aerial, about 370 men being involved. The employees of the Jewel Collieries, numbering about 120, returned to work on September 13, when the officials of that company signed an agreement adopting the board's recommendation. The 250 employees of the Rosedale and Great West Coal Companies remained out until October 7, these two mines being the last to agree to give the miners the wage increase of 5 per cent. In the meantime the employees of the Elgin Coal Co. and the Brilliant Coal Co. had voted in favour of affiliating with the United Mine Workers of America, and agreements with the managements of these companies had been signed adopting the 5 per cent wage increase recommended by the board.

Owing to a misunderstanding a cessation of work for one-half hour by stevedores in the employ of the Canadian National Railways at Port Arthur, Ontario, occurred after a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had made its award. These employees had been informed erroneously that the same class of workers employed by the Western Stevedore Company at Fort William, who had also been a party to proceedings before the board, had gone on strike. Upon learning that this was not the case, they immediately returned to work.

THE DISPUTE ON THE VANCOUVER WATERFRONT

The most serious dispute of the year was one involving approximately 900 longshoremen at Vancouver, B.C., the point at issue being that of union despatching, for which the Vancouver and District Longshoremen's Association had been pressing for some time. Under the agreement which had been entered into for a period of three years as from November 1, 1934, the despatching of waterfront labour was controlled by the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Ltd. On May 23, the Waterfront Workers' Association notified the Shipping Federation that on and after 7 a.m., Monday, May 27, 1935, the union would despatch the men for longshore work and requested the co-operation of the federation in placing existing despatching facilities at their disposal. This was refused by the Shipping Federation, which, on May 25, applied to the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. A board was established by the Minister of Labour on May 31, and the parties concerned were requested to submit their nominations for board members. Subsequently members of the union refused to handle cargo from Powell River where a strike of longshoremen was alleged to be in progress. The Shipping Federation, claiming that refusal to load this cargo constituted repudiation of the existing agreement, notified the union that the agreement was cancelled, and telegraphed the Department of Labour indicating their desire to withdraw the application for a board. The department, however, did not grant this request, urging instead that both parties allow the dispute to be dealt with through board procedure, and in the meantime that they strictly observe the terms of the agreement which had been in effect up to that period. The Shipping Federation replied that, having entered into contractual relations with the Canadian Waterfront Workers' Association, an organization incorporated in July, 1934, under the Societies Act of British Columbia, they could not meet the department's wishes. No reply was received from the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association, and, as neither party submitted a nomination for board member, the department did not proceed with the constitution of the board. The board consequently did not function.

On June 5, following notification by the Shipping Federation that the agreement with the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association was cancelled, over 900 longshoremen ceased work, and the docks were picketed by the strikers. The federation gradually recruited new workers, who, upon proving their suitability for longshore work, were admitted to membership in the Canadian Waterfront Workers' Association. Strikers who reported and were accepted for work formed a new union, the Vancouver Longshoremen's Association, and worked harmoniously in separate gangs with members of the Canadian Waterfront Workers' Association. In due course over 700 men were concentrated at the Canadian Pacific and the Ballantyne Piers, where victualing, sleeping and sanitary arrangements were installed.

The Longshoremen and Water Transport Workers of Canada, with which the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association was affiliated, called out the members of its other affiliated unions on June 15 in a sympathetic strike, approximately 1,450 coastal longshoremen, members of ships' crews, ship liners, boom log workers, etc., at Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, Chemainus, etc., being involved.

On June 18 a disturbance occurred on the Vancouver waterfront in which a number of police, pickets and bystanders were injured. Over twenty persons were arrested on charges of inciting to riot, rioting, assault, damaging property, carrying offensive weapons, etc., fifteen of whom were subsequently convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment of from three months to one year. The strike leader, the President of the Longshoremen and Water Transport Workers of Canada, was convicted of counselling an unlawful assembly, and

was sentenced to three months' imprisonment; he was, however, acquitted of a charge of inciting to riot. At various other times pickets were arrested for assault of individual workers, and early in December five strikers, charged with rioting in connection with picketing outside the Shipping Federation Hall on October 25, were sentenced to imprisonment of one month.

As opportunity offered, the department endeavoured through its conciliation service to secure an adjustment of the dispute, but when it became evident that there was little likelihood of its efforts proving effective, it was decided to conduct an official enquiry, and the Honourable Mr. Justice H. H. Davis, of the Supreme Court of Canada, was, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, and in accordance with Section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, appointed a commissioner under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act, Chapter 99, R.S.C., 1927, to enquire into the dispute.

The commissioner in his findings, received on October 22, stated that the refusal of the longshoremen, members of the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association, to handle Powell River cargo (which, he asserted, was not, as a matter of fact, "unfair cargo" as claimed by the longshoremen) constituted a deliberate strike on their part, and was a breach of the existing working agreement by the longshoremen which entitled the Shipping Federation to declare the agreement at an end on June 4; also that the setting up by the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association of their own system of despatching longshore gangs was in defiance of one of the fundamental points covered by the agreement. He expressed the view that most of the members of the Vancouver Association were misled in their course of action throughout by unsound and destructive leadership.

On the completion of the enquiry by Commissioner Davis, negotiations took place between the Shipping Federation and the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association, but the parties failed to reach an agreement. On December 9 the strike was called off by the union. Over 200 strikers had already resumed work during the preceding months, and about another hundred were given work when the strike terminated.

BOARDS NOT GRANTED

It will be noted that the number of applications dealt with during the year exceeds considerably the number of cases referred to Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, the figures being 30 as against 9. Marked success was again achieved by the conciliation service of the department in avoiding the necessity of formal action under the Act. the conciliation officers having mediated successfully in ten of the twenty-one disputes in connection with which boards were not established.

Five disputes were adjusted during the year by direct negotiations. The circumstances connected with two disputes did not appear to justify board procedure, while one dispute fell outside the direct scope of the Act and consent to reference of the differences to a board was withheld by the employer. Three applications were under consideration when the fiscal year closed.

TWENTY-NINE YEARS' OPERATIONS

Applications under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from its inception on March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1935, numbered 845, and Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established in 545 cases. A few of these boards dealt with two or more applications. In the cases in which boards were not granted settlements were effected by agencies other than those provided by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act or it was found that the machinery of the statute could not be utilized. In only 39 cases was the cessation of work

which threatened not averted, or the strike which had been already entered upon not ended, as a result of board procedure.

SUMMARY TABLES RESPECTING PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

The tables here presented are arranged in several divisions, viz.: (i) showing proceedings by industries concerned during the fiscal year 1935-36; (ii) showing proceedings by industries concerned from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1936; (iii) showing by fiscal years, 1907-36, number of disputes dealt with; (iv) showing by calendar years, 1907-36, number of disputes dealt with; and (v) summarizing operations under the statute for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936.

I. TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1935, TO MARCH 31, 1936

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards	Number of Boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication and other public utilities:—			
(1) Mining and Smelting Industry—			
Coal.....	7	2	1
Metal.....	1	1	0
(2) Transportation and Communication—			
Steam railways.....	2	0	0
Street and electric railways.....	6	1	0
Motor transportation.....	1	0	0
Shipping.....	4	1	0
Telegraphs.....	1	1	0
(3) Miscellaneous—			
Light and power.....	6	1	0
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act...	2	0	0
	30*	7	1

* Including three cases carried over from preceding year.

The proceedings under the Act during the fiscal year include three cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, namely, disputes between (1) Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being shopmen, members of the Fort Rouge Railroad Workers' Unit, One Big Union; (2) Western Stevedore Company, Limited, and certain of its employees being truckers, stowers, loaders, sealers, checkers, assistant foremen and clerks, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; (3) Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being assistant foremen, clerks, checkers, loaders, coopers, sealers and truckers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

On March 31, 1936, results were still pending in connection with three applications concerning disputes between (1) the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being foremen, troublemen and linemen on emergency truck, subforemen, line journeymen, meter installers, meter repairers, cable splicers and station maintenance men, members of Locals Nos. 1037 and 435, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; (2) Corporation of the City of Edmonton and certain employees of the Edmonton Street Railway, being members of Local Division No. 569, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America; and (3) Canadian National Railways

and its pursers' and stewards' staffs engaged in Pacific Coast steamship service, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

II. TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907,
TO MARCH 31, 1936

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work:—		
(1) Mining and Smelting Industry—		
Coal.....	94	12
Metal.....	21	5
Asbestos.....	1	0
(2) Transportation and Communication—		
Steam railways.....	242	7
Street and electric railways.....	146	7
Motor transportation.....	2	0
Express.....	12	1
Shipping.....	52	0
Telegraphs.....	31	1
Telephones.....	10	0
(3) Miscellaneous—		
Light and power.....	42	3
Elevators.....	1	0
(4) War Work.....	30	1
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	161	2
Total.....	845	39

III. TABLE SHOWING BY FISCAL YEARS, 1907-1936, NUMBER OF DISPUTES WITH

—	1907-1908 1908	1909 1910	1910- 1911	1911- 1912	1912- 1913	1913- 1914	1914- 1915	1915- 1916	1916- 1917	1917- 1918	1918- 1919	1919- 1920	1920- 1921	1921- 1922	1922- 1923	1923- 1924	1924- 1925	1925- 1926	1926- 1927	1927- 1928	1928- 1929	1929- 1930	1930- 1931	1931- 1932	1932- 1933	1933- 1934	1934- 1935	To- tal		
Number of appli- cations.....	34	21	27	24	18	21	16	16	14	36	52	95	72	63	49	39	22	19	4	19	23	22	23	20	13	17	16	27	845	
Number of boards granted.....	31	19	25	19	15	17	15	17	11	20	38	60	46	37	31	27	13	9	0	11	11	13	14	10	6	10	11	2	7	545
Number of dis- putes where strike not avert- ed (or ended)...	1	1	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	39	

The figures contained in the above table may be thought to show discrepancies as compared with those appearing in Table I. A closer examination will, however, show the respective statements to be in agreement. A complete statement of proceedings for a year must show all disputes dealt with during that period. The figures of the yearly statement include, therefore, disputes carried over from the previous year which were counted in the summary of that year's proceedings. Thus the same dispute may properly figure in the annual statement for each of two years. In the statistical recapitulation covering several years, as above, it is necessary that no dispute shall be counted more than once, and account is taken of the number of applications received during the year and thus brought within the purview of the statute.

IV. TABLE SHOWING BY CALENDAR YEARS, 1907-1936, NUMBER OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH

—	*1907 9 mos.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	†1936 3 mos.	Total
Number of applications.....	25	27	22	28	21	16	18	18	15	29	53	93	70	61	54	42	22	22	4	14	26	25	21	22	19	16	16	18	23	5	845
Number of boards granted.....	22	25	21	23	16	16	15	18	12	16	37	59	47	41	26	29	17	10	0	9	13	13	13	10	6	8	12	4	7	0	545
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended).....	1	1	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	39	

* The Act became law on March 22, 1907, so that the proceedings cover nine months only.

† To the end of the fiscal year, March 31.
(The remark following Table III applies equally to apparent discrepancies as between the above summary by calendar years and yearly summaries of proceedings.)

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION AND OF PROCEEDINGS THEREUNDER, FROM APRIL 1, 1935, TO MARCH 31, 1936

I. MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 9, Subsection (a), of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from the party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 9, Subsection (b), of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from the party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 9, Subsection (c), of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 9, Subsection (d), of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation from the two members first appointed.

(1) MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY

COAL MINES

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (x) Employer; (M) Men	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Apr. 23, 1935	Alberta Block Coal Co., Ltd., Newcastle Coal Co., Ltd., Midland Coal Mining Co., Ltd., The Western Gem Coal Co., Ltd., Red Deer Valley Coal Co., Ltd., Great West Coal Co., Ltd., Jewel Collieries Ltd., Rosedale Coal Co., Ltd., Brilliant Coal Co., Ltd., and Elgin Coal Co., Ltd., and certain of their employees being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America.	Employees....	Drumheller, Rosedale and Wayne districts in Alberta.	1,350 dir....	Employees' request for wage increase of 12½ per cent, adjustment of alleged inequalities, and certain changes in working conditions; also recognition of union by Brilliant Coal Co. and Elgin Coal Co.	Hon. Horace Harvey, (c) 4; Major L. R. Lipsett, (x) 1; A. J. Morrison, (M) 1.	May 21, 1935	Aug. 13, 1935	The report of the board, which was signed by the chairman and Mr. Morrison, recommended an increase in wage rates of 5 per cent. Major Lipsett submitted a minority report. The miners, by a referendum vote on August 26, accepted the board's recommendation, and agreements were subsequently signed with the five coal mining companies first named. Failure of the management of three coal companies to sign similar agreements resulted in strikes occurring at the mines of the Jewel Collieries at Wayne from Sept. 4 to 13, and of the Rosedale Coal Co. at Rosedale and the Great West Coal Co. (Star Mine) at Aerial from Sept. 5 to Oct. 7, about 370 men being involved. Meanwhile the employees of the Elgin Coal Co. and the Brilliant Coal Co. voted in favour of affiliating with the United Mine Workers of America, and in every case agreements were eventually signed adopting the board's recommendation.

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC.—Continued
(1) MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY—Concluded
COAL MINES—Concluded

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (x) Men	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
May 7, 1935	Various coal operators in the Edmonton district in Alberta and their employees being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America.	Employees...	Edmonton and district, Alberta.	700 dir.....	Employees' request for wage increase of 25 per cent and the adjustment of certain inequalities.				The application was allowed to remain in abeyance pending receipt of the report of the board which was enquiring into a similar dispute in the Drumheller, Rosedale and Wayne districts. Upon that report being made public in August, conferences took place between the Edmonton coal operators and the officials of the union. These negotiations proving unsuccessful, the services of the Western Representative of the department were requested and as a result of his mediation a settlement was reached during October providing for a wage increase of 5 per cent, together with certain minor adjustments. The application was thereupon withdrawn by the employees.
Sept. 4, 1935	Empire Collieries, Ltd., Atlas Coal Co., Ltd., Murray Collieries, Ltd., and Aetna Coal Co., and certain of their employees being members of Unit No. 29, Mine Workers Union of Canada.	Employees...	East Coulee district, Alberta.		Employees' request for increased wages and certain changes in working conditions.				The Western Representative of the department proceeded to Alberta and arranged conferences between the interested parties. The department was subsequently advised that agreement was reached on September 18 between the Murray Collieries and the Atlas Coal Co. and their employees, providing for a wage increase of 5 per cent in conformity with the wage increase in the Drumheller coal field. The same wage rates were later made effective by the other coal mining companies concerned and the application was withdrawn on November 2, 1935.
Sept. 16, 1935	Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, and certain of its employees at Cumberland, B.C.	Employees...	Cumberland, B.C.	45 dir. (approx.); 475 indir. (approx.).	Employees' request for adoption of rotation system of employment; also alleged violation of agreement by company in introducing new contract system of cutting and loading coal.	J. A. Russell, K.C.; (c) 4; George Kidd, (e) 1; C. McG. Stewart, (x) 1.	Oct. 12, 1935	Dec. 28, Dec. 31, 1935	The report of the board, which was signed by the chairman and Mr. Kidd, upheld the company's contentions. Mr. Stewart dissented and submitted a minority report. While the board's findings were rejected by the employees, press despatches indicated that a strike ballot taken on January 22 resulted in 220 votes in favour of a strike and 276 votes against.

Dec. 2, 1935	Lakeside Coals, Ltd., and its employees being members of the United Mine Workers of America.	Employer..... R o b b, Coalspur district, Alberta.	80 dir.	Employees' request for wage increase of 5 per cent.	.....	.....	.....	The employees ceased work on December 3. Direct negotiations with the management continued, however, and an agreement was consummated on December 11 providing for an advance in wage rates of 5 per cent as requested by the employees. The miners returned to work the following morning. The date from which the increase should be made effective remaining in dispute, this point was referred for decision to an independent chairman as provided by the terms of the agreement.
Dec. 13, 1935	Lethbridge Collieries, Ltd., and its mine workers.	Employees... Lethbridge district, Alberta.	684 dir.	Employees' request for recognition of a joint committee of employees, payment of wages in cash instead of by cheque, and a rotation system of employment; also certain grievances in regard to alleged excessive electric light charges.	.....	.....	.....	An officer of the department interviewed the respective parties concerned and arranged that the points in dispute should be discussed during negotiations in regard to renewal of the contracts which would shortly expire.
Jan. 29, 1936	Brazeau Collieries, Ltd., and certain of its employees being members of the Nordegg Local Union of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada.	Employees... Nordegg, Alberta.	220 dir.	Question of interpretation of a certain clause of existing working agreement.	.....	.....	.....	Shortly after receipt of the application the point in dispute was settled and the application was withdrawn by the employees.

METAL MINES

Jan. 25, 1935 (Five applications)	Pioneer Gold Mines of B.C., Ltd., Bradian Mines, Ltd., Bralorne Mines, Ltd., Wayside Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., and Congress Gold Mines, Ltd., and certain of their employees being underground and surface labour.	Employees... Bridge River district, B.C.	600 dir. (approx.).	Employees' request for increased wages and a general improvement in working and living conditions.	His Honour Judge J. C. McIntosh, (c) 4; T. W. Bingay, (e) 1; W. A. Pritchard, (m) 1.	July 12, 1935	Oct. 28, Oct. 28, 1935	It should be noted that a separate application was received from the employees of each of the five companies concerned. The report of the board was signed by the chairman and Mr. Pritchard, and contained certain recommendations looking to a settlement of the dispute, including continuance of payment of the wage scale tentatively agreed upon at the conclusion of a strike of the employees on May 23. Mr. Bingay submitted a minority report. The board's findings were accepted by the employees, but rejected by the companies. It is understood, however, that in some instances the wage rates recommended by the board are being paid.
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V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC.—Continued

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

STEAM RAILWAYS

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (M) Men	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Jan. 11, 1935	Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being shopmen, members of the Fort Rouge Railroad Workers' Unit, One Big Union.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Manitoba.	1,200 dir.....	Alleged violation of seniority rules by employer in re-employing junior machinists while senior machinists were available.				Officers of the department interviewed the railway officials in Montreal in regard to this controversy, and, after considerable correspondence, which continued over a period of several months, the employees notified the department on June 24 that the matter in dispute had been adjusted to their satisfaction.
Feb. 13, 1936	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees, being sub-foremen, checkers, coopers, sealers, heatemens and freight handlers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.	Employees....	West Saint John, N.B.	600 dir.....	For cancellation as from December 31, 1935, of wage deductions provided in agreement dated March 18, 1935.				The application was considered defective in certain respects, and, as negotiations in regard to wage rates of all classes of railway employees were about to proceed between the principal Canadian railways and the various groups of railway employees, a board was not established.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

Apr. 27, 1935	Winnipeg Electric Co. and its employees in the Track Department, members of the Winnipeg Electric Trackmen's Unit, One Big Union.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Manitoba.	75 dir.; 850 indir.	Alleged violation of seniority clause of agreement by company in laying off an employee.				This application was withdrawn on May 23 by the employees, who notified the department that the dispute has been amicably adjusted.
July 19, 1935	Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of Division No. 616 (Windsor) of	Employees....	Windsor, Ontario.	132 dir.....	Objection of union members to working with non-union men and alleged refusal of management to meet representatives of the				A strike occurred on July 13, 1935, the men returning to work within 24 hours on the suggestion of the City Council that the dispute be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. It was ascer-

the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	London and Port Stanley Railway Commission and its clerical employees, shopmen, sectionmen, agents, dispatchers, motor-men, conductors, brakemen, baggage-men, etc., Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	London, Ontario.	Employees.....	Employees' request for increased wages and improved working conditions.	employees in regard to this point.	tained, however, by an officer of the department assigned to this case, that there was apparently no dispute between the company and the union, and that any differences existing were between union and non-union employees. There did not appear, therefore, to be any ground for the establishment of a board.
July 23, 1935						As a result of departmental mediation negotiations were resumed between the parties concerned and an agreement was reached without the necessity of board procedure.
Aug. 19, 1935	Winnipeg Electric Company and its motor-men, conductors and busmen, members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit of the One Big Union.	Winnipeg, Manitoba.	Employees.....	Employees' demand for re-employment of two workmen, one of whom had been suspended and the other dismissed.	Employees' demand for re-employment of two workmen, one of whom had been suspended and the other dismissed.	This application was subsequently withdrawn by the employees, who notified the department that direct negotiations had been reopened with the company.
Nov. 1, 1935	Hamilton Street Railway Company and certain employees being members of Division No. 107, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Hamilton, Ontario.	Employees.....	For increased wages and against shorter hours of work.	For increased wages and against shorter hours of work.	The report, which was signed by the chairman and Mr. Bancroft, recommended an increase in the wage rates of 4 cents an hour, with a 44-hour week for operators of one-man cars and buses, instead of the prevailing 40 hours. These recommendations were later accepted by both parties concerned as a settlement of the dispute. Mr. Munro, in a minority report, opposed any increase in wage rates, but concurred in the Board's recommendation re hours of work.
Mar. 9, 1936	Corporation of the City of Edmonton and certain employees of the Edmonton Street Railway being members of Local Division No. 589, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Edmonton, Alberta.	Employees.....	Proposal of civic authorities to change system of apportioning runs as between senior and junior employees; also employees' request for time and one-half for certain holidays and a change in the retirement age limit.	Proposal of civic authorities to change system of apportioning runs as between senior and junior employees; also employees' request for time and one-half for certain holidays and a change in the retirement age limit.	The application was receiving consideration at the close of the fiscal year.

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC.—Continued
(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board, (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Nov. 27, 1935	Dominion Transport Company, Ltd., and certain of its employees being members of Local Union 670, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.	Employees...	Toronto, Ontario.	80 dir.; 20 indir.	For increased wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions.	.....	.....	.....	A settlement was reached in this case as a result of departmental mediation, and the application was withdrawn by the employees.

SHIPPING

Sept. 24, 1934	Western Stevedore Company, Limited, and certain of its employees being truckers, stowers, loaders, sealers, checkers, assistant foremen and clerks, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.	Employees...	Fort William, Ont.	400 dir.; 700 indir.	Employees' request for agreement embodying increased wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions; also request that union officer be permitted to conduct negotiations on their behalf.	Hon. Mr. Justice R. M. Demistoun, (c) 3; Dammett, P. (e) Hill, K. C., (e) 2; Marcus Hyman, (m) 1.	Nov. 5, 1934	Dec. 31, 1934 (Interim); April 27, 1935	(An interim report stated that the board had adjourned to allow direct negotiations to take place between the parties concerned. An agreement was reached, however, and no progress was made in regard to some of the questions raised. The final report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Hyman, and, while not meeting the employees' request in regard to wage rates, recommended substantial increases. Mr. Hill submitted a minority report. The board's findings were rejected by the companies, and subsequently the employees voted almost unanimously in favour of a suspension of work. Through governmental intervention, however, further conferences were arranged which resulted in a settlement being reached effective August 1, 1935.
Oct. 15, 1934	Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being assistant foremen, clerks, checkers, stowers, loaders, coopers, sealers and truckers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.	Employees...	Port Arthur, Ont.	320 dir.; 600 indir.					

May 30, 1935	Members of the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited, and certain of their employees being members of the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers Association.	Vancouver, B.C., 1927 dir.	Notification received by the federation that future despatching of longshoremen would be done by the union, which the federation claimed to be in contravention of the existing agreement.	May 31, 1935	After the board was established members of the union refused to handle cargo from Powell River where a strike of longshoremen was alleged to be in progress. The Shipping Federation, claiming that this action constituted repudiation of the existing agreement, notified the union that the agreement was cancelled, and telegraphed the Department of Labour indicating their desire to withdraw the application for a board. This request was not granted. However, as neither party submitted a nomination for board member, the department did not proceed with the establishment of a board. Following notification by the Shipping Federation of cancellation of the agreement, the longshoremen ceased work. On June 18 a disturbance occurred on the Vancouver waterfront, during which a number of persons were injured. Subsequently the Hon. Mr. Justice H. M. Davis was, in accordance with Sec. 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, appointed a Commissioner under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act to enquire into this dispute. The strike was called off by the union on December 9. The application was receiving consideration at the close of the fiscal year.
Mar. 9, 1936	Canadian National Railway and its purveyors and stewards engaged in Pacific Coast steamship service, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	Pacific Coast	Employees' request for increased wages and certain changes in working conditions.		

TELEGRAMS

May 27, 1935	Canadian National Telegraphs and certain of its employees being telegraph attendants, radio attendants, messenger operators, and operators, members of Canadian National System Division No. 43, Commercial Telegraphers Union of North America.	C.N.T. Lines in Canada.	Employees...	July 16, 1935	L. B. Spencer, K.C. (C) 4; Geoffrey S. O'Brian, (E) 1; H. F. Green, (M) 1.	Sept. 28, Sept. 30, 1935	In regard to the first mentioned grievance, the board's findings were unanimous. The board's report concerning the second matter in dispute was signed by the chairman and Mr. Green, a minority report being submitted by Mr. O'Brian. Conferences in regard to the board's recommendations were subsequently held which resulted in the parties concerned reaching a settlement on a compromise basis.
			(1) Company's refusal to recognize repeater attendants and radio attendants as being employees covered by the agreement entered into with the union, and (2) company's action in conducting certain "scheduled offices" into "commissioned offices," thereby reducing wage ratings and changing working conditions.				

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION, ETC.—*Concluded*
(3) MISCELLANEOUS
LIGHT AND POWER

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board, (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
July 3, 1935	Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens, Limited, and certain of its employees being locative, hoisting and stationary engineers and firemen, members of Local Union No. 700, International Union of Operating Engineers.	Employees....	Hamilton, Ont....	44 dir.; 55 indir.	Employees' request for increased wages, shorter hours, and certain changes in working conditions.				As a result of departmental mediation an agreement was reached between the parties concerned with out the necessity of board procedure.
July 19, 1935	Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and line-men, telegraph men, and firemen employed in the Hydro Electric system, and Police, Fire Alarm and Street Lighting Departments, members of the Civic Linemen's Association.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man....	35 dir.; 6 indir.	Employees' request for a new agreement respecting wages, hours, and other conditions of employment.				As a result of departmental mediation direct negotiations between the parties concerned were reopened and continued from time to time, a settlement being finally reached shortly after the close of the calendar year.
July 20,	Winnipeg Electric Company and the employees in its gas production and distribution service being members of the Gas Workers' Unit, One Big Union.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man....	75 dir.....	Dismissal of three employees alleged to be senior to others and therefore entitled to preference of employment.				As a result of departmental mediation an amicable adjustment was effected without the necessity of board reference.
Aug. 2, 1935	Winnipeg Electric Company, Manitoba Power Company, Northwestern Power Company and Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway Company on the one hand, and certain of their employees on the other hand being members of the Substation and Hydro Plant Employees.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Great Falls, Pinawa and Seven Sisters, Man.	96 dir.....	Employees' request for increased wages and certain changes in working conditions.	Robert Jacob, K.C. (c) 3; C. A. Clendenning, (s) 1; K. B. Russell, (m) 1.	Sept. 9, 1935	Dec. 23, 1935	An agreement regarding working conditions was reached during the hearings of the board. The recommendation of the chairman and Mr. Clendenning were adverse to the men's claim for increased wages. Mr. Russell, on the other hand, upheld the employees' contention. The findings of the majority of the board were later accepted by both parties to the dispute.

Aug. 26,	City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees in the Hydro Electric System, Street Lighting Department, City Repair Shops, etc., being members of Federation of Civic Employees of the City of Winnipeg and affiliated unions.	Winnipeg, Man....	300 dir.....	Employees' request for increased wages and certain changes in working conditions.	.....	.....	.....	A settlement was subsequently reached as a result of direct negotiations and no board was established.
Nov. 4, 1935; Revised Mar. 26, 1936	Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being foremen, troubleshooters, linemen on emergency truck, subforemen, line journeymen, meter installers, cable splicers and station maintenance men, members of Locals Nos. 1037 and 435, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Winnipeg, Man....	50 dir.....	Employees' request for restoration of wage rates as provided in agreement dated March 31, 1933.	.....	.....	.....	The original application was defective in certain respects. The matter was, however, allowed to remain in abeyance pending receipt of the report of a board which was dealing with a dispute between the same company and its substation operators and electrical workers (see above). That board's recommendations did not prove acceptable to the employees in the present case, who subsequently submitted a revised application. The new application was receiving consideration at the close of the fiscal year.

II. DISPUTES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE DIRECT SCOPE OF THE ACT

Aug. 9, 1935	Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association and certain of its employees being members of Local 464, Milk Wagon Drivers, and Dairy Employees' Union.	Delair and Sardis, B.C.	48 dir.; 252 indir.	Employees' request for an agreement covering wages and working conditions.	.....	.....	.....	The industry concerned not being one to which the Act primarily applies, a board could be established only with the joint consent of the parties concerned. The consent of the employer being withheld, no board was established.
Jan. 9, 1936	Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd. and certain of its employees being members of the Algoma Steel Workers' Union.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1,727 dir.....	Employees' request for increased wages and establishment of full seniority rights.	.....	.....	.....	As a result of departmental mediation, a basis of settlement was reached which rendered board procedure unnecessary.

PROSECUTION UNDER SECTION 61 OF THE ACT

One of the penal clauses of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was invoked during the year in connection with a cessation of work on June 17, 1935, by ten members of the crew of the ss. Southholm at Esquimalt, British Columbia. These men refused duty in sympathy with the longshoremen who were on strike in Vancouver. Charges were laid by the master of the ship against Patrick Driscoll, organizer of the waterfront workers' union, under Section 61 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, for inciting the crew of the vessel to go on strike.

On July 5 Patrick Driscoll appeared before Stipendiary Magistrate George Jay in the Provincial Police Court at Victoria, B.C. He was found guilty of inciting the crew to strike and was sentenced to a fine of \$500 or three months in prison. Section 61 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, under which this sentence was passed, reads as follows:—

61. Any person who incites, encourages or aids in any manner any employer to declare or continue a lockout, or any employee to go or continue on strike, contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ACT REJECTED BY SENATE

The Royal Commission on Price Spreads in its report dated April 9, 1935, made the following recommendations in relation to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act:—

The appointment of Boards of Investigation should be encouraged not only when an industrial dispute threatens but also when complaint is made that improper intimidation or discriminatory action has been taken either by employers or workers.

Without extending the restriction of the right to strike as in public utilities, a wider range of industries and occupations should be brought within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, or some related Inquiries Act. The Dominion should have authority to investigate any industrial situation which may either endanger general economic welfare or create avoidable social unrest.

The machinery of conciliation should be set in motion, without waiting for a formal request, whenever it is learned that an industrial dispute impends.

In pursuance of these recommendations a bill (71) amending section sixty-five of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was introduced in the House of Commons on May 23 by the Minister of Justice, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, for the Minister of Labour, Hon. W. A. Gordon. The text of the amending bill (with the proposed changes indicated in italics) was as follows:—

"65. Where in any industry *subject to the legislative jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, (whether or not it be an industry to which other provisions of this Act apply)* any strike or lockout has occurred, or seems to the Minister to be imminent, *or complaint has been made to the Minister that intimidation has been practised or other discriminatory action taken either by employers or employees,* and in the public interest or for any other reason it seems to the Minister expedient, the Minister, on the application of any municipality interested, or of the mayor, reeve or head officer or acting head officer thereof, or of his own motion *with or without* application of either of the parties to the dispute, strike, lockout *or complaint* whether it involves one or more employers or employees in the employ of one or more employers, may establish a Board under this Act in respect of the dispute, strike, lockout *or complaint* or may in any such case, if it seems to him expedient, either with or without an application from any interested party, recommend to the Governor in Council the appointment of *such* person or persons as a commissioner or commissioners under the provisions of the Inquiries Act to inquire into the dispute, strike, lockout *or complaint* or into any matters or circumstances connected therewith."

Dealing with the recommendation of the Price Spreads Commission that the Act be made more generally applicable to industry throughout Canada, the Minister of Justice, Hon. Mr. Guthrie, stated:

"Careful consideration was given to this recommendation and a bill was drawn to carry out this recommendation in full. The opinion of the law officers of the Department of Justice was taken in regard to the matter as well as the opinion of two very able constitutional lawyers, Mr. Tilley, K.C., of Toronto, and Mr. Aimé Geoffrion, K.C., of Montreal. The opinion of the departmental counsel, as well as of the two gentlemen whose names I have given, was that if the bill was drawn up in conformity with the report of the Price Spreads Commission it would be beyond the powers of the Parliament of Canada. It therefore became necessary to limit the operation of the bill by inserting in the first clause the words, 'where in any industry subject to the legislative jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada,' when certain things arise certain things shall be done."

After receiving three readings in the House of Commons, the Bill was referred in the Senate to the Committee on Banking and Commerce.

This committee in its report recommended that the Bill be not further proceeded with "for the reason that its passage would not be in the public interest, and would interfere with the spirit and purpose of the *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act* which is to prevent by conciliatory methods industrial disputes and breaches of the peace connected therewith."

In a further explanation of the reasons for rejection of the measure, Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen, the Government Leader in the Senate, stated:

"The purport of the Bill, freed from its rather circumlocutory language, is that even when there is no cause to fear a lockout or strike, but complaint is laid, say, by an individual employer or employee, 'that intimidation has been practised or other discriminatory action taken'—these are the words employed in the Bill—the minister may appoint a Board of Conciliation for the purpose of trying to effect a settlement: not of a dispute threatening a strike or lock-out, but more probably a difference between one section of labour and another, or one employer and other; that is to say, a difference more or less local or domestic, and consequently within the realm of civil rights, which is a provincial jurisdiction. The committee felt that to invite reference of disputes of that kind to a minister, and thus to impose on him almost a direction to appoint a board unless he could give reasons to the contrary, would not only throw upon him an unnecessary burden, but would place a weapon in the hands of an employer desirous of preventing what he regarded as discrimination by workers, or in the hands of a worker trying to prevent what he thought was discrimination on the part of a labour organization. Aside from any constitutional feature, it was felt that it would be unwise for Parliament to attempt to invade that field, and that such questions should be settled in other ways.

"The constitutional feature did interpose itself. It was considered that the purpose of a conciliation board established to deal with any such complaint would be entirely foreign to our jurisdiction under the British North America Act and consequently that the power of a board to secure witnesses, or resist interference, or deal with refusal to testify, would be very doubtful. I want to emphasize, however, that neither I nor any other member of the committee expressed the view that the constitutional danger alone was sufficient to warrant us in not proceeding further with the measure. Nor was any final view expressed on that phase. The measure, on its merits, was considered to be unnecessary and unwise, because the *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act* gives the minister ample powers in all cases where, in the general public interest, there would be any reason at all for the exertion of efforts at conciliation. That is why the committee acted as it did."

The report of the Committee on Banking and Commerce, recommending that the Bill be not further proceeded with, was adopted by the Senate and the Bill was dropped.

V. GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT

The purpose of the Government Annuities Act is to encourage and aid the people of Canada in the formation of habits of thrift, so that provision may be made for old age. The Canadian Government Annuities system was designed with this object in view.

The minimum amount of annuity obtainable on the life of one person or on the lives of two persons jointly is \$10 a year. The maximum amount of annuity payable to any annuitant or to joint annuitants is \$1,200 a year.

A Canadian Government annuity is a fixed yearly income paid by the Government of Canada. The income is payable in quarterly instalments (unless otherwise expressly provided) for life, but may be guaranteed for ten, fifteen or twenty years in any event.

Although in the vast majority of cases annuities issued on the lives of individuals are purchased by the individuals themselves, provision is made in the Act whereby employers may contract for the purchase of annuities on behalf of their employees, or associations on behalf of their members.

Annuity contracts are of two classes, deferred and immediate, under each of which there are various plans available.

Deferred annuity contracts are for purchase by younger persons desiring to provide for old age. Purchase may be made by monthly, quarterly or yearly premiums, or by a lump sum.

Immediate annuity contracts are for purchase by older persons wishing to obtain an immediate income through their accumulated savings.

Deferred annuities are classed as Immediate when once they have vested.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936, both the number of applications for the purchase of annuities and the premium income showed a marked increase over the preceding fiscal year, the volume of business transacted being considerably in excess of that of any year since the inception of the Government Annuities system in 1908. The steady progress in extension of the agency system was maintained during the year. New agencies were established at several points, and the staff of the annuities service was augmented at others where agencies had previously been opened.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

From September 1, 1908, the date of the inception of the Annuities Branch, up to and inclusive of March 31, 1936, the total number of annuity contracts issued was 29,093. Of these contracts, 2,844 had been cancelled, leaving in force on March 31, 1936, 26,249 contracts. The total amount of purchase money received during the same period was \$77,943,871. The following statement gives the details:—

Sept. 1, 1908, to Mar. 31, 1909,	66 contracts.....	\$	50,391 31
Apr. 1, 1909, " 31, 1910,	566 "		434,490 89
Apr. 1, 1910, " 31, 1911,	1,069 "		393,441 40
Apr. 1, 1911, " 31, 1912,	1,032 "		441,600 60
Apr. 1, 1912, " 31, 1913,	373 "		417,135 50
Apr. 1, 1913, " 31, 1914,	318 "		390,886 72
Apr. 1, 1914, " 31, 1915,	264 "		314,765 29
Apr. 1, 1915, " 31, 1916,	325 "		441,696 09
Apr. 1, 1916, " 31, 1917,	285 "		432,272 40
Apr. 1, 1917, " 31, 1918,	187 "		332,792 01
Apr. 1, 1918, " 31, 1919,	147 "		322,154 23
Apr. 1, 1919, " 31, 1920,	204 "		408,718 78

Apr. 1, 1920,	"	31, 1921,	195	"	531,800 45
Apr. 1, 1921,	"	31, 1922,	277	"	748, 159 73
Apr. 1, 1922,	"	31, 1923,	339	"	1,028,353 07
Apr. 1, 1923,	"	31, 1924,	409	"	1,458,818 92
Apr. 1, 1924,	"	31, 1925,	486	"	1,606,822 03
Apr. 1, 1925,	"	31, 1926,	668	"	1,938,921 17
Apr. 1, 1926,	"	31, 1927,	503	"	1,894,885 29
Apr. 1, 1927,	"	31, 1928,	1,223	"	3,843,087 96
Apr. 1, 1928,	"	31, 1929,	1,328	"	4,272,418 87
Apr. 1, 1929,	"	31, 1930,	1,257	"	3,156,475 24
Apr. 1, 1930,	"	31, 1931,	1,772	"	3,612,233 88
Apr. 1, 1931,	"	31, 1932,	1,726	"	4,194,383 81
Apr. 1, 1932,	"	31, 1933,	1,375	"	3,547,345 03
Apr. 1, 1933,	"	31, 1934,	2,412	"	7,071,439 00
Apr. 1, 1934,	"	31, 1935,	3,930	"	13,376,400 02
Apr. 1, 1935,	"	31, 1936,	6,357	"	21,281,981 31
Total.....					29,093 \$77,943,871 00

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936, 2,670 Immediate Annuities and 3,687 Deferred Annuities, a total of 6,357, were contracted for, the average amount of annuity under the Immediate contracts being \$434.

The number of annuity contracts in force on March 31, 1936, was as follows: Immediate, 11,496; Deferred, 14,753; a total of 26,249. The total amount of annuity under vested contracts in force was \$4,875,678, an average of \$424 per contract.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES FUND STATEMENT—1935-1936

Balance at credit of Fund on April 1, 1935.....\$46,906,192 27

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1936

Immediate Annuities.....	\$14,881,398 04
Deferred Annuities.....	6,458,204 01
Annuity payments returned and redeposited.....	736 84
Interest at 4 per cent to March 31, 1936.....	2,111,374 29
Amount transferred from Consolidated Revenue Fund to maintain reserve....	271,826 73
	\$23,723,539 91

DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR

Payments under vested Annuity Contracts.....	\$ 4,081,219 16
Payments of commuted values.....	16,010 78
Premiums returned with interest.....	33,059 22
Premiums returned without interest.....	57,620 74
	4,187,909 90
Excess of receipts over disbursements of the Fund for 1935-36.....	19,535,630 01
Balance at credit of Fund on March 31, 1936.....	\$66,441,822 28

VALUATION, MARCH 31, 1936, OF ANNUITY CONTRACTS ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT, AND IN FORCE ON THAT DATE

Classification	Number of Contracts	Amount of Annuity	Present value of Contracts in force
		\$	\$
Immediate—Males, Ordinary.....	2,459	1,173,470	9,255,128
Females, Ordinary.....	3,884	1,479,941	13,243,927
Males, Guaranteed.....	1,411	649,841	7,238,099
Females, Guaranteed.....	2,029	760,722	9,457,904
Joint Life and Last Survivor—Ordinary.....	1,269	597,012	7,010,572
“ “ “ —Guaranteed.....	444	214,692	3,031,255
Totals.....	11,496	4,875,678	49,236,885
Deferred.....	14,753		17,745,769
Totals.....	26,249		66,982,654

VI. EMPLOYMENT OFFICES CO-ORDINATION ACT

The fiscal year ended March 31, 1936, was the eighteenth in which the Employment Service Branch, set up under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, co-operated with the Provincial Governments to maintain the Employment Service of Canada.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BRANCH

The primary function of the Employment Service Branch is administrative—that of administering the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (chapter 57, R.S.C. 1927). This Act empowers the Minister of Labour:

- (a) to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them;
- (b) to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters;
- (c) to compile and distribute information received from employment offices, and from other sources, regarding prevailing conditions of employment.

The Department of Labour does not itself operate any public employment offices, but, through the device of paying subventions to the provinces, as provided in the Act, encouragement is given to the Governments of the several provinces to operate such offices on a uniform basis. In view of the close co-ordination of effort which is attained, the employment offices of the several provinces and the federal clearing houses, though each unit retains its individual identity, are commonly considered as a single organization known as "The Employment Service of Canada."

AGREEMENTS WITH THE PROVINCES

The Employment Offices Co-ordination Act provides in section 6 that,—

The payments hereinbefore authorized shall, as to each province, be conditional upon agreement between the minister and the Government of the province as to the terms, conditions and purposes within the meaning of this Act upon and for which the payments are to be made and applied, and upon such agreement being approved by the Governor in Council.

During the fiscal year 1935-36, uniform agreements were concluded with all the Provincial Governments except that of Prince Edward Island. The sum of money which was specified in the agreement as being available for payment by the Department of Labour to the provinces was the statutory provision of \$150,000. This amount was distributed amongst the provinces in proportion to their expenditures on public employment office administration and operation, the provinces being entitled to claim a portion of the federal appropriation in respect of expenditures on the operation and maintenance of these offices, but no portion of expenditures on purchasing premises or equipment may be claimed from the Department of Labour. The amount of \$150,000 distributed amongst the provinces enabled a repayment to them of 31.4 per centum of their gross expenditures in this field, this being slightly more than was paid by the Dominion in the previous year. Table 1 on page 64 shows the amounts spent by the various provinces, together with the amounts paid to them by the Department of Labour. Moreover, the department furnished the provinces with the different forms utilized in the employment offices.

The annual agreements between the Minister of Labour and the several Provincial Governments, concluded under the terms of the Act, provide that the province, in the operation of its employment offices, shall register all

applicants offering themselves for employment and undertake to locate suitable workers for all employers listing vacancies, without charging any fee or commission either to employer or employee. The province further agrees that the officials of the Employment Service shall accept no responsibility with respect to rates of wages or other working conditions offered or asked, but shall merely communicate the information available on these subjects to the applicant or employer, as the case may be. It is also agreed that where employment is reported to be affected by an industrial dispute, employees being referred to such employment shall be notified of this fact. Another important provision of the agreement is that the province shall make a special endeavour to place in suitable employment handicapped men suffering from the effects of active service during the war. In the agreement the provinces undertake to furnish the Department of Labour with information relative to the transactions of the offices, industrial information, and the like. The Department of Labour is authorized to inspect the provincial employment offices from time to time, to determine whether the conditions of the agreement are being respected.

LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Every office of the Employment Service offers facilities for both men and women who are seeking work in any occupation, and for employers seeking any sort of help. Obviously, it is neither practicable nor advisable to segregate the various functions of the offices at all centres, but when the volume of work warrants it, and where the population to be served is of sufficient magnitude, such division of functions is made, and separate departments are operated for men and women, skilled and unskilled workers, farm, factory and domestic applicants, etc. In Western Canada, where seasonal workers, such as farm labourers, are regularly hired in large numbers, it is customary to operate temporary offices at some of the smaller centres in the busy season.

During the year the number of centres at which offices are conducted was reduced to 65 by the closing out of the office at St. Boniface, Manitoba. The list of centres where offices are now located is as follows:—

Nova Scotia (three centres).—Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney.

New Brunswick (four centres).—Chatham, Fredericton, Moncton, Saint John.

Quebec (eight centres).—Chicoutimi, Hull, Montreal, Montreal North, Quebec, Rouyn, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers.

Ontario (twenty-six centres).—Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Fort William, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, New Toronto, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Oshawa, Ottawa, Pembroke, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Stratford, Sudbury, Timmins, Toronto, Windsor.

Manitoba (two centres).—Brandon, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan (nine centres).—Estevan, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Weyburn, Yorkton.

Alberta (five centres).—Calgary, Drumheller, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat.

British Columbia (eight centres).—Kamloops, Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Penticton, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria.

For the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of the various local offices, and to facilitate the transfer of any kind of labour from districts over-supplied to those where a dearth exists, eight clearing houses have been established throughout Canada. Those for provincial clearance, operated by the Provincial Governments as part of the Employment Service of Canada, are situated at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver. Those for interprovincial clearance, operated by the Department of Labour in the interests of the Employment Service of Canada, are: Eastern Clearing House, Ottawa; Western Clearing House, Winnipeg.

SPECIALIZED EMPLOYMENT WORK ON BEHALF OF HANDICAPPED EX-SERVICE MEN

One of the more important phases of the administration of the Employment Service Branch is that of specialized employment work on behalf of handicapped veterans of the late war. Until the fiscal year 1923-24 the Department of Pensions and National Health (formerly the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment) endeavoured to place in suitable employment men having physical handicaps due to war service, but since that time the Department of Labour has been charged with the responsibility of this work in all provinces except Quebec, having incorporated it into the Employment Service of Canada.

The annual agreements between the Minister of Labour and the several provinces contain a special clause in which the provinces agree to undertake in all employment offices to register and to endeavour to place employable handicapped ex-service men, while the Department of Labour undertakes to appoint and pay in full any additional employees necessary for the providing of adequate facilities to this end at the more important points. The centres at which federal employees are loaned to the provinces for this specialized employment office work have been selected because of their relative importance as the places of residence of handicapped ex-service men. At the present time such federal employees are maintained in the provincial employment offices as follows: Halifax, 1; Ottawa, 1; Toronto, 4; Winnipeg, 1; Vancouver, 3; and Victoria, 1.

The general observations made on this phase of the work of the Employment Service in preceding annual reports may well be repeated this year. The assistance given by the provincial authorities in connection with the placement of handicapped ex-service men has been most satisfactory and illustrates the degree of success encountered in Dominion-provincial co-operation to operate the Employment Service. The work of seeking to place men satisfactorily who are suffering from war disabilities is difficult of accomplishment. Certain classes of disabilities drastically limit the employment opportunities of those unfortunate enough to be afflicted with them, with the result that many avenues of employment are not open to these applicants. Further, during the past few years, due to the competition for vacancies offered by workers who are fully physically fit, opportunities for placing handicapped men have diminished to quite an extent. Due to the physical handicaps and the psychological objections to engaging disabled persons, in many instances it is not possible to place these applicants in regular employment, and only casual work can be found for them. Thus, during the last fiscal year, of 4,878 placements made from handicapped ex-service men, 83.3 per cent were in employment of a probable duration of 7 days or less. The percentage of casual placements for the year 1934-35 was 77.7 and for the year 1933-34 about 82.6 per cent. It might be remarked, however, that many of the regular placements made effected a permanent rehabilitation of the applicants placed. Employers generally have shown a commendable spirit in accepting handicapped ex-service men for employment, and in many instances they have been willing to concede that in selected occupations one hundred per cent efficiency does not demand one hundred per cent physical fitness. Judged by the number of applications made at the employment offices by handicapped ex-service men, though it is now seventeen and a half years since the Armistice, the obligation of endeavouring to assist these men in securing work shows no considerable diminution, but seems to remain at about the same level.

THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND IMMIGRATION

For some years the Employment Service has provided a regular channel of information for the Department of Immigration and Colonization relative to the availability of labour in Canada as a condition precedent to the admission of workers under contract of employment from outside of Canada. Particularly since the passing of Order in Council P.C. 1413 in August, 1929, under which

workers entering Canada under contract must secure special authority from the Minister of Immigration, has the Employment Service Branch of the Department of Labour been consulted frequently by the Immigration Department in this connection. The procedure of the Employment Service is to endeavour to locate suitable workers in Canada willing to accept the employment offered, and in due course the Immigration Department is notified of the success or otherwise of the Employment Service's efforts. While some hundreds of these cases are usually dealt with each year, due to the economic conditions obtaining and the more rigid regulations in respect to entry which were in force, the number of cases up for consideration was at a low level in the year under review. Of course, the final decision as to the admission rests with the Department of Immigration, and in this regard the Employment Service is primarily a fact-finding agency.

STATISTICS: EMPLOYMENT OFFICE AND TRADE UNION UNEMPLOYMENT

As previously stated, certain statistical information covering the field of employment is regularly collected and compiled by the Employment Service Branch and published in the *Labour Gazette*. These statistics are of two classes: (a) administrative statistics, showing the work performed by the employment offices, based on daily reports received from them; and (b) statistics based on monthly reports on unemployment, received from local trade unions. In addition the *Labour Gazette* publishes each month index numbers of employment in industry and reports on building permits issued, which are collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics Act. These statistics are closely followed by large numbers of persons throughout Canada, and the numerous enquiries concerning them received in the department testify to the value set on them by the public.

The tables on pages 64 and 65 show: (Table No. 2) applications, (Table No. 3) vacancies, and (Table No. 4) placements in regular and casual employment as reported by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces during the fiscal year; an analysis of the vacancies and placements by industrial groups for the same period is also given (Table No. 6) on pages 66 and 67. At the base of tables No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 are given the comparable totals for the previous fiscal year.

From reports received from local trade unions, a figure is compiled monthly showing the percentage of the membership covered which is unemployed on the last day of the month. These statistics, as carried in the *Labour Gazette*, are worked out in considerable detail, being published in such form that each province as a whole, each industry as a whole, and each main division of each industry, for the whole of Canada, are shown separately. When referring to trade union members as unemployed, the term "unemployment" has reference only to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Members who are engaged at work in other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness are not considered for statistical purposes as unemployed. Workers who are involved in strikes or lockouts are excluded from the tabulations. About sixty per cent of all organized workers in Canada are regularly covered in this tabulation. Table No. 5 on page 65 gives the percentages of unemployment among the membership of reporting trade unions from January, 1926, to March, 1936, the figure in each case being that for all Canada, for all industries. Figures are also given showing gross trade union memberships covered, as well as gross numbers reported unemployed.

LABOUR MOBILITY

While the offices of the service are located at points of chief industrial activity, the facilities accorded are not only utilized locally, but each office supplies a considerable number of workers to the contiguous districts. Out of the total of 351,886 placements effected, 114,731 were made outside of the centres in which the offices are situated.

Since 1919 the railways have accorded to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service, who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally, a concession involving a reduced fare. This privilege is effective on the following railroads: Canadian National, Canadian Pacific, Dominion Atlantic, Kettle Valley, Michigan Central, Northern Alberta, Pacific Great Eastern, Quebec Central, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, and the Wabash. The reduced rate is for a second-class fare at 2.70 cents per mile, obtainable on the surrender of a certificate secured at the employment office. By this means 7,787 persons were aided in securing employment during the year. A minimum fare of four dollars is stipulated, so that a person travelling to employment at a distance where the reduced rate does not amount to the minimum is not able to derive the benefit therefrom.

THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Although no comprehensive plan existed to provide for assistance from the offices of the Employment Service in connection with the relief of unemployment and conditions due to unemployment, in most localities the employment offices did assist in such work. In many instances where public works were being carried on to provide employment the selection and rotation of the workers engaged was arranged by the employment office at the request of the public authorities having the work in hand. In other instances applicants for relief were required by civic authorities to show certification by the employment office as to their status as unemployed persons. While it is impossible to commit to a statistical record the assistance given by the employment offices in reference to unemployment relief work, provincial cabinet ministers in charge of unemployment relief in their respective provinces and civic authorities have testified publicly in many cases to the efficient aid afforded by the employment offices in this regard.

TABLE No. 1—FEDERAL SUBVENTIONS TO THE PROVINCES FOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICE WORK DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1935-36

Province	Amount of Original Expenditures	Amount of Federal Subventions
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	12,857 48	4,040 13
New Brunswick.....	14,040 87	4,411 97
Quebec.....	101,949 79	32,035 04
Ontario.....	196,804 93	61,840 78
Manitoba.....	30,764 31	9,666 88
Saskatchewan.....	40,354 15	12,680 23
Alberta.....	37,166 51	11,678 60
British Columbia.....	43,428 85	13,646 37
Total for Canada.....	477,366 89	150,000 00

TABLE No. 2—APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY THE OFFICES OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR APRIL, 1935, TO MARCH, 1936 (INCLUSIVE)

Provinces	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	8,977	4,570	13,547
New Brunswick.....	5,384	5,399	10,783
Quebec.....	57,796	44,781	102,577
Ontario.....	257,677	69,180	326,857
Manitoba.....	48,777	10,653	59,430
Saskatchewan.....	28,398	8,589	36,987
Alberta.....	49,495	7,755	57,250
British Columbia.....	61,254	8,723	69,977
Totals for Canada.....	517,758	159,650	677,408
Comparable totals, Year 1934-35.....	529,694	157,147	686,841

TABLE No. 3—VACANCIES IN REGULAR AND CASUAL EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY THE OFFICES OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR APRIL, 1935, TO MARCH, 1936 (INCLUSIVE)

Province	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	8,189	3,545	11,734
New Brunswick.....	4,819	5,368	10,187
Quebec.....	27,024	34,812	61,836
Ontario.....	110,282	38,761	149,043
Manitoba.....	27,016	8,014	35,030
Saskatchewan.....	27,785	8,404	36,189
Alberta.....	28,137	5,535	33,672
British Columbia.....	32,361	5,117	37,478
Totals for Canada.....	265,613	109,556	375,169
Comparable totals, Year 1934-35.....	304,970	102,095	407,065

TABLE No. 4—PLACEMENTS IN REGULAR AND CASUAL EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY THE OFFICES OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR APRIL, 1935, TO MARCH, 1936 (INCLUSIVE)

Province	Regular Placements			Casual Placements			Total Placements		
	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	2,787	987	3,774	5,322	2,133	7,455	8,109	3,120	11,229
New Brunswick.....	2,954	1,010	3,964	1,817	4,349	6,166	4,771	5,359	10,130
Quebec.....	24,315	18,472	42,787	2,803	5,963	8,766	27,118	24,435	51,553
Ontario.....	53,686	16,995	70,681	54,667	14,917	69,584	108,353	31,912	140,265
Manitoba.....	26,161	4,234	30,395	1,224	3,495	4,719	27,385	7,729	35,114
Saskatchewan.....	23,024	4,506	27,530	3,287	2,466	5,753	26,311	6,972	33,283
Alberta.....	22,404	3,733	26,137	5,484	1,348	6,832	27,888	5,081	32,969
British Columbia.....	17,173	2,639	19,812	15,106	2,425	17,531	32,279	5,064	37,343
Totals for Canada.....	172,504	52,576	225,080	89,710	37,096	126,806	262,214	89,672	351,886
Comparable totals, Year 1934-35.....	172,763	49,956	222,719	129,525	33,152	162,677	302,288	83,108	385,396

TABLE No. 5—TRADE UNION STATISTICS ON EMPLOYMENT

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Average membership reported.....	148,336	166,632	182,511	200,257	206,217	199,034	171,460	150,352	155,694	164,909	.....
Average number unemployed.....	7,632	8,132	8,124	11,485	22,867	33,505	37,652	33,489	28,320	25,336	.....
Percentage of membership unemployed during year on average...	5.1	4.9	4.5	5.7	11.1	16.8	22.0	22.3	18.2	15.4	.....
Percentage of membership unemployed by months—											
January 31.....	8.1	6.4	6.8	6.3	10.8	16.0	22.0	25.5	21.2	18.1	14.8
February 28 (29).....	8.1	6.5	7.0	6.8	11.5	15.6	20.6	24.3	20.0	18.2	13.8
March 31.....	7.3	5.7	6.5	6.0	10.8	15.5	20.4	25.1	19.5	16.7	14.5
April 30.....	7.3	6.0	5.2	5.5	9.0	14.9	23.0	24.5	19.1	17.0	.....
May 31.....	4.9	5.2	3.7	4.0	10.3	16.2	22.1	23.8	18.5	15.9	.....
June 30.....	4.1	3.2	3.2	2.9	10.6	16.3	21.0	21.8	18.0	15.4	.....
July 31.....	2.3	3.3	2.5	3.0	9.2	16.2	21.8	21.2	17.9	15.1	.....
August 31.....	2.5	3.7	2.4	3.5	9.3	15.8	21.4	19.9	16.5	14.2	.....
September 30.....	3.3	3.1	2.2	3.7	9.4	18.1	20.4	19.8	16.4	13.0	.....
October 31.....	2.6	3.9	3.1	6.0	10.8	18.3	22.0	19.8	16.2	13.3	.....
November 30.....	4.7	5.2	4.2	9.3	13.8	18.6	22.8	20.4	17.5	13.3	.....
December 31.....	5.9	6.6	6.6	11.4	17.0	21.1	25.5	21.0	18.0	14.6	.....

TABLE No. 6—VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOY

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<i>Manufacturing</i>	92	59	53	208	69	136	1,865	1,500	179	6,265	4,242	1,908
Animal products edible.....	3	1	2	2	1	1	91	40	43	118	69	47
Fur and its products.....							16	15		7	6	1
Leather and its products.....				5	5		18	4		93	61	32
Lumber and its products.....	52	50	2	59	51	8	94	79	14	465	348	126
Musical instruments.....										7	5	2
Pulp and paper products.....				3	3	5	430	377	5	367	228	158
Rubber products.....										96	87	8
Textile products.....				2			113	75	2	505	328	142
Plant products edible.....	3	1	2	39	1	38	73	59	5	743	396	332
Plant products, n.e.s.....	1		1				44	36	8	111	40	70
Wood distillates.....										20		20
Chemical and allied products.....				3	1	2	98	74	10	218	151	60
Clay, glass and stone.....	4		4				123	117	5	200	139	59
Electric current.....				5	5		6	6		84	56	28
Electric apparatus.....						3	57	45	1	301	219	73
Iron and steel products.....	28	7	21	74	1	71	160	106	28	2,449	1,820	575
Non-ferrous metal products.....							191	184	4	115	98	14
Mineral products.....				8	1	6	286	219	52	298	135	159
Miscellaneous.....	1		1				65	63	2	63	56	4
<i>Logging</i>	584	370	209	121	110	2	7,682	8,224	6	8,646	7,339	164
<i>Fishing and Hunting</i>				11	10	1				29	24	4
<i>Farming</i>	86	81	6	26	24	2	578	562	3	15,255	12,273	2,472
<i>Mining</i>	28	21	7	5	5		55	43	7	588	541	26
Coal.....	8	8		5	5							
Metallic ores.....	14	7	7				13	12	1	545	508	17
Non-metallic ores.....	6	6					37	31	6	43	35	9
<i>Communication</i>	4		4				2			21	3	16
<i>Transportation</i>	52	16	36	41	10	31	182	36	142	1,126	263	357
Forwarding and storage.....	9		9	17	1	16	14	11	1	691	120	568
Railway.....				1		1	144	4	140	41	25	16
Shipping and stevedoring.....	43	16	27	23	9	14	24	21	1	393	117	273
Air.....										1	1	
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i>	6,747	2,206	4,465	2,987	2,689	265	13,377	12,029	1,295	64,501	26,608	37,710
Railway.....	68	1	67	10			10	175	37	138	551	304
Highway.....	5,757	1,394	4,373	2,303	2,042	227	2,872	2,119	748	52,256	16,432	35,804
Building and other.....	922	811	25	674	647	28	10,330	9,873	409	11,694	9,867	1,661
<i>Services</i>	3,964	1,003	2,541	6,692	1,033	5,648	36,501	19,474	6,624	48,924	18,260	23,765
Governmental.....	32	1	31	11	3	8	356	111	241	1,810	481	1,325
Hotel and restaurant.....	82	35	32	52	41	6	1,205	978	40	3,793	2,676	747
Professional.....	372	21	319	21	4	17	584	352	113	1,131	467	603
Recreational.....	28	10	14	7	4	4	120	89	8	1,005	365	576
Personal.....	439	22	418	1,339	20	1,317	1,009	535	356	8,494	833	7,531
Household.....	3,011	914	1,727	5,260	959	4,296	33,226	17,408	5,866	32,568	13,367	12,983
Farm household.....				2	2		1	1		123	71	
<i>Trade</i>	163	15	144	86	14	71	1,480	812	506	3,487	1,076	2,526
Retail.....	131	15	113	83	14	68	609	272	293	3,296	1,025	2,387
Wholesale.....	32		31	3		3	871	540	213	191	51	139
<i>Finance</i>	14	3	10	10		10	110	107	4	201	60	136
<i>All Industries</i>	11,784	3,774	7,455	10,187	3,964	6,166	61,836	42,787	8,706	149,043	70,681	69,584
<i>Men</i>	8,189	2,787	5,322	4,819	2,954	1,817	27,024	24,315	2,803	110,282	53,686	54,667
<i>Women</i>	3,545	987	2,133	5,368	1,010	4,349	34,812	18,472	5,903	38,761	16,995	14,917

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

67

MENT SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, APRIL, 1935.—MARCH, 1936.

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
237	72	164	551	123	419	592	426	163	457	194	241	10,267	6,685	3,248
16	5	11	156	34	124	122	116	3	17	17	.....	525	283	231
2	.....	2	7	.....	7	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	25	10
5	5	.....	2	.....	.....	6	5	1	3	3	.....	137	84	33
18	13	4	17	15	.....	177	179	2	186	113	67	1,068	848	225
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	5	7
15	1	14	17	.....	17	2	2	.....	31	10	19	870	621	218
4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	99	88	10
26	10	16	4	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	658	418	169
29	9	20	45	6	37	81	18	63	45	23	12	1,058	513	509
18	6	12	133	.....	133	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	308	82	225
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	4	20
4	.....	4	21	20	1	14	5	9	20	1	19	378	252	105
3	2	3	14	10	4	17	16	1	13	2	10	375	285	86
.....	.....	1	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	105	69	34
75	19	56	81	23	51	125	57	69	72	12	60	3,064	2,045	931
2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	4	317	287	23
.....	.....	.....	40	13	27	26	13	13	19	6	12	677	387	269
18	.....	18	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	39	2	37	191	122	66
604	921	.....	229	198	3	833	819	15	500	491	3	19,208	18,469	402
7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	66	1	4	3	1	118	111	7
13,196	13,058	158	21,976	20,342	227	12,322	11,927	193	1,861	1,526	307	65,800	59,793	3,368
170	184	.....	67	51	12	681	651	19	334	321	1	1,928	1,817	72
3	3	.....	65	48	12	618	602	3	1	1	.....	700	667	15
25	39	.....	1	.....	.....	36	38	.....	319	294	1	957	897	26
142	142	.....	2	2	.....	27	11	16	14	26	.....	271	253	31
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	5	53	7	25
87	73	16	110	6	104	385	122	260	187	29	158	2,170	555	1,604
86	71	16	110	6	104	279	24	255	115	7	108	1,321	240	1,077
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	5	1	.....	1	195	32	163
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	95	.....	71	22	49	653	282	364
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
12,085	11,832	249	2,941	2,210	702	12,167	8,294	3,842	25,751	14,438	11,297	140,556	80,301	59,825
1	1	.....	168	130	27	228	224	2	139	138	1	1,340	835	490
7,318	7,087	230	1,587	1,112	479	10,402	6,789	3,607	13,438	4,383	9,029	95,933	41,358	54,497
4,766	4,744	19	1,186	968	196	1,537	1,281	233	12,174	9,917	2,267	43,283	38,108	4,838
8,203	4,196	3,734	9,896	4,557	3,921	6,271	3,708	2,105	8,091	2,769	5,282	128,542	55,000	53,620
9	2	7	90	3	87	22	11	11	874	146	712	3,204	758	2,422
564	480	95	272	164	69	368	299	49	290	192	98	6,626	4,865	1,136
163	89	75	629	554	74	131	78	52	1,185	79	1,100	4,216	1,644	2,353
90	43	59	241	8	233	83	18	65	45	20	25	1,619	557	984
679	17	662	1,216	64	1,148	692	32	654	1,108	32	1,081	14,976	1,555	13,167
5,547	2,531	2,833	5,733	2,762	2,306	3,612	2,150	1,273	4,581	2,294	2,266	93,538	42,385	33,550
1,151	1,034	3	1,715	1,002	4	1,363	1,120	1	8	6	.....	4,363	3,236	8
417	42	380	400	42	347	332	121	210	277	39	228	6,642	2,161	4,412
182	25	158	299	27	270	173	57	116	227	31	187	5,000	1,466	3,592
235	17	222	101	15	77	159	64	94	50	8	41	1,642	695	820
24	6	18	19	1	18	22	3	19	10	1	8	410	181	223
35,030	30,395	4,719	36,189	27,530	5,753	33,672	26,137	6,832	37,478	19,812	17,531	375,169	225,080	126,806
27,016	26,161	1,224	27,785	23,024	3,287	28,137	22,404	5,484	32,361	17,173	15,106	265,613	172,504	89,710
8,014	4,234	3,495	8,404	4,506	2,466	5,535	3,733	1,348	5,117	2,639	2,425	109,556	52,576	37,096

VII. TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT

The Dominion Parliament, in 1919, passed the Technical Education Act, authorizing a contribution of ten million dollars to the provinces, to be expended over a period of ten years for the purpose of assisting any form of vocational, technical or industrial education or instruction deemed necessary or desirable in promoting industry and the mechanical trades, or increasing the earning capacity, efficiency and productive power of those employed therein. The yearly grants to the provinces sanctioned under the provisions of the Act were determined by first setting aside the sum of ten thousand dollars for each province and dividing the remainder in proportion to population.

As has been pointed out in previous annual reports, during the ten years in which the Act was operative only the Province of Ontario earned its entire allotment, and in order that the remaining provinces might have a further opportunity to earn the balance of the money originally allotted to them the Act was extended at the 1929 session of Parliament for a further term of five years.

At the expiration of the five year extension there were still three provinces, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Nova Scotia, which had not been able to take full advantage of their apportionments, and, in order that these three provinces might not be deprived of any part of their original appropriations, the Act was again extended at the 1934 session of Parliament for another five years. These three provinces will, therefore, continue to be reimbursed for expenditures made under the terms of the Act, and amendments thereto, up to amounts still to their credit, provided that the amounts are earned prior to March 31, 1939.

STATISTICS

The money available and the amounts earned by the three provinces entitled to federal grants under the provisions of the Technical Education Act of 1919, and amendments thereto, for work performed during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936, are shown in table 1. The nature and extent of the work being carried on in those provinces are indicated in table II.

DEVELOPMENTS

The extent of work in the three provinces still participating in federal grants and the trend of developments during the period under review are indicated by the following reports submitted by those provinces.

TABLE 1—MONEY AVAILABLE AND MONEY PAID TO THE PROVINCES UNDER THE TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1936.

Province	Amount available	Amount paid to provinces
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Saskatchewan.....	102,952 72	47,363 09
Manitoba.....	342,024 29	2,654 96
Nova Scotia.....	81,237 36	48,765 99
Totals.....	526,214 37	98,784 04

TABLE II.—VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS

Province	Number of municipalities conducting classes		Number of Teachers				Number of Pupils				Teachers-in-Training		
	Day	Evening	Day	Evening	Correspondence Department	Total	Day	Evening	Correspondence Department	Total	Schools	Teachers	Pupils (teachers-in-training)
Saskatchewan.....	3	3	95	55	.....	150	2,886	1,093	.....	3,979	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	5	1	55	180	.....	235	2,375	8,349	1,991	12,715	1	*15	13
Nova Scotia.....	1	29	16	167	24	207	261	3,572	649	4,482	1	7	62
Totals.....	9	33	166	402	24	592	5,522	13,014	2,640	21,176	2	22	75

* Part time.

SASKATCHEWAN

The general trends in vocational education in Saskatchewan for the year ending June 30, 1936, were the same as those noted in previous reports. Expenditures were maintained at the same level. Minor improvements were made in the equipment in all the technical schools. The attendance was sustained with a tendency to further increases in commercial departments. There were very few changes in the teaching staff. During the year a consolidation of The Vocational Education Act was printed, as well as a new issue of the Regulations and Courses of Study for Vocational Schools effective July 1, 1936. In the fall of 1935, Section 5 of The Vocational Regulations was amended to make more definite provision for the certification of the teachers in vocational work, particularly in industrial subjects. Provision was made for special courses for teachers of industrial subjects holding only temporary certificates, which would enable these teachers at the end of a two-year period to obtain limited vocational certificates valid, during the pleasure of the minister, in the vocational school in which these teachers were employed. These teachers are men originally drawn from industry and most of them have given several years' service in the teaching of their respective subjects. The recent changes have now placed the certification of teachers of vocational work on a more satisfactory basis.

In accordance with the new agreement with the Department of Labour at Ottawa, teachers of agriculture were added to the staff of the technical schools in Moose Jaw and Regina. The men appointed were experienced, certificated teachers, with a thorough training in technical agriculture and considerable experience in field work. The enrolment in the classes in agriculture exceeded the expectations of the school authorities in the first year, and further development of the work in agriculture is planned for 1936-37.

During the year there were further inquiries from school boards in the smaller cities and some of the towns concerning commercial work and some other phases of vocational education. In most cases the prospective enrolment is not such as to justify a specific organization for vocational education. Accordingly, in the Regulations and Courses of Study for High Schools 1936-37 the provision for the inclusion of vocational courses as optional subjects in academic schools has been considerably extended, and an outline of these courses has been included in the literature sent to all schools doing secondary work. Commercial departments were added in September, 1935, to two schools which had formerly operated four high school rooms, and there are indications that September, 1936, will see the opening of at least three more commercial departments in other schools. It is not possible at present to make a definite forecast of the developments in technical subjects in any of the smaller centres.

MANITOBA

The interest in industrial education in Manitoba was never greater than at the present time, and a number of committees are now at work planning for additional specialized courses for several of the larger centres of the province.

The enrolment in the day classes was 200 smaller than last year, due mainly to the fact that there was a larger enrolment of pre-vocational students who spent approximately half their time in the shops. This meant that many grade X and XI classes were crowded out of the shops and many grade IX boys, who formerly went to the high school for their shop work, had to continue in the junior high school shops. The aggregate attendance, however, was much greater than last year as the size of all shop classes was very materially increased.

The Need for a New Provincial Institute of Science and Industry

In previous years it was thought that if students paid a fee for the privilege of taking evening school courses the attendance would be steadier. This year's experience, when no fee was charged, shows that students desiring instruction fitted to their needs will attend regularly, for the percentage of attendance was particularly high. Among those enrolled for evening school courses for the unemployed possibly one-third came from the suburbs and other points outside of Winnipeg.

The keen interest taken by the students in the evening school courses, when the doors were practically thrown open, has served to focus attention on the need of a school that would serve the whole province.

In addition to the normal enrolment of 1,218 in the regular evening school classes organized earlier in the winter, 7,131 enrolled in the special evening classes provided for those who were unemployed. The result was that it was necessary in several shops to organize two shifts each evening and even carry on special forenoon and afternoon classes.

Considering the crowded condition of the shops and the consequent pressure on the use of machines, tools and the time of the teachers, the students showed wonderful patience and perseverance and accomplished a surprisingly large amount of work.

The number of students enrolled in the various courses is shown in the following table. The first column shows the number enrolled in the regular evening classes, the second the number enrolled in unemployed classes.

Course	Regular	Unemployed
Air conditioning.....		80
Architectural drawing.....		65
Armature winding.....	16	56
Arts and Crafts.....		159
Automobile.....	105	282
Blueprint Reading.....		35
Carpentry.....		205
Commercial.....	217	2,006
Commercial Art.....		228
Cooking.....		216
Diesel Engines.....	30	537
Dressmaking.....	53	433
Electricity.....	93	183
Electric Refrigeration.....	40	
English for Non-English.....	158	28
First Aid.....		60
Home Nursing.....		91
Machine Drawing.....	77	56
Machine Shop.....	143	384
Millinery.....		18
Mining.....	24	127
Physical Training.....		262
Printing.....	20	28
Poultry Keeping.....		26
Radio.....	29	591
Shop Mathematics.....	26	51
Show Card Writing.....	21	87
Steam Engineering.....		78
Steel Square.....		8
Vocational Guidance.....		49
Welding and Forging.....	53	202
Woodturning.....	33	263
Woodworking.....	80	237
	1,218	7,131

Home Study Courses

The enrolment in Home Study Courses is larger than last year. Many high school students take the correspondence option because it enables them, while still in high school, to get a good grounding in the vocational subject in which they are most interested and in which they are likely to make their living.

Relief Camp Students

There was an enrolment of 340 students in the 12 relief camps. Courses were provided in 20 subjects. The largest enrolments were as follows:—

Diesel Engines.....	76	Electricity.....	14
Automobile.....	56	Agriculture.....	14
Radio.....	56	Carpentry.....	14
Freehand Drafting.....	23	Business Arithmetic.....	14
Business Man's English.....	23	Steam Engineering.....	13

These students, working often under unfavourable conditions, sent in a great many very fine answer papers. Much of the success was due to the keen interest which the camp officials took in the work of the men.

Teacher Training

A group of 13 young men who are graduates of the high school and have had considerable experience in and aptitude for practical work, has been organized and a carefully prepared course of study leading to a degree in industrial education has been drawn up. A number of teachers already employed will also take this course. It will be given in Saturday and evening classes, and in connection with the University Summer School, and for certain very specialized

subjects in summer courses provided by Industrial Teacher Training Colleges in the United States. The City and Guilds of London Institute examinations in manipulative work are taken by all Industrial Arts teachers.

NOVA SCOTIA

The interest in the evening technical and coal mining classes which showed such a marked increase during the previous year was well maintained. The total number of students registered in this branch of the work was 3,397, an advance of 368 over the year 1934-1935. Some communities which had never before offered evening technical classes organized these on a modest basis, and some towns which had cut off this service during the depression because of restricted revenues resumed the classes during the past winter. The adults who sought training through this form of education in their spare time seemed buoyed by a belief that employment was increasing a little and that it was necessary to secure more technical knowledge if they wished to qualify for the openings that more prosperous conditions would produce.

In the correspondence-study division 649 new students were enrolled, an increase of 289 over the year before. These figures are for the period July 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936.

The Nova Scotia College of Art maintained its large registration of the previous year and added three more students. The enrolment in the Halifax Industrial School and in the Nova Scotia Training School remained at approximately the same level, because it is dependent on the facilities for housing and boarding the pupils.

A new day vocational course in home-making was organized and carried on in North Sydney for women who had left the public schools. Most of the students desired to secure skill and knowledge in this subject so that they could manage their own homes more efficiently or could secure employment as trained workers in domestic service. Some of the pupils came from families which were receiving direct relief. The town hired a modern dwelling and the provincial department of education furnished it throughout and provided the consumable supplies. The two authorities divided the cost of instruction. Two groups of fifteen each were taught simultaneously, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. The course extended over a period of three months. The instruction covered all the tasks and duties carried out in the average home and each pupil had to become proficient in cooking, laundering, cleaning, serving, chamber work, etc., in order to qualify for the certificate issued to successful students at the end of the course. The instructor was a qualified graduate of a college department in household economics. At the end of the first three-month period two other groups of fifteen each were enrolled for a second course. The results of the instruction were highly satisfactory and housewives who employed graduates reported that the training had been effective. Many of the young women who took the instruction are looking forward to securing jobs in hotels, inns, restaurants, camps, boarding houses, and other housing and boarding services which are maintained for the summer tourist trade.

Classes for apprentices were organized and carried on throughout the year at the Technical College under a co-operative arrangement with three employers in Halifax. The Imperial Oil Company, the Halifax Shipyards, and the Canadian Naval Service allowed the regular apprentices to attend the classes for two half-days each week. The instruction was put in charge of an engineering graduate who had himself gone through a regular apprenticeship in the machine shop and had had a successful experience for a number of years as a teacher in the public schools. The apprentices were divided into two sections of 14 and 17 pupils, respectively, so that individualized instruction was feasible. Since the young men were engaged in eleven different trades, it was decided to confine the

course to the fundamental portions of science, mathematics, draughting, economics, and English that applies throughout industry and is necessary for an understanding of modern production and society. Special applications of the theory and principles of the different subjects to daily work of the various trades was given to the pupils as far as possible. The mathematical problems and assignments in draughting were adapted closely to the needs of the different apprentices. Progress reports on each individual were sent to the respective employers each month and the instructor made personal visits to the plants periodically to discuss the training of the apprentices with their foremen. The attitude and effort of the students have been most satisfactory and the employers have expressed themselves as highly favourable to the co-operative arrangement of training as it has been carried out. Efforts will be made to extend this system of technical education to other industries during the coming year.

VIII. RELIEF LEGISLATION

The Annual Reports of the Department of Labour for the fiscal years ending respectively March 31, 1931, March 31, 1932, March 31, 1933, March 31, 1934, and March 31, 1935, outline the activities of the department in connection with the administration of The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930. The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and Continuance Act, 1932, The Relief Act, 1932, The Relief Act, 1933, and The Relief Act, 1934. Much additional information concerning the administration of these statutes is contained in the reports of the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief under the above mentioned Acts.

Appearing at the end of this chapter is a recapitulation showing Dominion disbursements under the relief legislation above referred to as at March 31, 1936; also a summary of loans and advances outstanding at the same date.

THE RELIEF ACT, 1935

At the sixth session of the Seventeenth Parliament legislation was enacted cited as The Relief Act, 1935. This Act, the text of which follows, received Royal Assent on April 4, 1935:—

25-26 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 13.

An Act respecting Relief Measures.

[Assented to 4th April, 1935.]

Preamble.
1932, c. 36.
1932-33,
c. 18.
1934, c. 15.

Whereas the Provinces may require further assistance in carrying out necessary relief measures and in meeting financial conditions as the same may arise; and whereas in such event it is in the national interest that Parliament should support and supplement the relief measures of the Provinces and grant them financial assistance in such manner and to such extent as the Governor in Council may deem expedient; and whereas it is necessary to make provision for further expenditure for relief purposes under the Department of National Defence and the Department of the Interior; and whereas for these and similar purposes the powers necessary to insure the speedy and unhampered prosecution of such relief measures and the maintenance of the credit of the Dominion and the Provinces thereof should be vested in the Governor in Council; Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Relief Act, 1935*.

Agreements
with
provinces.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of any statute or law the Governor in Council may, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon,—enter into agreements with any of the provinces respecting relief measures therein; grant financial assistance to any province and to Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited by way of loan, advance, guarantee or otherwise; and in respect of such loans, advances and guarantees, may accept such

Loans to
provinces,
and
Canadian

security, enter into such agreements and generally do all such acts and things as the Governor in Council may deem necessary and expedient in the public interest.

Co-operative
Wheat
Producers
Limited.

3. In addition to the powers conferred under the provisions of any statute or law the Governor in Council may, when Parliament is not in session, take all such measures as in his discretion may be deemed necessary or advisable to maintain, within the competence of Parliament, peace, order and good government throughout Canada; and at all times take all such measures as in his discretion may be deemed necessary or advisable to protect and maintain the credit and financial position of the Dominion or any Province thereof.

Maintain
peace, order
and good
government.

Protect
financial
credit.

4. Without restricting the generality of the terms of the next preceding section hereof and notwithstanding the provisions of any statute or law, the Governor in Council may

Further
powers of
Governor in
Council.

- (a) Provide for special relief, works and undertakings under control and direction of the Department of National Defence and the Department of the Interior;
- (b) Take all such other measures as may be deemed necessary or advisable for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

5. The Governor in Council may pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund such moneys as may be necessary for all or any of the purposes of this Act.

Payments
out of the
Consolidated
Revenue
Fund.

6. The Governor in Council shall have full power to make all such orders and regulations as may be deemed necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes and intention of this Act.

Orders and
regulations.

7. All orders and regulations of the Governor in Council made hereunder shall have the force of law and may be varied, extended or revoked by any subsequent order or regulation; but if any order or regulation is varied, extended or revoked, neither the previous operation thereof nor anything duly done thereunder shall be affected thereby, nor shall any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued, accruing or incurred thereunder be affected by any such variation, extension or revocation.

Enforcement
of orders and
regulations.

8. All Orders in Council and regulations made under the provisions of this Act shall be laid before the House of Commons forthwith after the making thereof if Parliament is then sitting, or if not, said orders in council or regulations or an abstract thereof disclosing their essential provisions shall be published in the next following issue of the *Canada Gazette*.

Orders and
regulations
laid before
Parliament.

9. A report shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after the expiration of this Act, or if Parliament is not then in session, shall be published and made available for distribution by the Department of Labour, containing a full and correct statement of the moneys expended, guarantees given and obligations contracted under this Act.

Report to
Parliament.

10. Notwithstanding the expiration of *The Relief Act, 1934*, chapter fifteen of the Statutes of 1934, on the thirty-first day of March, 1935, and the provisions of the said Act, all undischarged

Payment of
undischarged
obligations
under

Relief Act, 1934. obligations created under the authority of the said Act may be paid and discharged out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Duration of Act. **11.** This Act shall expire on the thirty-first day of March, 1936, but any obligation or liability incurred or created under the authority of this Act may be paid and discharged out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund notwithstanding the expiration of this Act on the said date.

The Dominion continued under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1935, to assist the provinces in the discharge of their constitutional obligations in connection with necessary relief by way of a monthly grant-in-aid; in addition, contributing at the request of the provinces to certain municipal and provincial works carried out as relief projects.

The amounts of the monthly grants-in-aid paid to the provinces during the period April to November, both months inclusive, were as follows:—

Prince Edward Island..	.. \$ 1,250.00	Saskatchewan..	.. . . . 200,000.00
Nova Scotia..	.. . . . 40,000.00	Alberta..	.. . . . 100,000.00
New Brunswick..	.. . . . 25,000.00	British Columbia..	.. . . . 150,000.00
Quebec..	.. . . . 500,000.00		
Ontario..	.. . . . 600,000.00	Dominion..	.. . . . <u>1,751,250.00</u>
Manitoba..	.. . . . 135,000.00		

A Dominion-Provincial Conference was held at Ottawa from December 9 to 13, 1935. A Committee of the Conference on Unemployment and Relief gave consideration to the following subjects and adopted resolutions thereon:—

- (i) General unemployment situation;
- (ii) Question of relief camps;
- (iii) Question of provincial and municipal responsibility;
- (iv) Division of responsibility for social services;
- (v) Future policy.

The resolutions of this committee appear in the record of proceedings of the conference.

As a result of representations made by the provinces and pursuant to the recommendation contained in the resolution respecting Future Policy adopted by the committee above named, the Dominion authorized by Order in Council increases with respect to the grants-in-aid for the months of December, 1935, and January, February and March, 1936, to enable the provinces to lighten the pressure and burden upon the municipalities. The amounts paid to the provinces for each of those months were as follows:

Prince Edward Island....\$	3,718.75	Saskatchewan..	.. . . . 350,000.00
Nova Scotia..	.. . . . 70,000.00	Alberta..	.. . . . 175,000.00
New Brunswick..	.. . . . 43,750.00	British Columbia..	.. . . . 262,500.00
Quebec..	.. . . . 875,000.00		
Ontario..	.. . . . 1,050,000.00	Dominion..	.. . . . <u>\$ 3,066,218.75</u>
Manitoba..	.. . . . 236,250.00		

Agreements were entered into under the provisions of the Relief Act, 1935, with all the provinces, excepting Quebec and British Columbia, providing for Dominion contribution of fifty per cent of amounts expended by the provinces on such highways as had been designated by the provinces and approved by the federal Government as part of the Trans-Canada Highway exclusive of the costs of administration and of acquisition of lands.

The agreements with the provinces further provided in the case of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba, for Dominion contribution towards the cost of certain provincial undertakings, mainly highways, which were recommended by the provinces and approved by the federal Government.

Provision was also made in an agreement with the province of Ontario for a contribution towards certain municipal undertakings, while an agreement entered into with the province of Manitoba provided for Dominion contribution towards the cost of a sewage disposal plant to be constructed in the city of Winnipeg. The Dominion also contributed towards the cost of clearing and silvicultural work carried out by the Parks Board of the city of Vancouver in Stanley Park, British Columbia.

The Dominion continued under The Relief Act, 1935, to contribute to the three Prairie Provinces one hundred per cent of the cost of placing persons on farms, exclusive of administration, under an arrangement whereby each person so placed received \$5 per month.

RELIEF IN DRIED OUT AREAS OF PRAIRIE PROVINCES

The Dominion contributed fifty per cent of the net cost during the months of April, May, June, and July, 1935, of the following relief measures in the dried out areas of the three Prairie Provinces:—

- (a) The movement of settlers with their effects and stock from the dried out areas to such locations as were deemed to be suitable by the province;
- (b) The movement of cattle from the dried out areas to such locations as were deemed to be suitable by the province for feeding purposes, together with any equipment required in connection therewith and return of said cattle and equipment upon completion of the feeding season;
- (c) The movement of necessary feed and fodder into the dried out areas; together with the movement of any equipment required in connection therewith and return thereof.

As set forth in the Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935, \$5,000,000 was paid under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1934, by way of accountable advances to the province of Saskatchewan, secured by Provincial Treasury Bills, for relief purposes in the dried-out areas of that province, the issue of such moneys being under the supervision and control of a Dominion representative appointed for that purpose. Under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1935, further advances were made to the province of Saskatchewan for the same purpose, aggregating \$4,000,000.

By Order in Council passed under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1935, it is provided that the Dominion will apply to the accountable advances of \$9,000,000 expenditures made or to be made by the Government of the province of Saskatchewan covering the cost and distribution of direct relief and agricultural relief (as defined by the Order in Council) from September 1, 1934, to August 31, 1935, in one hundred and ninety-two municipalities and local improvement districts which are set forth in the Order in Council.

In addition to the said amount of \$9,000,000, there was advanced, under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1935, by way of a loan a further amount of \$2,750,000 secured by a treasury bill of the province. The Order in Council authorizing this loan made provision for the reduction of the treasury bill in part by crediting thereto any amount or amounts of expenditures which may be definitely established as properly constituting and forming part of the Dominion's obligation with respect to relief disbursements made in the drought area of the province from September 1, 1934, to August 31, 1935. The proportion of this loan to be regarded as the Dominion's obligation will not be known until accounts are received from the province and approved.

RELIEF CAMPS

Under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1935, the Dominion continued to operate camps under the direction of the Department of National Defence for

the care of single unemployed men. During the period April 1, 1935, to March 1, 1936, an allowance of 20 cents per diem for each day worked was paid to the ordinary personnel in the camps in addition to other allowances in kind.

In November, 1935, a committee was appointed to make a personal survey of the relief camp situation in Canada and to report thereon to the Minister of Labour. An extensive survey was made by the committee, and an Order in Council based on their report was passed pursuant to the provisions of The Relief Act, 1935, providing that authority be granted to close at any time or to continue to operate unemployment relief projects until on or about July 1, 1936, and that the cash allowance of 20 cents per diem be changed, effective March 1, 1936, to a monthly allowance of \$15, or in the case of periods less than a month at the rate of 50 cents per day for the time each individual labourer is authorized to remain on the strength of any of the projects, together with such other allowances in kind as may be fixed, and under such conditions as may be authorized by the Minister of National Defence in consultation and co-operation with the Minister of Labour. The Order in Council further provides that the allowance of \$15 per month be paid on the following basis: \$7.50 per month while the man is in camp, the remaining \$7.50 per month being placed to the man's credit, the sum thus accumulated to be payable, by means of non-negotiable vouchers at any post office in Canada after the man has left the camp, at the rate of \$4 per week.

In conformity with the announced intention of the Government to close the relief camps administered by the Department of National Defence at the earliest possible date, preliminary arrangements have been made at the date of this report for setting up machinery which will absorb, from time to time, those on the strength of the camps into gainful and useful employment. As a result of negotiations with the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, arrangements have been made whereby 10,000 men will be employed on deferred maintenance work on the trackage of these companies during the summer of 1936. This work, which will be in addition to the usual maintenance work of the railways, will be undertaken on a co-operative basis, and the men taken from the relief camps by the railroads will be in private employment and on a basis of work for wages.

Camps under the direction of the Department of Interior were also operated from time to time under The Relief Act, 1935.

COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Table No. 1 shows the approved Dominion commitments for the various projects and undertakings authorized under The Relief Act, 1935, and the Dominion disbursements in respect to all matters under The Relief Act, 1935, as at March 31, 1936.

TABLE No. 1—THE RELIEF ACT, 1935—RECAPITULATION OF DOMINION COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 1936

	Approved Undertakings		Dominion Disbursements (A)							
	Dominion Commit- ments	Total Dominion Commit- ments	Grants-in- Aid	Trans-Canada Highway	Provincial Highways other than Trans-Canada	Other Provincial Undertakings	Municipal Works	Miscellaneous	Dominion Undertakings	Total Disburse- ments
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>		377,875 00								272,925 00
Grants-in-Aid.....	24,875 00		24,875 00							
Trans-Canada Highway.....	253,000 00			248,050 00						
Provincial Highways.....	100,000 00									
<i>New Scotia</i>		1,319,229 58								1,268,415 99
Grants-in-Aid.....	600,000 00		600,000 00							
Trans-Canada Highway.....	719,229 58			668,415 99						
<i>New Brunswick</i>		1,073,645 00								1,056,489 67
Grants-in-Aid.....	375,000 00		375,000 00							
Trans-Canada Highway.....	671,145 00			653,989 67						
Provincial Highways.....	15,000 00				15,000 00					
Aid to Colonization Settlers.....	12,500 00					12,500 00				
<i>Quebec</i>		7,502,517 00								7,502,517 00
Grants-in-Aid.....	7,500,000 00		7,500,000 00							
Miscellaneous.....	2,517 00						2,517 00			
<i>Ontario</i>		17,992,046 97								13,950,186 40
Grants-in-Aid.....	9,000,000 00		9,000,000 00							
Trans-Canada Highway.....	7,973,194 03			4,538,297 75						
Provincial Highways.....	666,164 37				210,281 09		211,607 56			
Municipal Works.....	352,683 57									
<i>Manitoba</i>		4,984,640 74								3,044,017 45
Grants-in-Aid.....	2,025,000 00		2,025,000 00							
Trans-Canada Highway.....	625,288 22			431,363 28						
Provincial Highways and Bridges.....	1,507,511 47				153,077 22					
Brandon Mental Hospital (labour Cost).....	15,977 71					15,977 71				
Dried Out Areas—Movement of Settlers, Live Stock, Feed and Fodder.....	(B)					23,997 65				
Expenses of Harvesting Feed and Fodder in Dried Out Areas.....	6,055 26							6,055 26		
Municipal Works (Winnipeg Sewer Pro- ject).....	800,000 00						354,612 16			
Farm Placement.....	(B)					28,021 20				
Relief Settlement.....	2,838 52									
Shipment of Boneless Beef.....	969 56					912 67				

TABLE No. 1—THE RELIEF ACT, 1935—RECAPITULATION OF DOMINION COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 1936—(Concluded)

	Approved Undertakings		Dominion Disbursements (A)							Total Disbursements
	Dominion Commitments	Total Dominion Commitments	Grants-in-Aid	Trans-Canada Highway	Provincial Highways other than Trans-Canada	Other Provincial Undertakings	Municipal Work	Miscellaneous	Dominion Undertakings	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Saskatchewan.</i>		3,284,108 35	3,000,000 00	10,490 02						3,060,550 23
Grants-in-Aid.....	3,000,000 00									
Trans-Canada Highway.....	253,000 00									
Dried Out Areas—Direct Relief and maintenance of Livestock, movement of Settlers, Livestock, Feed and Fodder.....	(B)									
Farm Placement.....	(B)									
Sustenance and transportation of "Camp marchers".....	31,108 35					18,951 86				
<i>Alberta.</i>		1,667,123 55	1,500,000 00	46,687 63				31,108 35		1,586,444 01
Grants-in-Aid.....	1,500,000 00									
Trans-Canada Highway.....	165,865 00									
Dried Out Areas—Movement of Settlers, Livestock, Feed and Fodder.....	(B)									
Farmland Plotted.....	(B)									
Direct Relief (Camp Marchers).....	262 45					35,243 23				
Sustenance and Transportation of "Camp Marchers".....	998 10					4,383 72		129 43		
<i>British Columbia.</i>		2,295,000 00	2,250,000 00							2,275,000 00
Grants-in-Aid.....	2,250,000 00						25,000 00			
Silvicultural Work—Stanley Park Relief Settlement.....	45,000 00									
(B)										
<i>Yukon.</i>		10,500 00								10,452 78
Department of Interior.....	301,178 23									179,779 18
Department of National Defence.....	9,384,000 00									7,896,086 94
Department of Mines.....	15,000 00									14,999 20
Department of Trade and Commerce.....	27,900 00									18,900 00
Department of Justice.....	200,000 00									16,811 94
Department of Public Works.....	30,000 0									21,048 62
Miscellaneous (Emergency Relief at Regina for "Camp Marchers").....										145,900 85
Administration.....										
Totals.....	50,464,764 42	50,464,764 42	26,274,875 00	6,587,294 34	378,358 31	144,988 34	591,219 72	39,810 04	7,658,078 26	41,820,530 86
									Accountable advance—Saskatchewan.....	4,000,000 00
										45,820,530 86

(A) Not including expenditures which may have been made prior to March 31, 1936, for which accounts have not been received, or if received have not been passed for payment at date of this report.
(B) Amount not specified.

CLASSIFICATION OF DIRECT RELIEF RECIPIENTS,
DECEMBER, 1935, TO MARCH, 1936

Provincial-Municipal Direct Relief

The following tables are a statistical summary of persons on behalf of whom direct relief to which the Government of Canada contributed, was paid by the municipalities and/or provinces throughout Canada, during the months December, 1935, to March, 1936.

All figures are from final provincial reports except the following, which are subject to revision: New Brunswick for March; Quebec for February and March; Ontario for February and March; and Alberta for February and March.

These figures have been collected and submitted by the provinces subsequent to the publication of the report of the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief.

Analysis of Direct Relief Recipients of All Classes

TABLE 1—TOTAL NUMBERS OF DIRECT RELIEF RECIPIENTS OF ALL CLASSES,
DECEMBER, 1935, TO MARCH, 1936

Province	December	January	February	March
Prince Edward Island.....	3,241	3,261	4,721	4,548
Nova Scotia.....	16,887	22,112	26,559	22,082
New Brunswick.....	27,620	43,313	56,030	62,042
Quebec.....	332,274	343,377	370,012	382,950
Ontario.....	405,597	432,518	440,053	429,027
Manitoba.....	74,348	83,401	90,264	90,135
Saskatchewan.....	176,711	192,330	208,357	210,961
Alberta.....	89,140	91,490	97,965	102,151
British Columbia.....	86,583	92,254	95,401	94,514
Dominion Totals.....	1,212,401	1,304,056	1,389,362	1,398,410

TABLE II.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE PERSONS AND DEPENDENTS (I.E., WIVES AND MINOR CHILDREN) OF EMPLOYABLE FAMILY HEADS ON DIRECT RELIEF,
DECEMBER, 1935, TO MARCH, 1936

Province	December	January	February	March
Prince Edward Island.....	2,501	2,475	3,935	3,768
Nova Scotia.....	16,352	21,577	26,024	21,806
New Brunswick.....	24,156	35,276	46,409	51,369
Quebec.....	267,810	284,136	287,598	293,897
Ontario.....	333,255	356,785	371,597	358,601
Manitoba.....	62,745	67,577	70,407	69,376
Saskatchewan.....	31,138	34,122	35,782	35,241
Alberta.....	43,878	44,022	47,074	49,683
British Columbia.....	67,232	72,036	74,797	73,487
Dominion Totals.....	849,067	918,006	963,623	957,228

TABLE III.—NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYABLE PERSONS AND DEPENDENTS (I.E., WIVES AND MINOR CHILDREN) OF UNEMPLOYABLE FAMILY HEADS ON DIRECT RELIEF,
DECEMBER, 1935, TO MARCH, 1936

Province	December	January	February	March
Prince Edward Island.....	740	786	786	780
Nova Scotia.....	535	535	535	276
New Brunswick.....	657	676	623	623
Quebec.....	8,941	8,290	7,918	6,648
Ontario.....	43,370	43,758	40,060	42,838
Manitoba.....	690	675	787	488
Saskatchewan.....	4,210	4,508	5,724	5,723
Alberta.....	793	3,083	1,178	1,164
British Columbia.....	6,313	6,302	6,287	6,403
Dominion Totals.....	66,249	68,613	63,898	64,943

Analysis of Direct Relief Recipients of All Classes—*Concluded*

TABLE IV.—NUMBERS OF FARMERS AND DEPENDENTS ON DIRECT RELIEF, DECEMBER, 1935, TO MARCH, 1936

Province	December	January	February	March
Prince Edward Island.....				
Nova Scotia.....				
New Brunswick.....	2,807	7,361	8,998	10,050
Quebec.....	55,523	50,951	74,496	82,405
Ontario.....	28,972	31,975	28,396	27,588
Manitoba.....	10,913	15,149	19,070	20,271
Saskatchewan.....	141,363	153,700	166,851	169,997
Alberta.....	44,469	44,385	49,713	51,304
British Columbia.....	13,038	13,916	14,317	14,624
Dominion Totals.....	297,085	317,437	361,841	376,239

Analysis of Employable Persons on Direct Relief

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX

TABLE V.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE MALE PERSONS ON DIRECT RELIEF

Province	December	January	February	March
Prince Edward Island.....	657	511	826	800
Nova Scotia.....	4,674	5,620	6,604	5,612
New Brunswick.....	5,835	7,762	11,235	12,560
Quebec.....	74,643	79,055	78,862	81,369
Ontario.....	97,377	104,199	109,671	106,492
Manitoba.....	19,921	22,399	22,885	22,446
Saskatchewan.....	8,606	9,086	9,834	9,657
Alberta.....	15,482	15,744	16,497	17,218
British Columbia.....	24,917	27,082	28,120	27,983
Dominion Totals.....	252,112	271,458	284,534	284,137

TABLE VI.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE FEMALE PERSONS ON DIRECT RELIEF

Province	December	January	February	March
Prince Edward Island.....	197	129	201	203
Nova Scotia.....	1,200	1,417	1,726	1,542
New Brunswick.....	1,646	1,266	3,434	3,793
Quebec.....	22,481	25,196	24,371	25,226
Ontario.....	25,697	23,037	25,421	24,830
Manitoba.....	5,405	5,566	5,828	5,682
Saskatchewan.....	1,666	1,808	2,221	2,171
Alberta.....	3,196	3,338	3,289	3,462
British Columbia.....	5,441	5,607	5,743	5,135
Dominion Totals.....	66,929	67,364	72,234	72,044

TABLE VII.—TOTAL NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE PERSONS (MALE AND FEMALE) ON DIRECT RELIEF

Province	December	January	February	March
Prince Edward Island.....	854	640	1,027	1,003
Nova Scotia.....	5,874	7,037	8,330	7,154
New Brunswick.....	7,481	9,028	14,669	16,353
Quebec.....	97,124	104,251	103,233	106,595
Ontario.....	123,074	127,236	135,092	131,322
Manitoba.....	25,326	27,965	28,713	28,128
Saskatchewan.....	10,272	10,894	12,055	11,828
Alberta.....	18,678	19,082	19,786	20,680
British Columbia.....	30,358	32,689	33,863	33,118
Dominion Totals.....	319,041	338,822	356,768	356,181

Analysis of Employable Persons on Direct Relief—Continued

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DOMESTIC STATUS

TABLE VIII.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE MALE HEADS OF FAMILIES ON DIRECT RELIEF

Province	December	January	February	March
Prince Edward Island.....	410	353	583	555
Nova Scotia.....	3,107	3,923	4,416	3,807
New Brunswick.....	4,113	5,766	7,389	8,345
Quebec.....	49,213	52,205	52,948	54,100
Ontario.....	66,978	73,217	76,950	75,091
Manitoba.....	11,941	12,631	13,247	13,133
Saskatchewan.....	6,784	7,046	7,394	7,279
Alberta.....	7,759	7,682	8,521	9,092
British Columbia.....	12,788	13,775	14,348	14,625
Dominion Totals.....	163,093	176,598	185,796	186,027

TABLE IX.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE FEMALE HEADS OF FAMILIES ON DIRECT RELIEF

Province	December	January	February	March
Prince Edward Island.....	46	25	36	41
Nova Scotia.....	332	353	450	461
New Brunswick.....	277	320	351	396
Quebec.....	5,601	6,407	6,365	6,457
Ontario.....	7,056	5,456	6,056	6,321
Manitoba.....	1,527	1,578	1,606	1,563
Saskatchewan.....	328	352	371	371
Alberta.....	1,086	1,102	956	975
British Columbia.....	1,507	1,555	1,601	1,652
Dominion Totals.....	17,760	17,148	17,792	18,237

TABLE X.—TOTAL NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE HEADS OF FAMILIES (MALE AND FEMALE) ON DIRECT RELIEF

Province	December	January	February	March
Prince Edward Island.....	456	378	619	596
Nova Scotia.....	3,439	4,276	4,866	4,268
New Brunswick.....	4,390	6,086	7,740	8,741
Quebec.....	54,814	58,612	59,313	60,557
Ontario.....	74,034	78,673	83,006	81,412
Manitoba.....	13,468	14,209	14,853	14,696
Saskatchewan.....	7,112	7,398	7,765	7,650
Alberta.....	8,845	8,784	9,477	10,067
British Columbia.....	14,295	15,330	15,949	16,277
Dominion Totals.....	180,853	193,746	203,588	204,264

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Analysis of Employable Persons on Direct Relief—*Continued*CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DOMESTIC STATUS—*Continued*

TABLE XI.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE MALE PERSONS OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE, DEPENDENT ON HEADS OF FAMILIES, ON DIRECT RELIEF

Province	December	January	February	March
Prince Edward Island.....	201	144	223	225
Nova Scotia.....	1,002	1,187	1,536	1,259
New Brunswick.....	1,603	1,820	3,517	3,880
Quebec.....	17,836	20,013	18,843	19,741
Ontario.....	19,988	19,221	21,046	19,813
Manitoba.....	2,705	2,738	2,943	2,842
Saskatchewan.....	1,617	1,627	1,956	1,896
Alberta.....	1,526	1,572	1,625	1,710
British Columbia.....	2,594	2,716	2,748	1,982
Dominion Totals.....	49,072	51,038	54,437	53,348

TABLE XII.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE FEMALE PERSONS OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE, DEPENDENT ON HEADS OF FAMILIES, ON DIRECT RELIEF

Province	December	January	February	March
Prince Edward Island.....	134	99	159	154
Nova Scotia.....	744	929	1,159	987
New Brunswick.....	1,327	877	3,033	3,346
Quebec.....	14,385	15,853	15,027	15,627
Ontario.....	14,834	13,792	15,471	14,257
Manitoba.....	2,815	2,867	3,054	2,930
Saskatchewan.....	1,243	1,269	1,664	1,624
Alberta.....	1,699	1,883	1,829	1,909
British Columbia.....	3,123	3,218	3,277	2,579
Dominion Totals.....	40,304	40,787	44,673	43,413

TABLE XIII.—TOTAL NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE PERSONS (MALE AND FEMALE) OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE, DEPENDENT ON HEADS OF FAMILIES, ON DIRECT RELIEF

Province	December	January	February	March
Prince Edward Island.....	335	243	382	379
Nova Scotia.....	1,746	2,116	2,695	2,246
New Brunswick.....	2,930	2,697	6,550	7,226
Quebec.....	32,221	35,866	33,870	35,368
Ontario.....	34,822	33,013	36,517	34,070
Manitoba.....	5,520	5,605	5,997	5,772
Saskatchewan.....	2,860	2,896	3,620	3,520
Alberta.....	3,225	3,455	3,454	3,619
British Columbia.....	5,717	5,934	6,025	4,561
Dominion Totals.....	89,376	91,825	99,110	96,761

Analysis of Employable Persons on Direct Relief—*Concluded*CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DOMESTIC STATUS—*Concluded*

TABLE XIV.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE MALE INDIVIDUAL PERSONS ON DIRECT RELIEF (OTHER THAN HEADS OF FAMILIES AND DEPENDENTS)

Province	December	January	February	March
Prince Edward Island.....	46	14	20	20
Nova Scotia.....	565	510	652	546
New Brunswick.....	119	176	329	335
Quebec.....	7,594	6,837	7,071	7,528
Ontario.....	10,411	11,761	11,675	11,588
Manitoba.....	5,275	7,030	6,695	6,471
Saskatchewan.....	205	413	484	482
Alberta.....	6,197	6,490	6,351	6,416
British Columbia.....	9,535	10,591	11,024	11,376
Dominion Totals.....	39,947	43,822	44,301	44,762

TABLE XV.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE FEMALE INDIVIDUAL PERSONS ON DIRECT RELIEF (OTHER THAN HEADS OF FAMILIES AND DEPENDENTS)

Province	December	January	February	March
Prince Edward Island.....	17	5	6	8
Nova Scotia.....	124	135	117	94
New Brunswick.....	42	69	50	51
Quebec.....	2,495	2,936	2,979	3,142
Ontario.....	3,807	3,789	3,894	4,252
Manitoba.....	1,063	1,121	1,168	1,189
Saskatchewan.....	95	187	186	176
Alberta.....	411	353	504	578
British Columbia.....	811	834	865	904
Dominion Totals.....	8,865	9,429	9,769	10,394

TABLE XVI.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYABLE INDIVIDUAL PERSONS (MALE AND FEMALE) ON DIRECT RELIEF (OTHER THAN HEADS OF FAMILIES AND DEPENDENTS)

Province	December	January	February	March
Prince Edward Island.....	63	19	26	28
Nova Scotia.....	689	645	769	640
New Brunswick.....	161	245	379	386
Quebec.....	10,089	9,773	10,050	10,670
Ontario.....	14,248	15,550	15,569	15,840
Manitoba.....	6,338	8,151	7,863	7,660
Saskatchewan.....	300	600	670	658
Alberta.....	6,608	6,843	6,855	6,994
British Columbia.....	10,346	11,425	11,889	12,280
Dominion Totals.....	48,812	53,251	54,070	55,156

Analysis of Unemployable Persons on Direct Relief

TABLE XVII.—NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYABLE MALE PERSONS ON DIRECT RELIEF

Province	December	January	February	March
Prince Edward Island.....	176	196	244	232
Nova Scotia.....	159	163	163	95
New Brunswick.....	165	185	157	157
Quebec.....	3,063	2,852	2,693	2,178
Ontario.....	11,954	12,629	11,482	11,658
Manitoba.....	321	309	409	287
Saskatchewan.....	909	995	1,215	1,233
Alberta.....	223	1,141	555	562
British Columbia.....	3,861	3,855	3,815	3,786
Dominion Totals.....	20,831	22,325	20,733	20,188

TABLE XVIII.—NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYABLE FEMALE PERSONS ON DIRECT RELIEF

Province	December	January	February	March
Prince Edward Island.....	171	173	159	157
Nova Scotia.....	118	126	126	85
New Brunswick.....	148	150	136	136
Quebec.....	2,611	2,401	2,290	1,295
Ontario.....	8,089	9,133	7,818	7,816
Manitoba.....	185	178	254	167
Saskatchewan.....	1,005	1,077	1,289	1,290
Alberta.....	138	687	183	178
British Columbia.....	442	445	451	493
Dominion Totals.....	12,907	14,370	12,706	11,617

TABLE XIX.—TOTAL NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYABLE PERSONS (MALE AND FEMALE) ON DIRECT RELIEF

Province	December	January	February	March
Prince Edward Island.....	347	369	403	389
Nova Scotia.....	277	289	289	180
New Brunswick.....	313	335	293	293
Quebec.....	5,674	5,253	4,983	3,473
Ontario.....	20,043	21,762	19,300	19,474
Manitoba.....	506	487	663	454
Saskatchewan.....	1,914	2,072	2,504	2,523
Alberta.....	361	1,828	738	740
British Columbia.....	4,303	4,300	4,266	4,279
Dominion Totals.....	33,738	36,695	33,439	31,805

Analysis of Farmers on Direct Relief

TABLE XX.—NUMBERS OF FARMERS (MALE) ON DIRECT RELIEF

Province	December	January	February	March
Prince Edward Island.....				
Nova Scotia.....				
New Brunswick.....	457	1,164	1,571	1,771
Quebec.....	8,745	8,022	12,419	13,102
Ontario.....	7,592	8,411	7,262	6,163
Manitoba.....	2,246	2,948	3,439	3,806
Saskatchewan.....	28,581	31,147	33,491	34,050
Alberta.....	9,632	9,414	10,467	10,796
British Columbia.....	3,286	3,525	3,612	3,760
Dominion Totals.....	60,539	64,631	72,261	73,448

TABLE XXI.—NUMBERS OF FARMERS (FEMALE) ON DIRECT RELIEF

Province	December	January	February	March
Prince Edward Island.....				
Nova Scotia.....				
New Brunswick.....	40	62	5	6
Quebec.....	199	154	283	300
Ontario.....	518	191	193	251
Manitoba.....	140	166	316	263
Saskatchewan.....	635	667	1,050	1,070
Alberta.....	275	400	387	451
British Columbia.....	68	82	82	88
Dominion Totals.....	1,875	1,722	2,318	2,429

TABLE XXII.—TOTAL NUMBERS OF FARMERS (MALE AND FEMALE)
ON DIRECT RELIEF

Province	December	January	February	March
Prince Edward Island.....				
Nova Scotia.....				
New Brunswick.....	497	1,226	1,576	1,777
Quebec.....	8,944	8,176	12,704	13,402
Ontario.....	8,110	8,602	7,545	6,414
Manitoba.....	2,386	3,114	3,755	4,069
Saskatchewan.....	29,216	31,814	34,541	35,120
Alberta.....	9,907	9,814	10,854	11,247
British Columbia.....	3,354	3,607	3,694	3,848
Dominion Totals.....	62,414	66,353	74,579	75,877

AUDITS OF PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS

By Order of the Governor in Council of June 26, 1935 (P.C. 1721), the Auditor General was authorized to conduct such audits of provincial and municipal accounts in connection with unemployment relief expenditures incurred under The Relief Act, 1935, as he deemed essential to safeguard the interests of the Federal Treasury. This effected a continuation of the policy pursued in respect to expenditure under the five preceding Relief Acts, as set out at some length on page 74 of the Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935. As the investigations and reports resulting from these authorizations are cumulative in effect, the activities of the department in effecting settlements and adjustments thereunder were considerably increased during the past fiscal year.

Various factors have tended to make these settlements and adjustments difficult and protracted. Among these may be cited (1) the delays between the dates of expenditures and of the audits and investigations of the Auditor General, resulting in many instances in the department having to seek refunds, adjustments and computations from provincial Governments other than those which made the expenditures in question; (2) the necessity of having to reconcile divergences of opinion existing between provincial Governments on the one hand and the Auditor General on the other, the former treating relief problems from a humanitarian standpoint, as requiring emergent action, and the latter passing judgment upon federal contributions technically according to his interpretation of the authorizing agreements and orders; (3) the differences existing between the various provincial and municipal accounting and auditing systems; (4) the fact that in many instances the Auditor General is forced, by reason of the incomplete state of the accounts and supporting records presented to him by the provinces, to leave to provincial officials the computing of the amount of irregular payments, itself an obvious cause for delay in effecting settlements.

Despite the difficulties above referred to, considerable progress was made during the past fiscal year in the adjustment and settlement of the matters reported by the Auditor General. In several instances claims for refunds, made on information contained in the audit reports, were dropped upon the provinces producing satisfactory explanation and justification of the questioned expenditures. Totals, by provinces, of all amounts specifically reported by the Auditor General as refundable, of the amounts refunded, otherwise adjusted or pending, as at March 31, 1936, under all federal relief legislation for the period from September 22, 1930, to March 31, 1936, are shown in table No. 3.

TABLE No. 3

	Amounts established as refundable through the Auditor General's reports	Refunded	Otherwise adjusted	Pending
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	27,626 14	7,112 84	20,513 30	.....
Nova Scotia.....	54,940 23	14,691 97	2,548 96	37,699 30
New Brunswick.....	9,125 21	5,619 18	2,398 57	1,107 46
Quebec.....	663,593 30	181,942 91	.....	481,650 39
Ontario.....	142,205 91	45,035 27	86,597 07	10,573 57
Manitoba.....	321,410 16	25,807 88	68,329 68	227,272 60
Saskatchewan.....	769,191 02	33,795 15	38,409 10	696,986 77
Alberta.....	394,053 77	52,522 63	.....	341,531 14
British Columbia.....	24,186 00	23,956 26	.....	229 74
	2,406,331 74	390,484 09	218,796 68	1,797,050 97

Investigators of the Department of Labour have also conducted enquiries and the provinces, at the request of the department, have made investigations respecting various over-payments, other than those reported by the Auditor General, resulting in refunds or adjustments to the Dominion, to March 31, 1936, of the amounts shown in table No. 4.

TABLE No. 4

Prince Edward Island.....	\$ 5,157 67
Nova Scotia.....	40,715 87
New Brunswick.....	2,687 10
Quebec.....	168,857 95
Ontario.....	149,476 87
Manitoba.....	61,590 22
Saskatchewan.....	302,913 03
Alberta.....	38,609 65
British Columbia.....	21,040 21
Transportation.....	3 02
	<u>\$ 791,051 59</u>

RELIEF SETTLEMENT

As outlined in the Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1935, agreements effective from April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1936, were entered into with all the provinces, excepting Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, providing continuity of settlement with the agreements respecting relief settlement entered into with the provinces under The Relief Act, 1932, which agreements expired on March 31, 1934. The agreements entered into under The Relief Act, 1934, made provision, as did the agreements entered into under the 1932 Act, for a Dominion non-recoverable expenditure of one-third of an amount not to exceed \$600 per family for the purpose of providing a measure of self-sustaining relief to families who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief, by placing such families on the land, it being provided that the remaining two-thirds of the expenditures be contributed by the province and the municipality concerned as might be decided between the province and the municipality.

It was provided that the Dominion contribution be payable progressively as expenditures were made by the province and municipalities, and that the total expenditure on behalf of any one family during the first year should not exceed \$500 for all purposes, inclusive of subsistence and establishment, a minimum amount of \$100 to be withheld to provide subsistence if necessary during the second year.

Provision was also made in the 1934 agreements for an additional non-recoverable contribution by the Dominion, on the recommendation of the province and with the approval of the Governor in Council, of one-third of an amount not exceeding \$100 in the case of a settler who may not be self-supporting at the end of the two year period and for whom subsistence expenditures during the third year of settlement are deemed necessary. This additional amount for subsistence during the third year where necessary, applies both to those settled under the 1932 agreements and 1934 agreements.

Under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1935, an agreement respecting relief settlement, similar to agreements entered into with other provinces under The Relief Act, 1934, was entered into with the province of British Columbia, leaving Prince Edward Island the only province not participating in the plan.

Reports received from the provinces in regard to the number of approved settlers on the land under both the 1932 and 1934 agreements as at March 31, 1936, and the Dominion contributions as at that date, are shown in table No. 5.

TABLE No. 5

Provinces	*Dominion Contribution	Number of Settler Families	Number of Individuals
	\$ cts.		
Nova Scotia.....	42,276 09	280	1,770
Quebec.....	173,699 34	797	4,945
Ontario.....	102,636 76	463	2,278
Manitoba.....	124,135 94	632	3,051
Saskatchewan.....	141,963 07	760	3,733
Alberta.....	111,644 79	476	2,292
British Columbia.....	9,824 05	43	235
	706,180 04	3,451	18,304

* Not including expenditures which may have been made prior to March 31, 1936, for which accounts have not been received, or if received have not been passed for payment at date of this report.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE RESPECTING LOANS AND GUARANTEES

Under authority of section 2 of The Relief Act, 1935, the Dominion continued to grant financial assistance by way of loans to certain provinces. The total amount loaned during the year 1935-36, including amounts previously authorized under The Relief Act, 1934, but not advanced during the fiscal year 1934-35, was \$43,062,699.08. As security for repayment the Dominion holds Provincial Treasury Bills, bearing interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum to July 1, 1935, and 4 per cent thereafter, payable half-yearly.

The following statement shows by provinces the amounts loaned during the year 1935-36; the net loans outstanding March 31, 1935; cash repayments and credits applied during the year, and the net loans outstanding, March 31, 1936:—

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—

Loans made during 1935-36:

For provincial purposes including public works and direct relief	\$ 3,775,500.00
For re-loan to certain municipalities	537,000.00
For relief purposes in drought area including seed grain	408,155.26

4,720,655.26

Net loans outstanding March 31, 1935	13,108,629.45
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17,829,284.71

Less cash repayments during 1935-36	2,324,429.48
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Total outstanding March 31, 1936	\$15,504,855.23
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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN—

Loans made during 1935-36:

For provincial purposes including public works and direct relief	\$ 4,096,043.82
For seed grain and seeding operations	6,000,000.00
For re-loan to municipalities	145,000.00
For payment of direct relief and agricultural relief accounts unpaid as at August 31, 1935	2,750,000.00

12,991,043.82

Net loans outstanding March 31, 1935	34,123,151.16
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47,114,194.98

Less cash repayments and credits applied during 1935-36	45,565.39
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Total outstanding March 31, 1936	\$47,068,629.59
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NOTE:—In addition to above, accountable advances totalling \$4,000,000 were made in 1935-36 for relief purposes in Drought Area of Saskatchewan which are now treated as expenditures. Loan of \$1,300,000, authorized by P.C. 783 of March 31, 1936, is not included in above.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA—

Loans made during 1935-36:

For provincial purposes including public works and direct relief	\$ 5,850,000.00
For agricultural relief purposes	1,050,000.00
For re-loan to municipalities	450,000.00
For the purpose of meeting maturing obligations	5,435,000.00

12,785,000.00

Net loans outstanding March 31, 1935	11,977,000.00
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24,762,000.00

Less cash repayment 1935-36	13,000.00
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Total outstanding March 31, 1936	\$24,749,000.00
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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—

Loans made during 1935-36:

For provincial purposes including public works and direct relief..	\$ 6,195,000.00
For re-loan to municipalities..	400,000.00
For the purpose of meeting maturing obligations	5,971,000.00
	<hr/>
	12,566,000.00
Net loans outstanding March 31, 1935	\$ 15,014,234.73
	<hr/>
	27,580,234.73
Less cash repayment 1935-36..	7,554.63
	<hr/>
Total outstanding March 31, 1936..	27,572,680.10
	=====

GRAND TOTAL OF LOANS OUTSTANDING MARCH

31, 1936..	\$114,895,164.92
	=====

THE RELIEF ACT, 1935, GUARANTEES

No. OF ORDER IN
COUNCIL AND DATE

PROVISIONS OF GUARANTEE

P.C. 974,

12th April, 1935. *Wheat Marketing:*

Supplementing the guarantees authorized in 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 arising out of the marketing of the 1930 crop, this Order in Council guaranteed repayment of such further advances and interest thereon as might be made by chartered banks to Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited subsequent to March 31, 1935, in respect of contracts already acquired or contracts in substitution for or in addition to existing contracts for delivery of wheat and other grains, in order to secure the advantageous sale or disposition of such grains and contracts.

P.C. 975,

12th April, 1935.

Guarantee of advances and interest thereon as may be made by chartered banks to Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited in connection with the purchase of 5,000,000 bushels of wheat and 8,000,000 bushels of oats or contracts for the purchase and future delivery thereof, the wheat and oats so acquired to be used for agricultural relief purposes in the province of Saskatchewan.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, MARCH 31, 1936.

RECAPITULATION

The following is a recapitulation of Dominion disbursements under relief legislation from September 22, 1930, to March 31, 1936; also a summary of loans and advances outstanding as of the same date.

RECAPITULATION OF DOMINION DISBURSEMENTS UNDER RELIEF LEGISLATION AS AT MARCH 31, 1936

Province, etc.	1930 Act		1931 Act		1932 Act		1933 Act		1934 Act		1935 Act		Total	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	On expendi- tures to March 31, 1934	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	95,199	45	129,098	00	25,098	93	86,918	75	12,122	23	272,925	00	768,231	74
Nova Scotia.....	836,179	81	1,070,324	35	572,427	11	1,184,388	21	77,233	47	1,268,415	99	5,579,155	28
New Brunswick.....	503,689	87	763,599	51	221,575	56	81,459	95	495,307	06	1,056,489	67	3,563,600	89
Quebec.....	3,319,179	38	5,437,506	44	4,244,941	73	3,626,851	78	6,339,910	27	7,502,517	00	35,122,363	58
Ontario.....	4,691,530	17	11,100,761	33	7,987,778	04	9,870,109	07	4,651,456	98	13,950,186	40	61,682,448	71
Manitoba.....	1,607,816	47	3,047,800	66	1,746,260	51	2,181,273	83	9,282,421	78	3,044,017	45	14,219,434	45
Saskatchewan.....	1,918,163	27	3,008,204	87	1,163,673	06	806,758	44	190,982	08	3,060,550	23	12,306,595	34
Saskatchewan Relief Commission.....			5,372,971	30	4,455,533	28	1,313,565	37	2,070,745	83			11,888,851	67
Alberta.....	1,281,595	12	3,041,435	46	1,306,664	93	1,264,021	74	599,171	38	1,586,314	58	10,252,814	35
British Columbia.....	1,376,317	11	3,954,484	54	3,228,200	71	2,576,601	88	316,276	94	2,275,000	00	16,583,331	53
Yukon and N.W.T.....	19,998	29	9,996	91	3,395	63	5,257	70	2,301,088	21	10,452	78	48,101	31
Dept. Public Works.....			1,796,732	64	6,904	43					16,811	94	1,750,449	01
Dept. National Defence.....			70,936	20	423,325	47	6,204,980	98	7,856,174	40	7,396,086	54	21,951,703	59
Dept. Interior.....	56,996	37	865,807	35	588,003	23	1,114,050	99	533,207	52	179,779	18	3,337,844	64
Dept. Railways and Canals.....			1,772,725	74			98,377	19					1,871,102	93
Dept. Justice.....			83,180	55									83,180	55
Dept. Agriculture.....			6,999	79	3,000	00							9,999	79
Dept. Trade and Commerce.....							43,504	68			18,900	00	62,404	68
Dept. of Finance.....							94,405	31					94,405	31
National Battlefields Commission.....			24,809	05									24,809	05
Board Railway Commissioners.....	500,000	00	500,000	00									1,000,000	00
Canadian Pacific Railway Company.....	863,550	00	209,196	98									1,072,746	98
Canadian National Railway.....	882,412	35											882,412	35
Transportation of Unemployed.....			45,065	90	11,513	46	16,214	27					76,681	13
Agriculture Stabilization Fund.....							42,968	04	3,887	50			42,968	04
Dept. of Mines.....			1,832	97									14,999	20
Miscellaneous.....			85,203	51									21,178	05
Administration.....	43,061	97			3,243	78	84,494	63					31,804	69
					67,576	14			88,824	01	145,906	85	515,067	11
Total.....	17,995,689	63	42,628,674	05	26,059,316	00	31,126,222	13	11,426,942	63	41,820,530	86	204,838,007	90

SUMMARY OF LOANS AND ADVANCES OUTSTANDING

	\$	cts.
Manitoba.....	15,504,855	23
Saskatchewan (including accountable advances of \$9,011,135.45).....	56,079,765	04
Alberta.....	24,749,000	00
British Columbia.....	27,572,680	10
Canadian Pacific Railway Company.....	2,447,222	71
Total.....	126,353,523	08

Additional details concerning the administration of the Relief Act, 1935, will be found in the report of the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief dated March 31, 1936, which was tabled in Parliament on April 21, 1936.

IX. LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The Department of Labour is entrusted with important duties arising out of Canada's relations with the International Labour Organization, which was established in association with the League of Nations at the close of the Great War, under the authority of the Treaties of Peace, with the object of securing the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement. The International Labour Organization comprises: (1) the *General Conference of Representatives* of the member countries, which meets once a year, or oftener if required, usually at Geneva, and which may be considered the legislative body of the organization; (2) the *International Labour Office*, Geneva, which is the permanent secretariat; and (3) the *Governing Body of the International Labour Office*, which, in addition to controlling the Office, is charged also with the preparation of the agenda of the annual sessions of the general conference.

The International Labour Conference has a membership of sixty-one states, and now includes all the industrial countries of the world except Germany, as the United States of America and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics became members in 1934. Forty-nine draft conventions and forty-five recommendations have been adopted at the nineteen sessions of the Conference which have been held since 1919, all of which have been communicated to the member states of the organization. These draft conventions and recommendations are not binding on the member states, but the latter are under obligation to bring them before the authority, or authorities, within whose competence the matters lie for the enactment of legislation or other action.

In successive Orders in Council, adopted on report of the federal Minister of Justice from 1920 to 1933, it was declared that some of the proposals emanating from the Conference dealt with subject-matters which were within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament and that in other cases the subject-matters were within the provincial sphere of authority. The draft conventions and recommendations falling within the latter category were accordingly brought to the attention of the respective provincial authorities. None of these particular draft conventions has been ratified to date, although examination of the provincial laws has shown that the requirements of some of the conventions are met in whole or in part by existing provincial legislation.

In two Orders in Council passed on July 12, 1935, however, with respect to the draft conventions and recommendations adopted at the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Sessions of the International Labour Conference in 1933 and 1934 respectively, it was declared, for reasons set out in reports submitted by the federal Minister of Justice:—

“First, that His Majesty's Government in Canada, being the only Government competent to deal with matters ‘of common concern to all the provinces as members of a constituent whole,’ has full executive authority to advise His Majesty to ratify any of the said draft conventions on behalf of Canada, if the Government considers such action to be desirable with a view to giving practical effect in the national interest, as well as in the interest of international solidarity, to the high objects and principles affecting labour declared in Article 23, and sections I and II of Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace with Germany and of the corresponding provisions of the other Treaties of Peace.

“Secondly, that if His Majesty, on advice so tendered by His Government of Canada, should ratify any of the said draft conventions, the Parliament and Government of Canada have plenary power, legislative and executive, to perform the obligations of Canada or of any province thereof under any convention so ratified on behalf of Canada.”

To date seven draft conventions have been ratified on behalf of Canada as follows: (1) draft convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea; (2) draft convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship; (3) draft convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers; (4) draft convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea; (5) draft convention concerning the weekly rest in industrial undertakings; (6) draft convention limiting hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week; and (7) draft convention concerning the creation of minimum wage-fixing machinery. The first four of these draft conventions were ratified in 1926 and the remaining three in 1935.

At the 1935 session of Parliament resolutions were adopted by both the House of Commons and the Senate approving three other draft conventions with a view to their ratification, namely: (1) draft convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels; (2) draft convention concerning protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships; and (3) draft convention concerning seamen's articles of agreement. In connection with the adoption of these resolutions it was explained that the requirements of the respective draft conventions were met by the revision of the Canada Shipping Act which was made in 1934. The revision in question, however, did not become effective at once, but is to go into effect on proclamation. As the new Act has not yet been proclaimed, the ratification of the three last-named conventions of the International Labour Conference has not been proceeded with.

A recommendation relating to the communication to the International Labour Office of statistical or other information regarding emigration, immigration and the repatriation and transit of immigrants, was adopted by the Dominion Government by Order in Council in 1923.

Three statutes were adopted at the 1935 session of Parliament to give effect in Canada to the draft conventions of the International Labour Conference concerning weekly rest, the limitation of hours of work, and minimum wages. The three Acts of Parliament in question are: (1) The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act, which came into force on July 4, 1935; (2) The Limitation of Hours of Work Act, which came into force on October 5, 1935; and (3) The Minimum Wages Act, which will not come into force in full until proclamation on a date subsequent to April 25, 1936.

With regard to The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act and The Limitation of Hours of Work Act, no regulations had been approved up to the close of the fiscal year.

Towards the close of the calendar year 1935, the three Acts of Parliament above-mentioned were referred by Order in Council to the Supreme Court of Canada with a view to obtaining the opinion of that tribunal as to whether or not the Parliament of Canada had legislative jurisdiction to enact these respective measures. The references were argued before the Supreme Court of Canada at the end of January, but judgments had not been rendered when the fiscal year closed.

The performance of the duties devolving upon the Department of Labour requires a close study on the part of its officers of the various technical questions figuring on the agenda of the different sessions of the Conference and the meetings of the Governing Body, and also of the questionnaires received from the International Labour Office, besides necessarily entailing much correspondence, not only with other departments of the Dominion Government, but with the provinces and with employers' and workers' organizations. Replies have also to be prepared in the Department of Labour to the various questionnaires circulated on behalf of the International Labour Office.

Since 1924 the Canadian Government has had an advisory officer resident in Geneva, Switzerland, in order to secure close touch with the work of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Organization.

NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, 1935

The International Labour Conference held its Nineteenth Session from June 4 to 25, 1935, at Geneva, Switzerland. Representatives of fifty-two of the member states were in attendance, as well as an observer from Egypt, which is not a member of the International Labour Organization.

The Canadian delegation to the Conference was made up as follows:—

Delegates representing the Government of Canada: Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; and Mr. P. E. Renaud, Secretary, Office of the Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Delegate representing the Employers of Canada: Mr. A. R. Goldie, Galt, Ontario, President of the Goldie-McCulloch Company, and Chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

Delegate representing the Workpeople of Canada: Mr. P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ontario, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Technical Advisers to the Government Delegates: Mr. H. Quevillon, Hull, P.Q.; Mr. A. R. Mosher, Ottawa, Ontario; Mr. W. L. Best, Ottawa, Ontario; Mr. R. H. McGowan, Cobalt, Ontario.

Technical Adviser to the Employers' Delegate: Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, Toronto, Ontario, Secretary of the Industrial Relations Department, Canadian Manufacturers Association.

Technical Adviser to the Workpeople's Delegate: Mr. Robert J. Tallon, Montreal, P.Q., Vice-President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and President of Division No. 4, Railway Shop Crafts.

Mr. A. R. Goldie was elected Vice-President of the Employers' Group, and Dr. W. A. Riddell and Mr. P. M. Draper served on the Selection Committee. Canada was also represented on a number of important committees of the Conference, namely: on the Committee on Hours of Work, by Mr. Tallon; on the Maintenance of Pension Rights, by Dr. Riddell; on the Committee on the Employment of Women on Underground Work, by Dr. Riddell; on the Committee on Unemployment among Young Persons, by Dr. Riddell and Mr. Goldie; on the Committee on Holidays with Pay, by Dr. Riddell and Mr. Goldie; on the Application of Conventions (Article 408), by Mr. Goldie.

The agenda of the Nineteenth Session of the Conference comprised seven items, namely:—

(1) Maintenance of rights in course of acquisition and acquired rights under invalidity, old-age, and widows' and orphans' insurance on behalf of workers who transfer their residence from one country to another. (Second discussion.)

(2) Employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds. (Second discussion.)

(3) Unemployment among young persons. (First or single discussion.)

(4) The recruiting of labour in colonies and in other territories with analogous labour conditions. (First discussion.)

(5) Holidays with pay. (First discussion.)

(6) Reduction of hours of work, with special reference to—

(a) Public works undertaken or subsidized by Governments.

(b) Iron and steel.

(c) Building and contracting.

(d) Glass bottle manufacture.

(e) Coal mines.

(7) Partial revision of the Hours of Work (Coal Mines) Convention, 1931, in respect of the following five questions:—

- (a) The question of allowing a normal shift to work during certain hours on Sunday and legal public holidays, and of the amount of the rest period for these workers which fall within the Sunday or legal public holiday.
- (b) The question of extending the additional time allowed for workers employed on operations which by their nature must be carried on continuously, so as to enable the necessary work to be done by three shifts.
- (c) The question of extending the additional time allowed for preparatory and complementary work, in the case of underground storemen, enginemmen and drivers of locomotives, so as to enable them to complete the work of this kind on which they are employed.
- (d) The question of allowing additional time to be worked on the day of the periodical change-over of shifts of men (working on the three-shift system) in charge of main underground ventilation and pumping machinery which has to be operated continuously for seven days in the week.
- (e) The question of modifying Article 22 of the convention (the Article relating to the legal consequences of revision) for the purpose of making it uniform with the Article upon this subject included in other conventions submitted to the Conference at its Nineteenth Session.

The following draft conventions and recommendations were adopted at the Conference:—

Draft conventions concerning: (1) the establishment of an international scheme for the maintenance of rights under invalidity, old-age, and widows' and orphans' insurance; (2) the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds; (3) the reduction of hours of work to forty a week; (4) the reduction of hours of work in glass-bottle works; and (5) limiting hours of work in coal mines (revision of draft convention of 1931).

Recommendation concerning unemployment among young persons.

The Conference decided to place on the agenda of its 1936 session for further discussion the questions of holidays with pay, reduction of hours of work, and the regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers.

The draft conventions and recommendations adopted at the eighteen previous sessions of the International Labour Conference are shown in the annual Reports of the Department of Labour for 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935, respectively.

PREPARATORY TECHNICAL MARITIME MEETING ON HOURS, MANNING, AND HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

A preparatory technical tripartite meeting of the principal maritime countries that are members of the International Labour Organization was held in Geneva from November 25 to December 6, 1935, in preparation for a special Maritime Session of the International Labour Conference which is to be held in the autumn of 1936.

At this meeting, which was attended by representatives of the governments, the ship-owners and the seamen of sixteen maritime countries, consideration was given to the questions of (a) manning in conjunction with hours of work on board ship, and (b) holidays with pay for seamen, which questions will come up for second and final discussion at the special Maritime Session of 1936.

ALL-AMERICAN REGIONAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

A conference of American states which are members of the International Labour Organization—the first of its kind since the foundation of the Organization—was held in Santiago, Chile, from January 2 to 14, 1936, on the invitation of the Government of Chile, in order to meet a wish which had frequently been expressed in the International Labour Conference that, without detracting from the universal character and scope of the Organization, arrangements should be made whereby problems of special interest in certain parts of the world might be studied in the light of conditions prevailing in those regions.

The Government of Chile undertook to bear the major part of the cost of the Conference, and the secretariat was provided by the International Labour Office.

All the countries of America belonging to the International Labour Organization were invited to send representatives on behalf of their governments and also on behalf of employers and workpeople. Delegations were present from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Chile, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. An observer was present from Costa Rica, which is not a member of the Organization.

Canada was represented by Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations in Geneva (who also represented the Governing Body of the International Labour Office), and by Mr. M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Lima, Peru.

The agenda of the Conference was divided into two parts. The first consisted of the examination of the question of the ratification and application of conventions and recommendations, more especially those dealing with social insurance and women and children. The second part contained a list of items which had been submitted to the Governing Body by the American States and included the questions of nutrition, minimum wages, living and working conditions of agricultural workers, labour inspection of the textile industry, and the age of admission of children to employment. A number of resolutions were adopted covering these subjects, with special reference to American conditions. These resolutions will be submitted to the Governing Body, which will decide on the appropriate action to be taken in connection with each. Some of the questions dealt with will eventually be placed on the agenda of the International Labour Conference.

A high proportion of the total number of ratifications of International Labour conventions comes from the states of Latin America, and from various declarations made at the Santiago Conference it is interesting to note that the figure of Latin-American ratifications is likely to be increased still further in the near future.

GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

In conformity with an amendment to Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace which came into effect in 1934, the membership of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was increased from twenty-four to thirty-two persons. The triennial election of the Governing Body was held at the Eighteenth Session of the International Labour Conference in June, 1934, when the Governing Body was reconstituted as follows: sixteen persons representing the governments of the member states; eight persons elected by the delegates to the annual conference representing the employers; and eight persons elected by the delegates to the annual conference representing the workers.

Reference was made in the last Annual Report to the fact that Canada was required, by decision of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, to give up early in 1935 the permanent seat on that body which she had held since 1922 as one of the states of "chief industrial importance" recognized in the Treaty of Versailles and the other treaties of peace as being entitled to government seats. The Government of Canada was instead accorded the status of a deputy member state.

Following the withdrawal of Germany from the International Labour Organization, in October, 1935, however, the Government of Canada regained its permanent seat on the Governing Body, and the Canadian Advisory Officer

to the League of Nations, Dr. W. A. Riddell, was at the same time honoured by being elected Chairman of the Governing Body for the ensuing year.

Canada is also represented at present in the workers' group of that body by Mr. Tom Moore, member of the Employment and Social Insurance Commission, Ottawa.

The Dominion has been represented during recent years on a number of committees which have been established by the Governing Body, viz.: Standing Orders Committee; Committee on Agricultural Work; Committee on Cost of Living and Wages Statistics; Committee of Statistical Experts; Committee on Overseas Questions; Mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee; Migration Committee; Correspondence Committees on Industrial Hygiene and on Accident Prevention; Committee on Automatic Couplings.

During the fiscal year 1935-36, five regular meetings of the Governing Body were held at Geneva as follows:—

70th Session — April 10-13, 1935.

71st Session — May 31, 1935.

72nd Session — June 21, 1935.

73rd Session — October 24-26, 1935.

74th Session — February 20-22, 1936.

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DOMINION OF CANADA

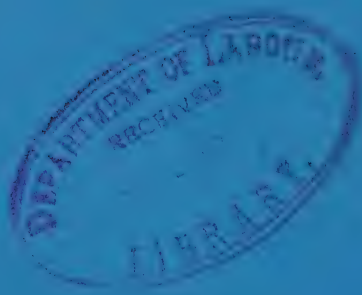
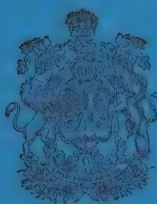
REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

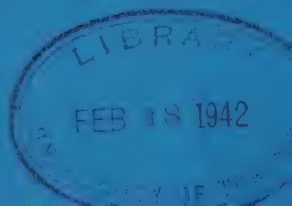
FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1937



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REPORT

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1937



OTTAWA

J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1937

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, P.C.,
G.C.M.G., C.H., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937, all of which is respectfully submitted.

NORMAN McL. ROGERS,
Minister of Labour.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1937

To the Hon. NORMAN McL. ROGERS,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937.

During the year the following statutes were administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour: Labour Department Act; Conciliation and Labour Act; Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; Government Annuities Act; Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; Technical Education Act; The Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936; and The National Employment Commission Act, 1936. The department also continued to administer the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, as set forth in Orders in Council passed in 1922, 1924 and 1934 and in The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, and to carry on the work arising out of Canada's relations with the International Labour Organization.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1936-37 the House of Commons was considering a Bill respecting the establishment of a National Employment Commission which the Minister of Labour had introduced toward the close of the previous fiscal year. A summary of its main provisions may be found in last year's annual report. It was given third reading and passed by the House of Commons on April 8, 1936, and on the same day was passed by the Senate and given Royal Assent. The enacted legislation is known as The National Employment Commission Act, 1936.

By Order in Council dated May 13, 1936, the following were appointed members of the commission: Arthur B. Purvis, chairman; Tom Moore; A. N. McLean; A. Marois; Mrs. M. M. Sutherland; W. A. Mackintosh; and E. J. Young. Later in the year appointments were made to the National Advisory Committee as provided in section 8 of the Act.

The commission functioned as an advisory body to the Minister of Labour and, in accordance with sections 6 and 7 of the Act, submitted various recommendations to him during the year. Those which have already been approved and on which the Government has taken action are as follows: for a national registration and classification of the unemployed on relief as of September, 1936; for the adoption of farm placement and alternative plans to provide work in the primary products industries during the winter months for physically fit single homeless adults; for training schemes to increase the employability of unemployed young people; for the carrying out of a nation-wide home improvement plan; and for a pre-audit by the Dominion of all provincial expenditures in connection with the Dominion grants-in-aid for relief purposes.

ADMINISTRATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF AND ASSISTANCE ACT, 1936

As stated in last year's annual report, the Bill cited as The Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, had received but one reading in the House of Commons at the close of the fiscal year 1935-36. The measure was subsequently passed by both houses, and was assented to on May 7, 1936. It was later found necessary to introduce a Bill amending section 4 of the Act so as to empower the Dominion Government to grant financial assistance where necessary to any province for its share of expenditures for relief and relief undertakings during the months of February and March, 1936, and under any Dominion-provincial agreement entered into under authority of the Act. This latter Bill was likewise passed by both houses, and was assented to on June 23, 1936.

Under the provisions of The Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, the Dominion Government continued its policy of supporting and supplementing the relief measures of the provinces and of granting them financial assistance in this connection where necessary. For the twelve months of the fiscal year 1936-37 the total Dominion contribution to the nine provinces by way of monthly grants-in-aid for relief purposes was approximately \$29,000,000.

Agreements were entered into under the terms of the Act with each of the provinces providing for Dominion contribution of 50 per cent of the cost of certain relief works projects to be undertaken by the provinces. The types of works carried out during 1936-37 by the provinces under these agreements included Trans-Canada highway construction, provincial works and highway construction, and municipal works. Similar agreements were entered into with Saskatchewan and Alberta in regard to farm settlement and resettlement and with New Brunswick in regard to colonization settlers.

Agreements were also entered into with the three Prairie Provinces providing for Dominion contribution of 100 per cent of the cost of direct relief distributed in the drought areas of those provinces during the period September 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937, exclusive of administrative costs. Dominion commitments in this connection were limited to \$300,000 for Manitoba, \$4,500,000 for Saskatchewan, and \$2,500,000 for Alberta.

It was reported last year that the Government had decided to close the relief camps operated under the direction of the Department of National Defence by July 1, 1936. This policy was successfully carried out under the supervision of the Director of Labour Transference. The men from the camps were offered summer work on special railway extra gangs, and those who so desired were given transportation to farm employment.

To provide the opportunity of employment to the unemployed single homeless adult during the winter of 1936-37 the Government adopted a Farm Improvement and Employment Plan and certain alternative schemes of placement. Dominion-provincial agreements were made for the sharing on a fifty-fifty basis of the cost of placing physically fit single homeless adults during the winter months at work on farms, mine and forest trails, tourist roads, forest protection and development, drainage, and river diversion. By the end of the fiscal year more than 50,000 unemployed persons had been placed under these schemes, of whom over 8,000 were single homeless women.

According to figures reported by the provinces and by federal departments, the number of persons afforded relief throughout the Dominion during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937, was somewhat less on the average than in 1935-36, although seasonal fluctuation was not so great. The lowest number of relief recipients in Canada during the fiscal year was reported for the month of September, 1936, when the total stood at 1,030,804, and the high point was reached in the month of March, 1937, for which preliminary figures place the total at 1,289,420. Comparable figures for the preceding year show that the

low point during that period was reached in the month of September, 1935, with a total of 965,286, and the high point in the month of March, 1936, with a total of 1,472,714.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1937

In March, 1937, the Minister of Labour introduced in the House of Commons a legislative measure to provide for the alleviation of unemployment and agricultural distress during 1937-38. The Bill, cited as The Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1937, was designed to permit Dominion co-operation with the provinces and with certain organizations and individuals in their endeavours to expand employment in primary and secondary production, to conserve and develop natural resources, to assist in the establishment and re-establishment of unemployed persons, and to construct and assist in the construction of public works, for the purposes, amongst other things, of further accelerating the expansion of trade, industry and gainful occupation and thereby lessening the present governmental burdens consequent upon unemployment and agricultural distress.

This Act, to be administered by the Minister of Labour, provides that the Governor in Council may authorize the execution of works and undertakings and the performance of agreements and contracts in connection with them. As far as is considered practicable, employment is to be given to persons in receipt of relief and registered with the Employment Service of Canada for employment in the province in which the work is to be performed. In the case of Dominion contribution to any work or undertaking under provincial jurisdiction, all contracts are to be approved by the Minister of Labour and the work is to be supervised by an officer of the Dominion Government. The Act also empowers the Governor in Council to enter into agreements with the provinces respecting the alleviation of unemployment and agricultural distress and providing for federal financial assistance, and with private corporations, partnerships or individuals respecting the expansion of industrial employment. Authority is provided to grant financial assistance to the provinces in regard to their share of relief costs and to renew or consolidate loans, advances or guarantees made under previous Relief Acts. As a condition of financial assistance, provision is made that the provinces must furnish the Dominion with certified statements as to their financial position and furnish such other information and permit such examination and audit to be made as the Dominion may deem necessary.

The Bill had received first and second readings and was being considered in committee in the House of Commons at the close of the fiscal year.

SUPREME COURT AND PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGMENTS ON SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Mention was made in last year's report of the reference by Order in Council to the Supreme Court of Canada for an opinion as to the validity of social legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada in 1935. This legislation included The Employment and Social Insurance Act and three Acts designed to give effect to certain draft conventions of the International Labour Conference which had been approved by resolutions adopted by Parliament and subsequently ratified by the Government of Canada, namely, The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act, The Minimum Wages Act, and The Limitation of Hours of Work Act.

Judgments on the constitutionality of this legislation were rendered by the Supreme Court of Canada on June 17, 1936. By a majority of four to two, the court held that The Employment and Social Insurance Act was *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada. In the reference concerning The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act, The Minimum Wages Act, and The Limitation of Hours of Work Act the judges of the court were equally divided in their

opinion. Three held that, except as to section 6 of The Minimum Wages Act, the statutes were *intra vires* of the Parliament of Canada, while three were of the opinion that the statutes were *ultra vires*.

As the important question of the Dominion's treaty-making power was at issue, appeals were made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for a final determination as to the constitutional validity of these measures. In judgments delivered on January 28, 1937, the Privy Council expressed the opinion that all four statutes were *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada and that the competent legislative authorities are the provincial legislatures.

At the close of the fiscal year these measures had not been repealed, but by reason of the judgments of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council they were inoperative.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

The Combines Investigation Act was administered throughout the fiscal year by the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission, composed of the three members of the Tariff Board, under which body it had been placed by legislation which was passed in July, 1935, and which came into effect in October, 1935. Transfer of the administration of the Act from this commission to a single commissioner responsible to the Minister of Labour was effected by legislation enacted at the parliamentary session which concluded in April, 1937. The appointment of F. A. McGregor as Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act was made following the passage of the amending Act.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES

The rapid increase during recent years of the number of purchasers of Canadian Government Annuities continued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937. Both the number of contracts issued during 1936-37 (7,806) and the amount of purchase money received in the same period (\$23,614,823.95) were greater than in any other year since the inception of the Government annuities system. Between September 1, 1908, and March 31, 1937, a total of 36,889 annuity contracts had been issued, and on the latter date 33,685 were still in force. The total amount of purchase money received during the same period was \$101,558,694.95.

In 1935 a special committee of the Senate was appointed to investigate and report upon the operation of the Government Annuities Act. This committee, after considering oral and written evidence of various actuarial experts, submitted its report on June 10, 1936. As a result of recommendations contained in this report, an Order in Council was passed temporarily increasing the rates charged for Government annuities by 15 per cent, effective from September 5, 1936.

The Minister of Labour subsequently retained Prof. M. A. MacKenzie of the University of Toronto to make a mortality investigation of Government annuitants and to construct or recommend a table which could be used to fix the rates to be charged for Government annuities in the future. Prof. MacKenzie's report had not been received at the close of the fiscal year.

CONCILIATION SERVICE

A chapter of the present report describes in some detail the mediation in industrial disputes performed by the four conciliation officers of the Department of Labour during the period under review. The conciliation work of the department is carried on under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, which empowers the Minister of Labour to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of

bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. The efforts of the departmental officers, it will be seen, were attended by a marked degree of success during the year.

Early in 1937 the Minister of Labour informed the House of Commons of the contemplated appointment of four junior conciliation officers during the fiscal year 1937-38.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

Twenty-one applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour during the fiscal year 1936-37. Twelve boards were established, and unanimous conclusions were received from seven of the nine boards which reported during the period. In no case were the findings of a board followed by an interruption of work.

The major dispute dealt with under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the year was that concerning the restoration of basic rates of pay of about 100,000 railwaymen in the employ of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The men sought immediate discontinuance of the existing 10 per cent deduction from basic rates of pay. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established and held extensive hearings. The recommendations contained in the majority report of the board were rejected by the employees, who by ballot authorized their union officials to call a strike unless a settlement should be reached. The intervention of the Minister of Labour prevented the breaking off of subsequent negotiations, and the parties to the dispute finally arrived at an agreement providing for the removal of the entire deduction by progressive steps within a period of twelve months from April 1, 1937.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Canada was represented at all sessions of the International Labour Conference during the fiscal year 1936-37. Among the items on the agenda of the twentieth session, held at Geneva, Switzerland, in June, 1936, were recruitment, holidays with pay, reduction of hours of work in public works and certain industries, and safety provisions for workers in building construction. The twenty-first and twenty-second sessions, held at Geneva in October, 1936, dealt exclusively with maritime matters.

As reported last year, Canada once more holds a permanent seat on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. She is represented in the Government group of the Governing Body by Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations, resident in Geneva, and in the workers' group by Mr. Tom Moore, member of the National Employment Commission, Ottawa. Dr. Riddell acted as chairman of the Governing Body for the year 1936.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION RELATING TO CONDITIONS OF LABOUR

According to statistics compiled by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there was appreciable improvement in employment and unemployment conditions in Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937. Each month the Department receives returns from local trade union bodies, giving the number of members in each local and the number unemployed as at the end of the month. About two-thirds of the total number of trade unionists in Canada are covered in these reports. The percentage of unemployment calculated from the reports received for March, 1937, was 12·9,

as compared with 14.5 for March, 1936, a net decrease of eleven per cent. A monthly comparison between the two fiscal years 1935-36 and 1936-37 shows a net reduction of ten per cent in unemployment among trade union members.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives monthly returns from employing firms, giving the number of employees on their pay-rolls, and reduces these figures to index numbers, the base of 100 being the average employment for the calendar year 1926. The number of employees reported for the month of March, 1937, was over 975,000, and the index number for this month was 102.8, as compared with an index of 98.9 for March, 1936.

Retail prices in Canada during the fiscal year continued the advance which had begun after July, 1933. As in 1934 and 1935, however, the average increase in the cost of living was not great, being only 2.5 per cent between March, 1936, and March, 1937, while the advance in food prices was only 4.5 per cent, as compared with about ten per cent in the two previous years. Fuel prices were slightly lower, while house rentals and clothing prices increased by about two per cent. The department's index number, based on 1913 prices as 100, was 129 for March, 1937, as compared with 160 for December, 1929.

In wage rates, the upward movement of 1935 continued, the increases being greatest in logging and saw milling, nine per cent, and in automobile manufacturing, eight per cent. Increases were slight in the building, metal and printing trades, and averaged only two per cent in the factory trades. In December, 1936, the index number for wages in the building trades, based on rates in 1913 as 100, was 160.8, a level more than twenty per cent lower than in 1930. Wage rates were unchanged in steam railways and coal mining until early in 1937, when changes in agreements between employers and workers provided for increases.

The number of fatal accidents befalling workers in the course of their employment or arising out of it, including deaths from industrial diseases, recorded for the calendar year 1936 was 1,074 (preliminary figure), as compared with the preliminary figure for 1935 of 972, the final figure for 1935 being 1,009. The industries for which the largest numbers of accidents were reported were transportation, mining, logging, agriculture, manufacturing, and construction.

Strikes and lockouts were more numerous than in the previous year, and involved a slightly greater number of workers but caused somewhat less time loss. During the period under review there were 156 industrial disputes, involving 34,812 workers, with time loss of 276,997 man-working days. There was a pronounced increase in the number of disputes as to union membership and recognition and other union questions.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. DICKSON,

*Deputy Minister of Labour and Registrar of
Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.*

APRIL 6, 1937.

I. LABOUR DEPARTMENT ACT

The Labour Department Act, R.S.C., 1927, chapter 111, under which the Department of Labour operates, provides that, with a view to the dissemination of accurate statistical and other information relating to conditions of labour, the department shall "collect, digest, and publish in suitable form statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, shall institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available, and issue at least once in every month a publication to be known as the *Labour Gazette*, which shall contain information regarding conditions of the labour market and kindred subjects, and shall be distributed or procurable in accordance with terms and conditions in that behalf prescribed by the minister."

In accordance with this provision, statistical and other information relating to labour conditions has been collected and analyzed by the department since its establishment in 1900 and published in the *Labour Gazette*. In addition to the monthly publication of the *Labour Gazette*, which was one of the original functions of the department, a comprehensive annual report on Labour Organization in Canada is compiled and published by the Labour Intelligence Branch. The department also issues annually a report on Labour Legislation in Canada, containing the text of the labour laws enacted by the Parliament of Canada and by the provincial legislatures. A complete reference library on labour and kindred subjects is maintained by the department and serves as a centre for its research activities.

In accordance with the Statistics Act (1918), R.S.C., 1927, chapter 190, and under arrangements with the Dominion Statistician, statistics are collected and published in co-operation with the Dominion Statistician, in close association with statistics of general social and economic conditions as organized in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Statistical data regarding employment is collected and compiled by the Employment Service Branch in accordance with the provisions of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act—see chapter VI.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

The *Labour Gazette* has been issued monthly in English and French since September, 1900, its publication being one of the original functions of the Department of Labour prescribed by Section 10 of the Conciliation Act of 1900 (now Section 4 of the Labour Department Act).

Since its inception the *Labour Gazette* has maintained a continuous record of industrial, social and economic conditions in Canada as reflected in legislation, employment and unemployment, price trends, labour disputes, industrial relations programs, conventions and recommendations of labour bodies, etc.

In later years the changing concepts of employer-employee relationships (as represented in collective agreements under legislative sanction) and of social welfare with its increasing tendency toward state regulation (as seen in health and housing programs) have been revealed through the medium of the *Labour Gazette*. The comparatively new problem of relief with its complicated developments of responsibility and administration has been fully dealt with in the columns of the *Gazette*, together with statistical analyses of various classes of recipients.

One of the particular functions of the department is the promotion of industrial harmony, and prominence is therefore given in the *Labour Gazette* to proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the Conciliation and Labour Act. Under the former, reports of boards are published in accordance with the requirements of the statute, and under the latter, summaries are given of the more important cases dealt with by the department's conciliation service.

Complete information is also given with respect to proceedings under other measures administered by the department, including the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, the Technical Education Act, the Government Annuities Act, the Relief Acts, the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, and to proceedings under the federal Order in Council providing for the payment of fair wages to workmen employed under Dominion Government contracts for the manufacture of fittings for public buildings and various classes of governmental supplies. Articles on proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act are also published from time to time, as well as statistical data on old age pensions.

Included in the statistical information published is a monthly analysis of prices, wholesale and retail, in Canada, indicating trends in the cost of living, the prices of staple articles, and index numbers of price movements over a series of years. Similar statistics compiled from records in other countries are also given for purposes of comparison. Periodical statements and tables appear indicating the movements of employment and the extent of unemployment in Canada and in the various provinces and municipalities. Statistical information on changes in wages and hours of labour is presented from time to time in special articles. Administrative activities under existing Dominion and provincial Acts relating to labour, together with legal decisions affecting labour, are also covered regularly in the *Labour Gazette*. The conventions and other activities of labour unions are described, with particular reference to legislative proposals put forward by organized labour. Reference is made to the activities of employers' organizations in the field of industrial relations, and to the progress of the movement for the prevention of industrial accidents. A special section records the work of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations), the draft conventions and recommendations adopted by that body being published in full.

The average monthly distribution of the *Labour Gazette* during the calendar year 1936 was 8,570 copies in English and 1,525 copies in French. The average monthly paid circulation was 5,251 copies, of which 4,493 were of the English and 758 of the French edition. A nominal subscription of 20 cents a year is charged, the purpose of the subscription being to keep the distribution within the limits of the actual demand, rather than to meet the cost of production. In addition to the paid circulation, the *Gazette* is issued gratuitously to certain public bodies and institutions, as well as to persons who from time to time supply information required by the department. The average monthly distribution of complimentary copies was 4,844, of which 4,077 were of the English and 767 of the French edition. At the close of each year a limited number of volumes are bound, with a classified index, and sold to subscribers at \$2 a volume.

STATISTICAL BRANCH

Statistical and other information as to strikes and lock-outs, changes in prices and the cost of living, wages and hours of labour, industrial agreements, and industrial accidents is collected and compiled by the Statistical Branch of the department and published in the *Labour Gazette* or in special supplements thereto. The information as to wages is used also in connection with the administration of the Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government, and for the determination of wages for certain classes of Dominion Government em-

ployees on prevailing rates under the Civil Service Act, data being furnished to the various departments for this purpose as required. The information collected and compiled is further used in connection with the settlement of industrial disputes and negotiations for agreements as to wages and working conditions, not only by conciliation officers of the department and Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but also by employers and employees who secure on request, regularly or from time to time, special compilations for this purpose. The department also receives numerous requests for such information from persons interested in the establishment or development of industries and from those engaged in the study of labour and social problems.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS

A record of strikes and lock-outs has been published each month since November, 1900, in the *Labour Gazette*. A review with a statistical analysis for each calendar year is published in the February or March issue in the year following. A strike or lock-out, included as such in the record, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees for at least one working day, or causing a time loss of at least ten man-working days. A separate record of minor disputes is maintained. While the number of these is usually small, 27 were reported during 1936, involving 419 employees and causing a time loss of 101 working days.

Information as to the occurrence of a strike or lock-out is secured through newspapers, from correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, from the officers of the department in touch with disputes and negotiations, from labour organizations or other representatives of workers involved, and from employers concerned. A statement as to each dispute showing causes, dates, results, etc., is secured, if possible, from the representatives of each party.

The number of strikes and lock-outs in Canada during 1936 was 156, all but one of which began during the year, the total number of workers involved being 34,812, and the time loss 276,997 man-working days. These figures show increases in numbers of disputes and in workers involved but a decrease in time loss, in comparison with 1935 when there were 120 disputes involving 33,269 workers with time loss of 284,028 days. There was a large percentage of disputes involving small numbers of workers for short periods of time. As in each year since 1931, the 1936 figures as to strikes and lock-outs are in excess of those from 1926 to 1930, but less than those for many of the years from 1901 to 1925, especially as to time loss.

The outstanding disputes during 1936 were those involving artificial silk factory workers at Cornwall, Ont., loggers and saw and shingle mill workers on the coast of British Columbia, cotton factory workers at Three Rivers, P.Q., fur workers at Winnipeg, Man., coal miners at New Waterford, New Aberdeen, and Glace Bay, N.S., cotton factory workers at Welland, Ont., taxicab drivers at Montreal, P.Q., and salmon fishermen at Rivers Inlet, B.C. There were also numbers of small disputes involving coal miners, fur and leather workers, textile and clothing workers, furniture and wood workers, longshoremen, and restaurant workers.

Among causes of disputes union questions predominated, for the first time exceeding the number of disputes as to changes in wages. This was due to the substantial increase in the number of strikes for union recognition and against discharge of workers for union activity or membership. There were 19 disputes as to union recognition: seven terminated in compromises or were partially successful, seven in favour of employers, and four in favour of workers, while one was terminated early in 1937 in favour of the employer. There were 20 disputes owing to the discharge of workers for union activity or membership,

eight of which terminated in favour of employers and three in favour of workers, while seven resulted in compromises or were partially successful. One was unternminated and one was indefinite as to result, the establishment being closed. There were 22 strikes to secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions, 17 of these terminating in favour of workers and one in favour of the employer, while four were indefinite in result. There were three strikes for employment of union members only and all were successful.

Proposals as to changes in wages caused 59 disputes, increases being sought in 32 cases. Eight of these 32 strikes were successful, ten were unsuccessful, and 11 were partially successful, while three were indefinite in result. There were only four disputes as to decreased wages, two resulting in favour of the employers, one in favour of the workers, and one in a compromise. There were 23 disputes as to increases in wages with reduced hours or other changes in conditions, ten terminating in favour of the workers and two in favour of the employers, while ten were partially successful and one indefinite in result. There were two disputes as to reduced hours, both terminating in favour of workers.

Direct negotiations between the parties resulted in settlements in 77 disputes and 31 were settled by conciliation, while six were referred to arbitration and one to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Fourteen disputes were terminated by return of workers on employers' terms and sixteen by replacement of workers.

Information as to strikes and lock-outs in other countries is given in the *Labour Gazette* each month, and also in the annual review of strikes and lock-outs in Canada and in other countries which appears in the February or March issue of the *Gazette*, covering the preceding calendar year. For many of the countries complete information for the year is not available until some time after its close, in some cases not for two or three years.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

Information as to wages and hours of labour is secured annually by the department from employers and from labour organizations, and from time to time in connection with strikes and lock-outs; arbitration, conciliation and mediation in industrial disputes; proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; fair wages schedules, etc. Each year representative employers in various industries are requested to fill in schedules with data showing the wages of the principal classes of labour in their employ, hours of work per day and per week, rates of pay for overtime work, Sundays, and holidays, and other conditions of employment such as bonus payments, profit sharing, old age pensions or other welfare plans, annual vacation and sick leave with pay, and to furnish information as to collective agreement. Labour organizations are requested to furnish data as to wages, hours of labour, and other working conditions; also copies of agreements with employers or schedules of wages and working conditions in force. Officers of the department and *Labour Gazette* correspondents resident in the principal industrial centres assist in the collection of these reports and related information. Since its establishment the department has collected so far as possible, on their consummation, copies of collective agreements between employers and labour organizations or other representatives of labour and has printed or summarized them in the *Labour Gazette*. Files of these are maintained for reference.

Tables of rates of wages and hours of labour for the principal classes of workers in various industries are compiled from the information secured and are published in a supplement to the *Labour Gazette* for January each year. These tables show rates for the calendar year just ended, with comparative figures for certain preceding years.

The supplement to the *Labour Gazette* for January, 1937, Report No. 20 in the series on Wages and Hours of Labour, contained figures for 1929, 1935,

and 1936, and also for certain years back to 1920 in the case of building trades, metal trades, printing trades, electric railways, and steam railways. A table of index numbers back to 1901 for various groups of trades, based on wages in 1913 as 100, was also given. The index numbers for the period 1901 to 1920 were first published in March, 1921. For 1935 and 1936 the group index numbers for each year since 1901 were averaged, being weighted according to the number of employees in each group, and the figures so obtained were included in the table. An appendix to this report on wages and hours of labour under provincial legislation and on federal government contracts contained data as to minimum rates for women and girls, also for men and boys, established by provincial boards and commissions; also wages rates and hours of labour specified in collective agreements in various industries and districts, made obligatory for all employers and workers in such industries and districts under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of the province of Quebec, 1934, and under the Industrial Standards Acts of the province of Ontario and Alberta, 1935, and Nova Scotia, 1936. Other appendices contained summary tables of figures collected and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as to wages in agriculture, secured through crop correspondents, as to average earnings of employees on steam railways and in coal mines, with figures as to average numbers of employees and time worked, during 1935 and certain preceding years, and as to weekly earnings of employees in merchandising and service establishments in 1935.

During 1936 there was a continuation of the general upward movement in wages during 1935, which had begun in 1934 in logging and sawmilling and common factory labour. The advance in 1936 was pronounced only in logging and sawmilling, averaging nine per cent, and in automobile manufacturing, where it averaged eight per cent; increases of four to five per cent, however, were recorded in establishments manufacturing shirts, flour, meat products, furniture, fur goods, and automobile parts and accessories. In common factory labour the increase averaged three per cent and in miscellaneous factory trades over two per cent, while for street railway employees, building, metal, and printing trades the increases averaged one per cent or less. Most of the figures as to wages were secured in September or earlier, and after that time wage increases were announced in numbers of establishments in various industries, indicating that the upward movement was being considerably accelerated. For coal miners and steam railway employees rates were unchanged in 1936, but employment showed considerable improvement, thus increasing earnings. Early in 1937 wages were increased in many of the coal mining districts, and for steam railway employees agreements were made to restore the ten per cent deduction from earnings in instalments between February 1, 1937, and April 30, 1938. Wage levels for 1936 were below those of 1930 in the following cases: building trades, 20·9 per cent; steam railways, ten per cent; logging and sawmilling, 9·8 per cent; printing trades, 8·9 per cent; metal trades, 8·8 per cent; electric railways, 7 per cent; miscellaneous factory trades, 6·7 per cent; common factory labour, 4·5 per cent; and coal mining, 2·1 per cent. The average decrease for all groups in the index number, weighted by numbers of employees in each group, was 9·4 per cent. The average index number for all groups, based on wage rates in 1913 as 100, was 178·6, the indexes by groups being as follows: building trades, 160·8; metal trades, 170·1; printing trades, 185·2; street railways, 185·5; steam railways, 183·9; coal mining, 165·9; common factory labour, 179·7; miscellaneous factory trades, 188·8; and logging and sawmilling, 165·9.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

The publication each month in the *Labour Gazette* of a table of retail prices of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rentals of workingmen's houses in the industrial centres throughout Canada was commenced in 1910 and has been continued since that time. Since 1920 the figures published have been those

secured by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from representative butchers, grocers, dairies, etc., in each city, supplemented by information secured by *Labour Gazette* correspondents, particularly as to fuel and rentals. The localities covered have been chiefly those with a population of 10,000 and over. Changes in price levels have been shown monthly since 1914 in a table giving the cost of a weekly family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent, calculated in terms of the average prices for the Dominion. Annual averages were used for the period of 1910 to 1913, and monthly averages thereafter, while figures for December, 1900, and December, 1905, were also available. The budget having been first constructed for the year 1910, the items included are only those for which figures were collected that year. While the quantities of the various items used in the budget calculation were determined according to their relative importance in workingmen's family expenditure, the budget was not designed to show the actual expenditure of an average family or the cost of a minimum or any other standard of living, but merely to indicate the changes in price levels. An index number of changes in the cost of living, including clothing and sundries, as well as food, fuel and lighting, and rent, has been published monthly, giving comparative figures back to 1913, the base period, which is represented by 100. The *Labour Gazette* has also contained each month index numbers of wholesale prices for the principal groups of commodities, compiled and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Tables of index numbers of prices, wholesale and retail, in the countries throughout the world for which such figures are available, have been published quarterly, with an account each month of any important changes in prices in various countries.

The index number of changes in the cost of living advanced gradually during the fiscal year ended March, 1937, and was about 2.5 per cent higher than at the end of the previous year. The figures are 129 for March, 1937, and 126 for March, 1936. From 160 in December, 1929, the highest point reached since 1921, this index declined to 120 in June and July, 1933, which was the lowest point in recent years. In March, 1937, the index was 7.5 per cent above this low point but still more than 19 per cent lower than at the end of 1929.

The food group continued to be the most important factor in the movement of the index number, the decrease between December, 1929, and February, 1933, the low point for this group, being 43 per cent and the subsequent advance to March, 1937, being 27 per cent. The index for the group rose from 111 in March, 1936, to 116 in March, 1937, or 4.5 per cent. The index for the fuel and lighting group declined from 157 in December, 1929, to 140 in July and August, 1933. Since that time changes have been slight, the figure being 141 for March, 1937. Rentals for workingmen's houses continued the slight upward movement which commenced in the autumn of 1934, after a decline of about 20 per cent from the end of 1930. In March, 1937, the index for the group was 135, as compared with 132 in March, 1936, and 129 in the autumn of 1934. The index for the clothing group declined more than 30 per cent between December, 1929, and the middle of 1933, when a substantial recovery followed until the autumn of 1934. Since that time changes have been small, the index being 117 in March, 1937, and 115 in December, 1934. The items grouped under sundries declined gradually from the end of 1929 until the end of 1934, but little change has been recorded since that time.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 advanced from 72.4 in March, 1936, to 85.5 in March, 1937, or about 18 per cent. The increase was greatest in prices of primary products, grain, cotton, wool, livestock, hides, lumber, non-ferrous metals, and iron and steel, with lesser increases in prices of manufactured goods. This rise in prices followed a two-year period of relative stability in wholesale price levels after the advance from February, 1933, to February, 1934. Between February, 1933, and March, 1937, the index number advanced about 35 per cent.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

During 1936 the department continued its record of fatalities from accidents to workers during the course of their employment or arising out of it, or resulting from industrial diseases. Figures as to such fatalities, with information as to causes, were published quarterly in the *Labour Gazette*, and a summary for the calendar year, together with a statistical analysis, appeared in the issue for March, 1937. As in previous years, information was secured from the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, other provincial and Dominion authorities, factory inspectors, Departments of Mines, etc.; also from *Labour Gazette* correspondents and newspapers. Supplementary lists showing fatalities reported too late for inclusion in previous lists were also given.

The number of fatalities reported during 1936 was 1,074, as compared with the preliminary figure of 972 for 1935, the final figure for 1935 being 1,009. There was no single accident causing a relatively large number of fatalities, the most serious being the sinking of a sandsucker vessel on Lake Erie, Ontario, on October 17, when eighteen members of the crew were drowned. Sixteen railway employees clearing track after a snowslide near Downie, B.C., on March 2, were killed when struck by an engine derailed by another snowslide. Seven members of the crew of a motorship were drowned in Georgian Bay near Owen Sound, Ont., on November 21. Six log drivers were drowned on June 7 in Duparquet Lake in Northern Quebec when a motor-driven canoe capsized in a storm. There were five accidents causing two to four fatalities.

There were appreciable increases in the numbers of fatalities reported in logging, fishing and trapping, metal mining, steam railways, water transportation, and public administration, with decreases in coal mining and manufacturing; the changes, however, were not great. The industrial group showing the largest number of accidents was transportation and public utilities, with 238, there being 97 on steam railways, 94 in water transportation, 33 in local transportation, six in electric railways, four in air transportation (civil), two in telegraphs and telephones, and two in express. In mining there were 173, including 121 in metal mining, 42 in coal mining, and 10 in other mining and quarrying. In logging there were 130, and in agriculture 124. In manufacturing there were 107 fatalities, including 30 in saw and planing mills, 19 in pulp and paper mills, 16 in iron and steel plants, and 14 in other mineral manufacturing. In construction there were 102 fatalities recorded, including 45 on buildings, and 33 in highway and bridge construction. In the service groups there were 87 fatalities, including 49 in public administration, which includes the maintenance of public buildings.

An analysis by causes of accidents shows that the largest number, 345, came under "moving trains, vehicles, etc.," including 108 on water craft, 89 due to cars and engines, and 82 due to automobiles and other power vehicles. Next in importance was "fall of persons," with 197, followed by "falling objects," with 172, "dangerous substances," with 135, "animals," with 33, and "hoisting apparatus," with 26. The number of fatalities reported due to industrial disease, strain, etc., was 23.

LABOUR INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

In the Labour Intelligence Branch is prepared the annual report on Labour Organization in Canada. In addition, this branch secures information on organizations in industry, commerce, and the professions in the Dominion; summarizes for publication in the *Labour Gazette* convention proceedings of the larger labour organizations in Canada and the United States; conducts correspondence in connection with trade union activities and other related work; maintains the subscription lists of the *Labour Gazette*, as well as the accounts of this and other publications issued by the department for which a charge is

made; and prepares and forwards to the Auditor General a detailed monthly statement of the revenue received, the moneys being deposited in the Bank of Canada. A clipping bureau maintained in the branch supplies to the various branches of the department daily information obtained from the leading newspapers in Canada, as well as from certain British and United States papers. Additional information is obtained from the large number of labour papers and trade union journals received in the department. The latter are indexed and filed, and those of value for reference purposes are bound.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA

The annual report on Labour Organization for the calendar year 1936, the twenty-sixth in the series which commenced in 1911, consists of some 200 pages. Five thousand copies were distributed. Besides describing the various labour bodies with which organized Canadian workers are identified, the report gives statistical information as to the strength and standing of these bodies, and also contains chapters on many other phases of the trade union movement.

According to the report, labour organizations in Canada may be divided into two main groups, namely, international and Canadian. The international group is composed chiefly of those bodies directly or indirectly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods in train and engine service. Sixty-two of the international organizations have affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The latter body also has four purely Canadian central organizations in affiliation, as well as 98 directly chartered local unions.

The second group, Canadian organizations, may be subdivided according to affiliation, as follows: the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, organized in Toronto in 1873; the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, established at a conference in Montreal in 1927; the Canadian Federation of Labour, which was reported as having been revived on October 24, 1936, at a meeting held in Winnipeg, Man. (This organization was originally established in 1902, and functioned as a national labour body until 1927, when it merged with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour); the National Catholic Unions, the first convention of which was held in 1918, and which in 1921 formed the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada; and various other central bodies and independent units.

In the international group there were 87 organizations and one industrial union, the former having 1,885 local branches, a gain of 103 as compared with the year 1935, with a combined membership of 170,569, an increase of 31,199. The Industrial Workers of the World reported 11 local branches of 4,200 members, a loss of one local but no change in membership.

The Canadian central organizations had a combined reported membership of 83,841 comprised in 740 local branch unions, a gain of 3,763 members and six branches. The membership of the National Catholic Unions, as reported by the general secretary of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, was 45,000, an increase of 7,000, comprised in 190 local bodies, a gain of 50. There were 60 independent local units, 54 of which reported a combined membership of 18,863, a gain of 11 local units and 2,004 members.

According to information furnished the department by officers of the various labour organizations and that secured from other reliable sources, at the close of 1936 there were in Canada 2,886 local branch unions of all classes, an increase of 158, divided as follows: international, 1,896; Canadian, 740; National Catholic, 190; and independent, 60. The combined membership in the 2,886 local branch unions, as reported to the department, was 322,473, apportioned among the various groups as follows: international, 174,769; Canadian, 83,841; National Catholic, 45,000; and independent, 18,863.

The trade union membership and the total number of local branches of all classes of organized labour bodies in Canada, as reported to the department for the past 26 years, has been as follows:—

Year	Branches	Member- ship	Year	Branches	Member- ship
1911.....	1,741	133,132	1924.....	2,429	260,643
1912.....	1,883	160,120	1925.....	2,494	271,064
1913.....	2,017	175,799	1926.....	2,515	274,604
1914.....	2,003	166,163	1927.....	2,604	290,282
1915.....	1,883	143,343	1928.....	2,653	300,602
1916.....	1,842	160,407	1929.....	2,778	319,476
1917.....	1,974	204,630	1930.....	2,809	322,449
1918.....	2,274	248,887	1931.....	2,772	310,544
1919.....	2,847	378,047	1932.....	2,725	283,576
1920.....	2,918	373,842	1933.....	2,707	286,220
1921.....	2,668	313,320	1934.....	2,740	281,774
1922.....	2,512	276,621	1935.....	2,728	280,704
1923.....	2,487	278,092	1936.....	2,886	322,473

The following table shows the main groups of organizations with which Canadian trade unionists are identified, together with the number of locals and membership:—

Classes of Labour Organizations	Number of Main Organizations	Local Branches	Memberships
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—			
International craft organizations.....	62	1,471	136,696
Canadian central bodies.....	4	110	4,478
Directly chartered unions.....		98	8,224
	66	1,679	149,398
All-Canadian Congress of Labour—			
(a) Canadian central bodies.....	6	276	27,489
Directly chartered unions.....		42	3,894
	6	318	31,383
Canadian Federation of Labour—			
Canadian central bodies.....	6	60	25,081
Directly chartered unions.....		5	
	6	65	25,081
National Catholic Unions.....	1	190	45,000
(a) Other Canadian central bodies.....	9	149	14,675
Independent local units.....		60	18,863
Unaffiliated international unions—			
Railway organizations.....	5	355	22,943
(b) Other international organizations.....	20	59	10,930
Industrial Workers of the World.....	1	11	4,200
	26	425	38,073
All Canadian organizations.....	26	990	147,704
All international organizations (comprising international craft organizations affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and unaffiliated international unions).....	88	1,896	174,769
Grand totals.....	114	2,886	322,473

(a) As question has arisen regarding the affiliation of certain organizations during the calendar year 1936, the following note on each is appended to the above statement:

The Canadian Association of Railwaymen, as at December 31, 1936, had paid per capita tax on its membership for the full calendar year to the A.C.C.L. While now claimed by the C.F. of L., information from documents circulated over the signature of the president indicates that the Association at present is not associated with any national organization.

The Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada were still affiliated with the A.C.C.L. as at December 31, 1936, but notified the department on January 13, 1937, that the affiliation of this organization had been transferred to the C.F. of L. Our information is that this decision was reached on January 11th at an executive meeting.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Ships' Employees, with three locals and a reported membership of 4,500, according to the information before the department, was not affiliated with either the A.C.C.L. or the C.F. of L., although co-operating with the former, as at December 31, 1936. Consequently this organization is classified with "Other Canadian central bodies."

(b) Not affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Trade Union Branches by Provinces.—The province of Ontario, with 1,093 out of a total of 2,886, had the greatest number of local branch unions; Quebec was second with 573; British Columbia third with 295; and Alberta fourth with 278. The remaining five provinces rank as follows: Saskatchewan, 193; Manitoba, 188; Nova Scotia, 138; New Brunswick, 116 and Prince Edward Island, 12.

Reported Trade Union Membership in Canadian Cities.—There were 30 cities in Canada with not less than 20 trade union branches, two more than the number recorded for 1935. These 30 cities with their 1,696 branches represented approximately 58 per cent of the local branches of all classes operating in the Dominion. The 1,696 branch unions contained about 55 per cent of the entire trade union membership, and the 1,471 reporting branches in these cities represented 60 per cent of all reporting branches in the Dominion.

Trade Union Benefits.—Of the 28 Canadian central organizations, five reported payments for benefits in 1936, the total amount disbursed being \$67,989.17, an increase of \$40,617.93 as compared with the benefits paid by five organizations in 1935. Of the 88 international organizations operating in Canada, 61 reported expenditures for benefits. The total disbursements in Canada and the United States amounted to \$20,228,178, this being \$2,096,700 more than the outlay for benefits by 54 organizations in the previous year. Reports furnished by 717 local branch unions in Canada show that these bodies expended a total of \$411,907 to their own members on account of the various benefits, which was in addition to the amount disbursed by the central organizations. This sum was \$27,809 larger than that reported in 1935 by 711 local branches.

Non-Trade Union Associations.—As usual, the report contains information concerning a group of associations of wage-earners, which, although not connected with the labour movement, are considered of sufficient importance to warrant the recording of their names. There were 119 such associations, including organizations of school teachers, government employees, commercial travellers, etc., with a combined membership of 115,864.

Trade Union Directory.—As in previous issues, the twenty-sixth annual report on Labour Organization in Canada includes a most complete labour directory, containing, as it does, not only the names and addresses of the chief officers of local branch unions and delegate bodies in the Dominion, but also those of the central organizations with which organized Canadian workers are identified.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

Since 1915 the department has issued annual reports containing the labour laws enacted by the Parliament of Canada, the provincial legislatures, and the Council of the Yukon. In the reports for 1915, 1920, and 1928, all Canadian labour legislation existing at the end of those years was consolidated, while each of the reports for intervening and subsequent years contained the legislation enacted during the year. The Report on Labour Legislation in Canada, 1935, contains a cumulative index covering the years 1928-35.

At the close of a session of any legislative body in Canada, a summary of the labour laws enacted is published in the *Labour Gazette*. Articles dealing with special classes of labour legislation in this and other countries are also published from time to time, and information concerning Dominion and provincial labour laws is prepared in response to requests. The work of the International Labour Organization and the ever-growing interest in laws affecting workers have increased the demand for information of this nature.

THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT

The library of the Department of Labour was organized in 1900, when the department was created, and has steadily increased its collection of documents since that time. Through the exchange of publications with departments of other governments carrying on work along similar lines and through the International Labour Organization, the department is kept in touch with labour matters in almost all countries of the world. In addition to the publications thus received, there is a valuable collection of publications of labour organizations and periodicals and newspapers published in the interest of organized labour. A very complete collection of volumes dealing with labour problems and legislation is supplemented by books for reference and volumes on general economic subjects, history, and law. There is also a comprehensive collection of books on industrial combinations and related subjects. About 129 volumes have been added during the fiscal year. This number does not include pamphlets, bound volumes of periodicals or Government documents. Numerous pamphlets on subjects within the scope of the department give additional sources of information, particularly on current topics. The primary purpose of the library is to serve as an information centre for the officers of the department. Subject to their requirements, the services of the library are at the disposal of the general public, and frequent use is made of its material by the students and staffs of the Canadian universities and by others interested in labour problems. Books are sent by mail, wherever possible, to any persons wishing to borrow them, and special information and bibliographies are compiled when required.

II. CONCILIATION AND LABOUR ACT

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937, the conciliation services of the Department of Labour were utilized in connection with the adjustment of a number of labour disputes. In some of these cases strikes or lockouts had already occurred, and in others cessation of work appeared to be imminent, or there was difficulty in carrying on negotiations in connection with wages and working conditions. The proceedings were under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, chap. 110, R.S.C. 1927, which empowers the minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mining and certain public utility industries, preliminary inquiries by officers of the department resulted in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under that statute.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montréal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, and the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds.

The following is a list of the more important cases in connection with which mediation work was performed during the year by the department on request of one or both parties to the dispute. These cases indicate the good results being obtained by this service.

Mining

Coal Miners, Cadomin, Alta.—On August 24, 1936, the Department of Labour was advised by the secretary of Local Union No. 7296, United Mine Workers of America, Cadomin, Alta., that a dispute had arisen regarding the interpretation of a clause in the existing agreement between the Cadomin Coal Company, Limited, and its employees relating to the equal distribution of work for the miners, and, in accordance with the provisions of the agreement, the Minister of Labour was requested to appoint an independent chairman to settle the matter. Mr. L. C. Stevens, consulting and mining engineer, Edmonton, Alta., was appointed in this capacity, but his decision in the matter was not accepted by the employees and a strike occurred on October 26. Subsequently the conciliation services of the Department of Labour were requested by both employer and employees. An officer reached Cadomin on November 20 and conferred with the executive committee of the local union. A mass meeting followed at which it was decided that work would be resumed at once and an application made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. It was further agreed that the employing company would also apply for the establishment of a board, and that the report of such board would be final and binding upon both parties during the term of the agreement then in effect. Work was resumed on November 23. The applications stated that 350 employees were directly affected by this dispute.

Coal Miners, Drumheller, Alta.—A strike of approximately 75 coal miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, employed at the mines of the Elgin Coal Company, Limited, Drumheller, Alta., occurred on August 14, 1936, when a dispute arose regarding contract rates. A conciliator of the Department of Labour was successful in securing a settlement, and an agreement was signed on September 23. Work was resumed on September 25.

Coal Miners, Wayne, Alta.—A dispute regarding the contract rate applicable to the erection of timber sets resulted in a cessation of work of miners, members of the United Mines Workers of America, employed in the mines of the Ideal Coal Company, Wayne, Alta., early in September, 1936. A settlement of the matter was brought about by a conciliator of the Department of Labour, an agreement being signed on September 23 and the men returning to work the following morning.

Coal Miners, Carbon, Alta.—On or about September 23, 1936, approximately 90 coal miners employed by the Peerless Carbon Collieries, Carbon, Alta., ceased work, demanding increased wages and union recognition. A conciliator of the Department of Labour intervened in the matter and, as a result of joint conferences which he arranged with representatives of the employers and officers of the United Mine Workers of America, work was resumed on the 25th pending the result of further negotiations. Early in October word was received that an agreement had been signed providing for slightly higher wages in one class. The contract covered four mines in the district, namely, the Peerless Carbon Collieries, Limited, the Arctic Coal Company, the Balogh Coal Company, and the Carbon Black Coals.

Coal Miners, Blairmore, Alta.—Early in October, 1936, a dispute arose between the management of West Canadian Collieries, Limited, Blairmore, Alta., and the coal miners in its employ, members of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, over the question of union recognition and the matter of check-off provisions. At the request of representatives of the miners an officer of the Department of Labour mediated, and direct negotiations which followed resulted in the signing of an agreement covering the Blairmore and Bellevue mines of this company.

Coal Miners, Nacmive, Alta.—Early in November, 1936, a dispute over the mining of so-called "grey" coal arose between the Red Deer Valley Coal Company, Limited, Nacmive, Alta., and its coal miners, members of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, and a strike took place on November 24. This action constituted a violation of the existing agreement, which provided for the reference of any such dispute to an independent chairman without a cessation of work. The matter was brought to the attention of the Department of Labour by the employing company, and a conciliator endeavoured to induce the men to return to work and refer the matter to an arbitrator. This the men at the time refused to do, but eventually on the advice of the president of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, this course was followed, operations being resumed on December 5. Approximately 140 miners were said to be affected by the dispute.

Coal Miners, Cumberland, B.C.—On February 19, 1937, the Department of Labour was advised that a dispute had arisen between the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, Cumberland, B.C., and its employees, members of Cumberland Local, District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, the miners having made a request for the restoration of a bonus which had been eliminated some years previously. A conciliator of the department, accompanied by the president of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, visited Cumberland and held conferences with the executive committee. The representatives

of the men were reminded of the fact that, at the convention of District No. 18 held in Calgary, Alta., in January, it had been decided not to ask for wage adjustments at any of the mines under the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America during the current year. The departmental officer returned to Vancouver, and on the 23rd was advised that the executive committee had agreed to carry on work under existing conditions until the end of the year.

Coal Miners, Cumberland, B.C.—On March 13, 1937, the conciliation services of the department were requested by the Cumberland Local of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, in connection with the dismissal of a miner employed by the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, Cumberland, B.C. A conciliator visited Cumberland on the 14th, and, upon learning the full facts of the situation, suggested that the matter be dealt with under the terms of the existing agreement. He further suggested that if an understanding were not reached in this manner the question should be taken up with officials of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, at Calgary.

Coal Miners, Canmore, Alta.—A strike occurred at Canmore, Alta., on March 9, 1937, of coal miners employed by the Canmore Coal Company, Limited, due to a dispute in respect to the interpretation of a clause of the agreement which was in force. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act prohibits a strike in the coal mining industry until the matters in dispute have been dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. A representative of the Department of Labour brought this provision to the attention of the president of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, and suggested that the strike should be terminated at once. Work was resumed on March 23. Approximately 200 miners were involved in the strike.

MANUFACTURING

Hat Factory Workers, Brockville, Ont.—Early in April, 1936, 51 employees of the backshop staff of the John B. Stetson Company (Canada), Limited, Brockville, Ont., ceased work in protest against a new system of wage payment introduced by the management, which the employees alleged would reduce their earnings. At the request of both parties involved, a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour investigated all aspects of the dispute and held several conferences with representatives of the employees and with officials of the company. The officer was able to clear up a number of misunderstandings in regard to the new wage basis. In addition, the management of the company agreed to make certain concessions favourable to the employees in one or more departments, and also to re-examine the proposed basic rates, it being understood that in certain departments the rates would likely be increased and in no instance reduced. The employees agreed to return to work on this understanding, and operations were resumed on April 20. Approximately two weeks later the department received word that the employees had formed a union and had made demands upon the company for an increase in wages ranging from 19 to 200 per cent. The manager of the company stated that if these demands were pressed to the point of a strike, as had been threatened, it was probable that the company would either move its plant elsewhere or cease operations in Canada entirely. The conciliator of the department again met representatives of the employees, urging upon them the advisability of continuing work under the previous arrangement, at least until such time as the new system had been given a fair test, and warning them of the danger of precipitating a strike at that time in view of the position taken by the management, of which they were made fully aware. Operations continued without interruption, it being understood that the management was prepared to discuss at any time any matters in dispute with a committee of its own employees.

Steel Workers, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—In the latter part of April, 1936, a committee representing the steel workers, members of the Algoma Steel Workers' Union, employed by the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., discussed with officials of the Department of Labour, in Ottawa, certain differences existing between this corporation and its employees. Early in the year an understanding had been reached that negotiations in regard to a general wage increase would be opened in April, but the management had informed the men that the financial position of the corporation would not permit this being done. The delegation requested that a conciliation officer be sent to Sault Ste. Marie to look into the matter and render whatever assistance might be possible. This request was granted, and early in June conferences with the parties involved were held. The manager of the employing company stated that it was impossible for him to consider at that time any upward adjustment in wages, and the employees took the position that the only alternative to a strike was the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The consent of the employers to such procedure was finally obtained, and formal application for the establishment of a board was made by the employees concerned.

Operating Engineers, Hamilton, Ont.—Early in May, 1936, the Department of Labour was advised that negotiations between the management of the Hamilton By-Products Coke Ovens, Limited, and its stationary engineers and operators, members of Local Union No. 700, International Union of Operating Engineers, had reached a deadlock, and intimation was given that application would be made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The conciliation services of the department were offered and accepted, and an officer conferred with the disputing parties in Hamilton on May 21. Both parties referred to the several disputes which had been settled during the past two years by conferences brought about through the conciliation services of the department, and stated that these settlements had been satisfactory for brief periods only. The conciliator found it impossible to effect an adjustment, both parties expressing the view that the dispute could be dealt with more effectively by board procedure. The board application, which was dated May 10, stated that the men desired increased wages and other improvements in working conditions. Thirty-three employees were said to be directly affected, and forty-five indirectly. Further conferences were held with the disputants in Ottawa on July 10, and proposals which were put forward appeared to form an acceptable basis for negotiations. It was therefore agreed that further efforts to reach a settlement would be made by the parties concerned upon their return to Hamilton. By October 19 a settlement had not been reached and the personnel of the board, which had been established on June 15, was therefore constituted.

Textile Factory Workers (Artificial Silk), Cornwall, Ont.—On August 11, 1936, a strike occurred of 1,753 employees of Courtauld's (Canada), Limited, Cornwall, Ont., the management having refused the demands of the workers for increased wages, a reduction in working hours, recognition of the Rayon Workers' Industrial Union with a closed shop agreement, and other changes in working conditions. On August 21, at the request of the member of Parliament for the county of Stormont, a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour interviewed, at Cornwall, representatives of the strikers and officials of the company, proposing that, as direct negotiations had failed to settle the dispute, the parties should agree to the immediate resumption of work and a reference of the matter to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Both parties stated, however, that an agreement had been reached to suspend negotiations pending the arrival from

England of the president of the company in a few days and that though consideration would be given to the proposal, no definite commitment could be made at that time.

On August 25 the departmental conciliator conferred with the president and other officials of the company. It appeared that a direct settlement would be reached either at a conference which was scheduled for the 31st or shortly thereafter. In the interval a letter was addressed by the company to the strikers' representatives stating that the presence of an international organizer was objectionable to it and that negotiations would not be carried on so long as he was retained on the committee. Notwithstanding this the committee, including the organizer, reported for the conference on the 31st, but the employers refused to open discussions and the meeting adjourned.

The conciliator returned to Cornwall on September 1 and interviewed officials of the union who, after a lengthy discussion, called a meeting of the executive and obtained authority to drop the organizer from the committee. Upon this decision being made known to the management the following morning it was learned that, owing to certain developments, the employers were not prepared to deal with the committee as then constituted, and throughout the day the conciliator endeavoured to find a basis upon which negotiations could be resumed. As a result of various conferences the union submitted to the company in writing certain suggestions as to a basis of negotiations and stated that the demand for union recognition would be dropped. These proposals were acceptable to the management, and at a conference which followed a settlement was reached, the picket lines being withdrawn the following morning, September 4, with the understanding that operations would commence at the earliest possible date. The management stated definitely, however, that certain of the strikers would not be taken back but made it clear that these persons were not being discriminated against because of their membership in the union. The agreement, which was submitted to a mass meeting of the employees and accepted unanimously, was signed on September 10, and provided for wage increases of about five per cent, together with certain improvements in working conditions. Following the signing of the formal agreement telegrams expressing appreciation of the services rendered by the conciliation officer were dispatched to Ottawa by the president of the company, the president of the Rayon Workers' Industrial Union, and the chairman of the negotiating committee.

Pottery Workers, St. Johns, P.Q.—Under date of August 24, 1936, the Department of Labour was advised that work had been suspended at the plant of the Canadian Potteries, Limited, St. Johns, P.Q., on August 17, when the management of the company refused to consider any adjustment of a dispute arising out of the dismissal, allegedly for union activities, of several employees. Picket lines were maintained, but no disturbances had occurred up to that time. During the early period of the strike interviews were held between a committee representing the employees and officials of the company, the employees demanding increased wages, shorter hours, and the reinstatement of all strikers without discrimination. Union recognition was also requested, but not insisted upon. No progress was made, however, and the conciliation services of the department were requested. A conciliator accordingly conferred with both parties to the dispute. The management of the company finally stated that, upon the return to work of those employees acceptable to the company, an upward revision in wage rates would be made within ten days' time, but made it definitely clear that there was a number of strikers who would not be re-employed. The vice-president agreed to meet the strikers' committee to discuss a settlement on these terms. The interview between the parties directly concerned failed to terminate the dispute, and authorities of the provincial government later intervened in the matter. Early in September

the strike was suspended pending the report of an Arbitration Board set up by the provincial Government to deal with the matter. It was stated that 80 workers were affected by this dispute.

Fur Factory Workers, Winnipeg, Man.—A request, made by the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council on behalf of the local branch of the International Fur Workers' Union, for the conciliation services of the federal Department of Labour, was received on September 11, 1936. Early in August a strike of approximately 350 workers employed in about 35 establishments in Winnipeg had occurred when the employers refused to sign an agreement with the union providing for wage increases and a forty-hour week. Officials of the provincial Government and the Mayor of Winnipeg had attempted to bring about a settlement, but were unsuccessful in their efforts. On September 18 an official of the federal Department of Labour conferred, in Winnipeg, with representatives of the Furriers' Guild, but his offer of mediation was refused, the representatives stating that the guild would not consider negotiating with the union and, moreover, that they had only sufficient work for those presently employed as, due to the strike, a large amount of work had been sent to eastern shops. In view of the position taken by the guild it was not possible for the federal officer to be of any assistance.

Bakery Workers, Hamilton, Ont.—On September 20, 1936, a request for the services of a conciliator of the Department of Labour was received from the secretary of Local No. 72, International Union of Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Hamilton, it being stated that a member of that union had been unfairly discharged by the Hamilton Bakeries, and on September 22 and 23 a departmental officer investigated the complaint. Officials of the union stated that at various times during the preceding weeks five employees, all union members, had been discharged by this company, and that no reason had been given in any instance for such action. They contended that the employees had been discriminated against because of their union affiliation, but were unable to give any definite reason for this statement. The manager of the bakeries, when interviewed by the conciliation officer, explained that the dismissals were for cause, giving the reasons in each case, and further stated emphatically that the union affiliation of the employees had no bearing whatever on the matter. A further interview with the union officials cleared up the misunderstanding which had existed.

Meat Packers, Vancouver, B.C.—Early in October, 1936, a delegation representing the Vancouver and District Trades and Labour Council approached a conciliation officer of the federal Department of Labour with the request that he endeavour to bring about the reinstatement of an employee of the Burns Company, Limited, who had been discharged for failure to perform certain duties assigned to him, and also attempt to persuade that company to recognize the Meat Cutters' and Packing House Employees' Union. An interview was accordingly arranged with the general manager of the employing company, and it was finally agreed that the employee in question would be given work in a different department of the plant, although at similar wages. As to the matter of union recognition, the management stated it was not the policy of the company to recognize any labour union although it had no objection to any employee being so affiliated.

Photo-Engravers, Toronto, Ont.—On October 30, 1936, a request was received for the services of a conciliation officer in connection with a threatened strike of photo-engravers, members of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, employed by Brigidens Limited, Toronto, Ont. The employing company, a few days previously, had advanced an apprentice to do the

work of a journeyman, and the union officials took exception on the ground that as qualified journeymen were available such action was a violation of the existing agreement. The management acceded to the demand of the union and demoted the apprentice, thus avoiding the immediate danger of a strike, but the policy to govern the employment of apprentices in future remained in dispute. The departmental officer interviewed both parties and advised them as to the course which, in his opinion, should be followed. Arrangements for further negotiations between the parties directly concerned were made, it being understood that the services of the Department of Labour would again be available if an amicable settlement should not be reached.

Bag Factory Workers, Walkerville, Ont.—A dispute between the Walkerville Bag Company, Walkerville, Ont., and certain of its employees, members of Federal Labour Union No. 20303, arising out of the employees' demand for increased wages and shorter hours was dealt with by a conciliator of the federal Department of Labour during the period under review. A strike to enforce the employees' demands occurred on September 28, 1936, and subsequent efforts to settle the dispute having failed, the Essex County Trades and Labour Council requested the conciliation services of the department early in November. The conciliator was successful in eliminating the main points in dispute, and suggested a basis upon which direct negotiations could be reopened should the employer find it possible to resume operations. Due, however, to the financial loss resulting from the cancellation of orders during the strike the management was unable to give any undertaking as to future operations. Word was later received, however, that the plant had been reopened and the employees were being taken back as rapidly as business permitted. The settlement was covered by a signed agreement, the details of which were not made public. Forty-one employees were said to be affected by this dispute.

Textile Factory Workers (Artificial Silk) Cornwall, Ont.—The Department of Labour was advised on December 19, 1936, that a strike was imminent in the plant of Courtaulds (Canada), Limited, Cornwall, Ont., due to the failure of the management to reinstate certain employees who had been involved in the strike which had occurred in that plant in August. The matter was brought to the attention of the company, and shortly thereafter the department was advised that a compromise settlement had been reached.

Wheel Workers, Windsor, Ont.—A strike of approximately 140 employees, members of Local No. 195, International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, occurred in the plant of the Kelsey Wheel Company, Limited, Windsor, Ont., on December 16, 1936. The plant employed approximately 180 men. The demands of the strikers included wage increases, extra payment for overtime, adjustment of complaints in respect to speed-up, the reinstatement of 5 employees who had been dismissed, and recognition of the union. At the request of the Mayor of Windsor, received in the Department of Labour on December 23, for the conciliation services of the department, steps were taken immediately to ascertain if these services would be acceptable to the parties directly interested. Satisfactory replies having been received, an officer of the department arrived in Windsor on December 26 and conferred with officials of the employing company and with officials of the union. As a consequence the strike was terminated on the evening of the 29th, the men resuming work the following morning. The settlement provided for an hourly wage increase of 5 cents for skilled and semi-skilled workers, effective January 1, 1937; for the re-employment of all strikers without discrimination; and for an acceptable arrangement for determining any grievance which might arise from time to time. It was understood that the 5 men who had been dismissed would be re-employed upon making individual application to the company but this did not form a part of the strike settlement.

Hosiery Workers, Hamilton, Ont.—A complaint was received in the Department of Labour on December 17, 1936, from the All-Canadian Congress of Labour that a number of knitters employed by the National Hosiery Mills, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., had been dismissed, allegedly because of their membership in the National Hosiery Workers' Union, and request was made that the matter be investigated. An officer of the department visited Hamilton on December 27 and 28, and discussed with a number of the employees, and subsequently with the vice-president of the company, the allegations which had been made in this respect. It was ascertained from the employees' representatives that only three of the dismissed employees held membership cards of the union. The vice-president of the company informed the departmental officer that he fully recognized the right of freedom of association of the employees and had no objection to their becoming members of a union of their choice. He further stated that the dismissals or lay-offs in question had been altogether due to unsatisfactory service and the closing down of a number of machines for repairs. The plant was closed at the time of this conference, and no assurance could be given as to when it would again be operating at full capacity. The vice-president intimated, however, that under favourable operating conditions it was quite probable that a number of those concerned would be re-employed.

Meat Packers, Vancouver, B.C.—On December 30, 1936, approximately 200 employees of Burns and Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., members of Local No. 95, Meat Cutters and Packing House Employees' Union, ceased work following the dismissal of eighteen employees from the plant. A conciliation officer of the federal Department of Labour, accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Labour of British Columbia, interviewed the general manager of the employing company. The manager stated that the dismissals were due to the inefficiency of the men and the necessity for reduction in staff, and alleged that the stoppage of work was due to the efforts of the Meat Cutters' Union to gain recognition. He agreed to meet a committee of the strikers, but it developed that the employees insisted that at least two of the men who had been dismissed should be included in the committee, and the general manager refused to concede this point. During the month of January these officers continued their efforts to find some basis of settlement, and at the end of the month the federal conciliator interviewed the general manager of the company at Calgary, Alberta, relative to the matter. The employees had agreed to refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but, as this statute applies directly only to disputes in mines and certain public utilities, the consent of both parties was necessary, and concurrence in board procedure being refused by the company no board was established. Early in February announcement was made by the provincial Government that a Board of Inquiry under the provincial Inquiries Act had been established to deal with the case, with Judge J. C. McIntosh of Victoria as Commissioner.

Cotton Mill Workers, Welland, Ont.—A strike occurred on December 22, 1936, of employees of the Empire Cotton Mills, Limited, Welland, Ont., the workers demanding wage increases of approximately 20 per cent. Mill conditions, the quality of cotton used, and the speed of production were also matters of dissatisfaction. The company had, a short time before, made effective an upward adjustment in wages of approximately 6 per cent. Officials of the Department of Labour of Ontario intervened in the matter but a settlement was not reached. On January 13, 1937, steps were taken by the federal Department of Labour towards finding some solution of the problem, and on the same day the federal member of Parliament for Essex West requested that the department intervene. The following morning a request for the conciliation services of the department was received from a representative of the Welland Textile Workers' Union, which had been organized subsequent to the strike. An officer of the department inter-

viewed, in Montreal, the president of the company and his assistant, who claimed that the large majority of the employees desired to return to work but were prevented from so doing by mass picketing. They agreed with the departmental officer that if the employees would resume work at once all would be taken back without discrimination and that certain adjustments would be made in the wages of the lower paid classes and a general wage increase made effective when business improved. The conciliator then proceeded to Welland and, with the assistance of an officer from the provincial Department of Labour, was successful, after considerable difficulty, in arranging for a secret ballot to be taken on the offer made by the employers. The ballot was taken by the civic authorities on January 22, the offer being rejected by a vote of 653 to 130, with 6 spoiled ballots. Following this, application was made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but, as the Act applies directly only to disputes in mines and certain public utility industries, the consent of both parties to the dispute was necessary. The company, however, would not agree to the establishment of a board, but indicated that it would be willing to co-operate with the department in any efforts which might be made towards a settlement. On February 10 word was received in the department that, with the assistance of officers of the provincial Department of Labour, a settlement, substantially on the basis of the proposals put before the strikers by the federal conciliator in January, had been reached. It was stated that 865 employees of this plant were affected by the dispute.

Glass Factory Workers, Hamilton and Wallaceburg, Ont., and Redcliffe, Alta.—On August 19, 1936, a strike occurred in the plant of the Dominion Glass Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., involving approximately 535 employees, members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union of North America. This was followed by sympathetic strikes in the plants of the Dominion Glass Company at Wallaceburg, Ont., and Redcliffe, Alta. No request was received from either party to the dispute for the conciliation services of the federal Department of Labour, but early in December, 1936, the department, on its own initiative, interested itself in the matter and separate conferences were held with officials of the company and with representatives of the union. At the close of March arrangements were being made for a conference between the parties directly concerned with the hope that a basis of settlement might be found.

Pottery Workers, Hamilton, Ont.—On March 13, 1937, the Department of Labour was advised that six employees of the Sovereign Potteries, Hamilton, Ont., had been dismissed, allegedly for union activities. The services of a conciliation officer were requested, and on March 15 an officer of the department conferred, in Hamilton, with the parties to the dispute. It was ascertained that for several months the employees of this firm had discussed the matter of organizing a Potters' Union, but no definite action had been taken. On March 6 three employees were discharged, and the following day a mass meeting was held to discuss the question again. Following this meeting three more employees were discharged. The employers held that the dismissals were due to unsatisfactory service on the part of the persons dismissed and that union affiliation had no bearing whatever on the matter. They stated that one case had been reconsidered and the man would be reinstated, but that no further concessions would be made. In the circumstances the departmental officer was unable to render further assistance.

Textile Factory Workers, Sherbrooke, P.Q.—A strike occurred in the plant of the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Sherbrooke, P.Q., on March 10, 1937, involving approximately 840 employees. The strikers demanded increased wages and changes in the method of distributing the work. A conciliator of the federal Department of Labour, assisted by an officer of the Government of Quebec, arranged conferences between the manager of the company and a

committee representing the employees. The manager requested that the employees submit in writing their full demands. This was done, and the manager stated that he would take these proposals to Montreal and have them discussed at the company's head office. A few days later the company submitted an increased wage schedule and proposals for better working conditions, together with undertakings that a mill committee would be recognized and that no employee would be discharged because of his participation in the strike. The workers' committee accepted these proposals tentatively, subject to approval of all the employees. Later the offer was accepted by a majority of the employees and the strike terminated on the morning of March 19.

CONSTRUCTION

Carpenters, Edmonton, Alta.—On June 8, 1936, carpenters engaged on the construction of a building at Edmonton, Alta., ceased work in protest against the contractor's classifying a number of workmen as carpenters' helpers and permitting them to use a number of the tools of the carpentry trade. It was alleged that this was contrary to the general practice in the building industry in that city. The dispute received the prompt attention of the Labour Commissioner of the Government of Alberta and the western representative of the federal Department of Labour, and an amicable adjustment followed. A number of additional carpenters were taken on to replace the carpenters' helpers, the latter being absorbed as labourers.

Labourers, Toronto, Ont.—On January 14, 1937, a representative of the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council requested the services of a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour in connection with a dispute between the members of Toronto Wreckers' Local of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America and a contractor in that city. It was stated that this local had an agreement with the contractor that he would employ only union labour but that a few days previously the contractor had given a contract for certain demolition work to another contractor not a party to this agreement and this latter contractor was employing non-union labourers on the work. The union representatives alleged that this was a direct violation of the terms of their agreement and the premises were picketed. A departmental officer investigated the matter and held separate and joint conferences with the parties. The contractor contended that the work in question was not a contract in the usual sense and therefore did not come within the terms of the agreement. Before negotiations were concluded, however, one of the union men instituted court proceedings against the contractor in connection with another claim, and the contractor refused to negotiate further.

Compressed Air Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—On February 28, 1937, sixty-two caisson workers (sand hogs) employed by Angus Robertson, Limited, on work at the Alexandra Pier, Montreal, P.Q., ceased work, demanding wage increases of approximately 75 per cent. This dispute received the immediate attention of conciliation officers of the Department of Labour, and conferences held on March 4 and 5 resulted in the signing of an agreement, effective for the duration of the contract for the pier construction. The rates specified were approximately 33 per cent above the former rates, and adjustments in the scale of pressures were made. Work was resumed on March 6.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Truck Drivers, Helpers, and Warehouse Employees, Toronto, Ont.—On April 14, 1936, a committee representing employees of the Rawlinson Moving and Storage Company, Toronto, Ont., then on strike, accompanied by officers of the National Trades Council, interviewed the conciliation officer of the

Department of Labour in Toronto and requested his services in an effort to adjust a dispute between this company and its employees. It was stated that following the unionizing of the employees four men had been discharged, and also that the management of the company had refused to discuss the employees' request for increased wages and certain improvements in working conditions. A strike had occurred on March 31. The departmental conciliator immediately discussed the situation with an official of the company. This officer stated that the employees could return to work with the exception of certain men who, he asserted, were unsuitable and who had made themselves objectionable since the strike. He would give no undertaking, however, as to the number he would reinstate, and refused to attend a conference to discuss the matter. The employer's attitude was made known to the committee representing the men, who stated that they would continue the strike.

Taxi Drivers, Winnipeg, Man.—On May 4, 1936, the management of Moore's Taxi, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., posted a notice in its establishment to the effect that the company was not satisfied with the conditions prevailing in regard to its relations with the One Big Union and that drivers affiliated with this organization would not be employed. On the same day fourteen drivers, members of the Taxi Drivers' Unit, One Big Union, were dismissed. The matter was brought to the attention of the Department of Labour, and request was made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. A conciliator visited Winnipeg and conferred with representatives of the men and officials of the employing company. The company's contention was that lack of employment and infraction of the company's regulations were the reasons for the dismissals. After lengthy negotiations the departmental conciliator was finally successful in obtaining the company's consent to reinstate nine of the dismissed drivers, but the union officers refused this offer and stated that they would seek the establishment of a board. The application was received in the department on May 30. A further effort was made, through correspondence, to secure a direct settlement of the dispute, and finally the men's representatives agreed to accept the offer of the company to re-employ the nine men in question with the understanding that they would all be taken back in a group, without delay, and permitted to retain their union affiliation. This arrangement was made effective on September 7.

Electrical Workers, Guelph, Ont.—On May 8, 1936, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from employees of the Light and Heat Commission of Guelph, Ont., members of Local Union No. 548, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The dispute had arisen when the commission reduced the working hours of the employees from 50 to 44 per week without an increase in the hourly rate of pay, the object being to provide employment for at least four additional workmen. A conciliation officer of the department interviewed, in Guelph, representatives of the employees concerned and the manager and chairman of the commission. The chairman stated that the hourly rates compared favourably with those being paid at other points in Western Ontario, and was definite in his refusal to recede from the position taken or to consider any increase in wage rates. He further stated that he was willing to meet the employees at any time a dispute should arise, but that a conference to discuss the points then in dispute would not serve any useful purpose. In view of the position taken by the chairman the departmental officer was unable to render further assistance in the matter.

Longshoremen, Three Rivers, P.Q.—During the latter part of May, 1936, trouble developed at the Port of Three Rivers, P.Q., involving longshoremen, members of the International Longshoremen's Association, the men objecting to

the crew of a ship unloading cargo. Representatives of the Longshoremen's Association had been endeavouring for a considerable period to secure an agreement respecting wages and working conditions with the stevedoring companies at that point but without success. Early in June a departmental conciliator conferred, at Three Rivers, with the union officials and subsequently with officials of the employing companies, advising them to renew negotiations. These negotiations were not successful and on July 13 an application was made to the department for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act by members of Local No. 1412, International Longshoremen's Association, employed by J. C. Malone and Company, Three Rivers, P.Q. The application stated that the rates of wages, regulation of hours, the right of the workers to belong to an association of their choice, and the application of working conditions were the causes of the dispute. The conciliator again interviewed officials of the employing company and officers of the union. The management contended that the applicants did not represent a majority of the longshoremen employed by the company and, as the applicants took no action to satisfy the department to the contrary, a board was not established.

Freight Handlers, St. Andrews, N.B.—On July 15, 1936, there was received in the Department of Labour an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its freight handlers at St. Andrews, N.B., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The application stated that the dispute had arisen when the employees had requested an agreement embodying the rates of pay and working conditions applicable to freight shed staffs generally, which would have involved an increase in the hourly rates, and the management had made a counter proposal that the work be done on a tonnage basis. At that time the management stated that, if any change had to be made in the practice prevailing theretofore, it might be necessary to consider the advisability of providing for the service by a contract arrangement. As an agreement was not reached the company, on June 18, put the latter proposal into effect, and the contractor employed an entirely new crew. Subsequently a few of the former employees were taken on by the contractor, these men accepting such work without prejudice to their claim that they were still employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. A conciliator of the department held several conferences in Montreal, P.Q., and in St. Andrews and Saint John, N.B., with the parties involved, and the negotiations which followed resulted in an agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and representatives of the workmen providing for the handling of cargo on a tonnage basis. The agreement was signed on January 13, 1937. Twelve employees were stated to be directly affected by this dispute.

Taxicab Drivers, Montreal, P.Q.—On August 7 and 8, 1936, certain Montreal taxicab drivers, including owners and chauffeurs, ceased work when the Diamond Taxicab Association, Limited (through which these drivers secured calls, cab licences, etc.), refused to reduce the fees payable to the association. The matter was brought to the attention of the federal Department of Labour on August 9 by representatives of the strikers, and the presence of a conciliator was requested at a conference of officers of the association, representatives of the drivers and a committee of the City Council, which was to be held on August 11. As it appeared that the dispute was one arising in connection with a private contract awarded by the civic authorities in which they had full jurisdiction, and was not one between employers and employees, in which the Department of Labour would have authority to intervene, the

departmental representative attended the conference as an observer only. At this meeting an agreement was reached for the immediate resumption of work for a period of thirty days, during which time a committee was to investigate the situation and recommend a settlement. This committee was not successful in its efforts to settle the dispute and on September 29 the drivers again ceased work for a few hours. Operations were resumed, however, pending certain proposed changes in the city by-laws.

Ship Freight Handlers, Windsor, Ont.—On August 13, 1936, the Department of Labour was notified of a dispute between the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, and its freight handlers at Windsor, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, and the assistance of a conciliation officer was requested. On the following day an officer of the department discussed the matter, in Windsor, with the disputing parties. He learned that for some time these workers had been dissatisfied with their wages and certain conditions of employment but had found it impossible to obtain an adjustment satisfactory to them. They had therefore decided not to report for work on the morning of August 11. The conciliator held several conferences with both parties. The superintendent of the company refused to make any concession whatever, contending that the trouble, in the main at least, was due to a change which had been made in the method of payment of these men, Windsor having been made a terminal port. He further stated very definitely that there were certain officials of the union who would not be permitted to return to the service of the company. The conciliator informed the men's committee of the superintendent's attitude and the employees finally decided to resume work, and on August 15 notice was given to this effect. On September 8 an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with this matter was received in the department.

Railroad Conductors and Trainmen, Quebec Central Railway Company, Sherbrooke, P.Q.—For a number of years there has been in existence an agreement between the Quebec Central Railway Company and its railway conductors and trainmen, which was negotiated through a representative committee of these employees. Early in the summer of 1936 the committee requested a revision of this agreement and was advised that a newly constituted committee of employees had asked for a separate agreement covering wages and working conditions of conductors only. The former committee objected to the company's recognizing the new committee and conceding to it the right to negotiate a separate agreement. The management, although willing to deal with the employees as such in the respective classes, took the position that it could not proceed in the matter while a dispute continued between the two groups, fearing that a charge of non-compliance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act might be made, and was of the opinion that the employees concerned should first reach an agreement among themselves. Representatives of both groups of employees discussed the matter in Ottawa with officials of the Department of Labour, and considerable correspondence was exchanged on the subject with the object of finding a solution of the problem. At the end of the year the case was still receiving attention.

Telegraph Messengers, Canadian National Railways, Montreal, P.Q.—Telegraph messengers, members of Local No. 268, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, employed in the Commercial Telegraph Department of the Canadian National Railways, made application to the Department of Labour on October 19, 1936, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with their request for an agreement embodying rates of pay and working conditions. As

it did not appear that proper negotiations had taken place prior to the making of the application, a departmental officer arranged for further conferences to be held between the parties directly concerned, and at the close of the year these negotiations were still under way. The application stated that 131 employees were directly affected by this dispute.

Telegraph Messengers, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, P.Q.—On October 14, 1936, application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was made on behalf of telegraph messengers, members of Local No. 269, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, employed in the Communication Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The dispute related to the employees' request for an agreement covering rates of pay and working conditions. The application stated that 96 employees were directly affected. As, in the opinion of departmental officials, proper negotiations had not taken place, arrangements were made for conferences between the parties directly concerned, and at the close of the year negotiations were still proceeding.

Street Railway Employees, Vancouver, B.C.—Having failed to reach an agreement as to wages and working conditions through negotiation with the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, certain of its employees, members of Local No. 101, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Vancouver, B.C., early in January, 1937, intimated to the department that they desired the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The conciliation services of the department were offered and accepted by the parties to the dispute, and subsequent conferences resulted in the signing of an agreement on February 27 to cover a three-year period.

Railway Employees Throughout Canada.—In November, 1936, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was established to deal with a dispute between the principal Canadian railways and various classes of their employees, numbering approximately 100,000, over the request of the employees for the discontinuance of the existing 10 per cent deduction in basic rates of pay. The report of the board was submitted to the Minister of Labour early in February, 1937, but the findings proved to be unacceptable to the representatives of the employees. Subsequently direct negotiations were resumed but the concessions offered by the employing companies were rejected on March 24 and a strike appeared imminent. At this juncture the Minister of Labour invited the Presidents of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and representatives of the employees concerned to meet him at Ottawa, and held separate conferences with employers and employees on the 26th. As a consequence it was agreed that direct negotiations would be resumed without prejudice the following morning in Montreal. Late in the evening of the 29th it was announced that an amicable settlement had been reached.

Longshoremen, Montreal, P.Q.—Late in 1936 and early in 1937 representations were made from time to time to the Department of Labour in respect to the situation which was developing in the Port of Montreal regarding the employment of longshoremen. During the season of 1936 there had been an agreement in effect between the Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., and the National Independent Union of Longshoremen of the Island of Montreal, Inc., which was automatically renewed in the fall of 1936 to cover the season of 1937. During the winter months the International Longshoremen's Association had organized a local union in that port, and representations were made to the effect that a majority of the longshoremen employed by the Shipping Federation were

members of that association. The National Independent Union of Longshoremen contended that it represented the majority of the longshoremen employed in the port. The Shipping Federation held that there was an agreement in effect with the National Independent Union of Longshoremen, that this latter body had carried out its undertakings the previous season, and that there was no reason to doubt that it would continue to meet the requirements of the agreement. The dispute was finally terminated by the National Independent Union's taking out a charter with the International Longshoremen's Association.

Longshoremen, Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.—Longshoremen, members of the International Longshoremen's Association, in the ports of Vancouver and Victoria, complained to the Department of Labour on several occasions that they were being discriminated against by the Shipping Federation of British Columbia and by certain dock owners in these two ports. The Shipping Federation had agreements in both ports with longshoremen, members of Canadian associations. An officer of the department investigated the complaints, and at the end of March this and related matters were still receiving attention.

Coal Handlers, Montreal, P.Q.—On February 24, 1937, a delegation representing the National Independent Coal Handlers' Association of Montreal, Inc., interviewed officials of the Department of Labour in regard to certain grievances they had against the coal companies of that city by which they were employed. Full details of these complaints were set out in a letter to the department under date of March 10, and the matter was referred to the departmental conciliator resident in Montreal. This officer conferred with the men's representative, but as certain officials of some of the employing companies were absent from the city further investigation was delayed, and at the close of March the case was still before the department.

SERVICE

Laundry Workers (Drivers and Pressers), Toronto, Ont.—On May 26, 1936, the conciliation services of the Department of Labour were requested in connection with a strike of certain employees of the New Method Laundry, Toronto, Ont. It was stated that a few weeks previously the employees had formed a union, affiliated with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, and shortly thereafter one of the older men, who had been active in the organization, had been discharged. A strike was called on May 18. A conciliator interviewed officials of the company, who stated that the man in question had not been dismissed because of his connection with the union but for other cause entirely. They further declared that they would not re-employ him under any circumstances, and that in any event such action would only lead to a walk-out of the workers who had not joined in the strike. These officers also agreed to meet a union official and discuss the matter with him. This conference was held on May 27. It was later learned that 12 of the 65 strikers had resumed work and others had been replaced.

Operating Engineers, Toronto, Ont.—On July 28, 1936, a request was received in the Department of Labour from a representative of Local No. 796, International Union of Operating Engineers, Toronto, for the services of a mediator, the union having been unsuccessful in its efforts to bring about agreements covering stationary engineers and firemen in the employ of the Robert Simpson Company, Limited, and the T. Eaton Company, Limited. The proposed agreements provided for increased wages. Subsequently a departmental official conferred with representatives of the union and later with the superintendent of the Robert Simpson Company. The superintendent stated that the employees of his company were granted sick leave with pay, holidays with pay, and other concessions which were not granted by concerns paying higher wages, and that

therefore no consideration could be given at that time to increased rates. It was also learned that the T. Eaton Company had, a short time previously, granted certain increases to its engineers and firemen. In view of these circumstances the men's representatives stated that the matter would be allowed to remain in abeyance until a later date.

Automobile Mechanics, Toronto, Ont.—A request for the assistance of the conciliation services of the Department of Labour was received early in July, 1936, from representatives of Lodge No. 1097, International Association of Machinists, it being stated that the members of this lodge employed in approximately 21 garages in Toronto, Ont., had voted unanimously for strike action following the refusal of the employers to discuss agreements embodying increased wages, shorter hours, and other improved working conditions. A departmental conciliator interviewed officers of the union and officials of the Automotive Dealers' Association, and subsequently arranged a conference between these two groups at which the whole situation was discussed at length. The representatives of the Automotive Dealers' Association later advised the departmental officer that their members were not prepared to enter into formal agreements with the union, either collectively or individually, but that they would consider any complaints made by the employees as to conditions of employment, average earnings, hours of labour, etc. This decision was made known to the men's representatives who, although not satisfied with the undertaking given, stated that there did not appear to be any further action the Department of Labour could take at that time.

Hotel Employees, Windsor, Ont.—On November 10, 1936, at the request of the Trades and Labour Council, Windsor, Ont., a conciliator of the Department of Labour investigated a dispute between the management of the Norton-Palmer Hotel in that city and certain of its employees, members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union. A strike had occurred on October 8, following the formation of the local union and the subsequent demand of the employees for wage increases, a six-day week and improved meals and working conditions. The strikers had at once been replaced, but the hotel was picketed, the strikers displaying placards. The departmental officer conferred with the management of the hotel and with representatives of the strikers, and later arranged for negotiations to be opened between the parties directly concerned. As a result an agreement was reached on November 12 which provided for the reinstatement of all strikers and slight wage increases in a few instances. Approximately thirty-four employees were stated to be involved in this dispute.

Restaurant Workers, Hamilton, Ont.—On December 5, 1936, the conciliation services of the Department of Labour were requested in connection with a strike of six employees in the Normandie Grill, Hamilton, Ont., which had occurred on or about November 9 as a result of a dispute between the proprietor and one of the employees. A conciliator of the department, accompanied by a representative of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, visited Hamilton, and was successful in securing a settlement on December 8.

III. FAIR WAGES POLICY

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been administered by the Department of Labour since 1900, when the following resolution was adopted by the House of Commons:—

That it is resolved that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds.

The Government's fair wages policy was later expressed in the form of an Order in Council dated June 7, 1922, to which certain amendments were made by Orders in Council of April 9, 1924, and December 31, 1934. These Orders in Council contain certain conditions respecting wages rates and working hours, those marked "A" being applicable to Government contracts for building and construction work, and those marked "B" being observable in connection with Government contracts for the manufacture of fittings for public buildings and various classes of governmental supplies.

POLICY IN RESPECT OF BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

By the adoption of The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act in 1930, statutory effect was given to the Fair Wages Policy in so far as concerns the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any works for the Government of Canada, whether carried out under contract or by workmen employed by the Government who are exempt from the operation of the Civil Service Act. At the 1935 session of Parliament, however, there was passed The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which, when it came into force on May 1, 1936, superseded the 1930 statute. Section 3 of the new Act provides as follows:—

(1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

- (a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;
- (b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day nor forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the purchase of materials, supplies or equipment, for use in the work contemplated, under any contract of sale and purchase.

Section 4 of The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act applies the foregoing conditions to all workmen employed by the Government of Canada on such works as are described above, who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act.

The Act in question extends the application of the Fair Wages Policy also to agreements for works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition which are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

In the case of railway construction, it is required by section 244 of the Railway Act (chapter 170 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927) that:—

(1) In every case in which the Parliament of Canada votes financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee towards the cost of railway construction, all mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in such construction, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed; and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate.

(2) In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the Minister, whose decision shall be final.

When it is proposed to undertake any government contract for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, the department of the government concerned therewith is required to indicate to the Department of Labour the nature, locality and estimated cost of such work, and also the classes of labour which will be employed. Thereupon the Department of Labour prepares and furnishes, for insertion in the specification for the proposed work on which tenders are to be taken, a schedule setting forth the minimum rates of wages and the maximum hours of labour which are to apply under the Government's policy for the various classes of workmen to be employed. This schedule afterwards becomes part of the contract and contractors are required to post copies of it conspicuously on the job for the information of the workmen engaged in the execution of the work. The government departments concerned are further required to furnish monthly to the Department of Labour returns showing the nature of all contracts entered into during the preceding month to which the labour conditions supplied by the Department of Labour were applicable, together with the names and addresses of the contractors, the dates and amounts of the contracts, and the texts of the fair wages schedules and other labour conditions inserted in such contracts, which information is then published by the Department of Labour in its official monthly journal, the *Labour Gazette*.

During the fiscal year under review the Department of Labour prepared fair wages conditions for insertion in 512 building and construction contracts proposed to be executed by departments of the Government as follows: Agriculture, 1; Government Contracts Supervision Committee, 39; Fisheries, 3; Mines and Resources, 7; National Defence, 156; National Harbours Board, 11; Public Works, 240; Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 1; and Transport, 54. Of these contracts, 317 had been awarded up to the close of the fiscal year, involving an approximate expenditure of \$9,533,780.

As in previous years, numerous complaints were received by the Department of Labour regarding alleged non-observance by contractors and sub-contractors of the labour conditions set out in these government contracts and in other contracts which were aided by Dominion public funds, these complaints relating either to the wages paid, the hours worked, or to the classification of the work performed. In every instance the complaint was thoroughly investigated by a fair wages officer or other official of the Department of Labour, and when it was found to be justified the contractors were required to make the necessary wages adjustments with the workmen concerned for the full period involved.

POLICY IN RESPECT OF CONTRACTS FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND OVERHAUL OF AIRCRAFT, AND FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF VESSELS, ETC.

Owing to the increasing number of contracts which are being placed by the federal Government for the manufacture and overhaul of aircraft and for the construction and repair of boats of various types, it is now the policy of the Government to insert in such contracts schedules which have been drawn up

in consultation between the Department of Labour and the other Government departments concerned, setting forth the minimum rates of wages and the maximum hours to be observed in the execution of the respective undertakings throughout the country.

POLICY IN RESPECT OF CONTRACTS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF INTERIOR FITTINGS, SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT, ETC.

The attention of the Government having been directed to low wages rates paid in certain industries, particularly in the case of unskilled labour, both male and female, an Order in Council was adopted on December 31, 1934, rescinding the "B" labour conditions previously applied to such contracts and substituting other conditions therefor. The original provision for the payment of not less than current wages rates, or fair and reasonable rates if there are no current rates, is retained in the new conditions, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that males and females under 18 years of age shall be entitled to rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage scales of the respective provinces, and that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wage laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher wage rates shall apply in the execution of federal contract work.

The following is the text of the new fair wages clause applicable under the "B" conditions to contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings; harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes and other postal stores; and any other articles and things which may be designated by the Governor in Council:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate. In no event shall the wages be less than those set out in the schedule of minimum rates hereunder. The working hours shall be those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours or as to rates for overtime it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with. By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

SCHEDULE OF MINIMUM WAGE RATES

Males (18 years of age or over), 30 cents an hour minimum.
Females (18 years of age or over), 20 cents an hour minimum.

Males and females under 18 years of age shall not receive less wages than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage Scale of the province in which this work is performed.

In certain of the Maritime Provinces where no minimum wage legislation is in effect, the contractors shall pay to males and females under 18 years of age wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wage Act of the Province of Nova Scotia.

In any province where the Minimum Wage legislation requires payment of wages in excess of those above set out, such higher rates shall apply on this work.

The greater number of the contracts placed during the year for the manufacture of the above-mentioned governmental supplies was awarded by the Department of National Defence to cover the requirements of the naval, military and air forces throughout Canada. Other departments which placed numerous orders for miscellaneous supplies and equipment coming under the provisions of the "B" labour conditions were the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Post Office Department and the Department of Mines and Resources.

The Department of Labour co-operated closely with each of these departments in ensuring the observance of the proper labour conditions with respect to the manufacture of the supplies in question, and in a number of cases adjustments of wage rates and reduction of working hours were enforced in order to secure compliance with the terms of contract.

IV. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

This statement constitutes the thirtieth annual report of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The statute, which became law on March 22, 1907, and was amended in 1910, 1918, 1920, and 1925, appears as chapter 112 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927.

The tables usually presented in connection with this report will be found in the pages following.

Twenty-one applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937. Twenty-four applications appear in the record for that period, however, proceedings in regard to three applications received during the preceding year having continued into 1936-37. Approximately 117,500 employees were directly concerned in these disputes, which were distributed amongst the different industries as follows: coal mining, one; steam railways, four; street and electric railways, three; motor transportation, one; express, one; shipping, five; telegraphs, three; light and power, four; and disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act, two.

Twelve boards were established during the fiscal year, one of which dealt with two applications. Unanimous findings were received from seven of the nine boards which reported during the year. In the two cases in which the board members were unable to reach unanimous conclusions the majority findings were rejected by one or other of the disputants. In each instance, however, renewal of negotiations, effected through governmental mediation, resulted in working agreements being reached. No interruption of work followed the award of a board.

Recourse to board procedure was unnecessary in connection with four applications received during the year, the disputes having been adjusted by direct negotiations or through departmental mediation. In the case of five disputes which were made the subject of board applications, it was not possible to apply the provisions of the statute. Two applications were under consideration at the close of the fiscal period.

RAILWAY WAGES DISPUTE

The dispute of greatest importance and concern dealt with under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the year was that relating to the question of restoration of basic rates of pay of approximately 100,000 railwaymen in the employ of the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway Company (subsidiary railways—Dominion Atlantic Railway, Quebec Central Railway, Northern Alberta Railways, and Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway). Various classes of employees, comprised in seventeen labour organizations, were affected by this dispute.

The men requested the immediate discontinuance of the existing 10 per cent wage deduction, i.e., restoration of the basic wage rates provided in the respective agreements between the railways and their employees in effect prior to 1931. The Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with this dispute presented its findings early in February, 1937. The chairman of the board, Honourable Mr. Justice A. K. Maclean, and the board member nominated by the companies, Mr. W. Sanford Evans, recommended the lowering of the wage deduction by 1 per cent on February 1, 1937, an additional 1 per cent not later than August 1, and another 1 per cent not later than November 1, 1937, the deduction to be thus reduced from 10 to 7 per cent.

In addition the board recommended a greater change in the wage deductions in favour of the employees whenever, and to the extent that, the revenues of the railways should exceed certain stated figures, calculations to be made every quarter and the manner of calculation to be that, for every increase of \$7,500,000 in the combined gross operating revenues of the railways over the revenues of 1935, a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the wage deduction should be accounted as having accrued to the employees, and when the percentage of accruals should become higher than the fixed percentage then in effect or due, the higher percentage should be substituted for the fixed minimum percentage one month after the end of the quarter year.

Mr. Fred Bancroft, the employees' nominee on the board, in a minority report disagreed with this recommendation and urged the elimination during 1937 of the entire 10 per cent wage deduction in the following manner: 4 per cent on February 1 and 6 per cent in three equal instalments on the first day of the months of May, August, and November, respectively. As an alternative he suggested that 4 per cent of the wage deduction should be eliminated on February 1, and that on June 1 negotiations should be entered into to determine when the other stages of the elimination of the deductions from pay cheques should occur during 1937.

The board's recommendations were rejected by the employees, who by ballot authorized the union officials to call a strike unless a settlement should be obtained. During the two weeks' negotiations which followed, the Minister of Labour kept in constant touch with the situation, and when a deadlock occurred he called both parties into conference at Ottawa on Good Friday, March 26. As a result of the minister's discussions with the respective parties, it was agreed that direct negotiations would be resumed in Montreal on the following day. On Monday, March 29, the parties reached an amicable agreement. The settlement provided for the removal by progressive steps of the entire 10 per cent wage deduction within a period of twelve months from April 1, 1937. The railways had already made effective on February 1, 1937, the first change in the deductions recommended in the majority report of the Conciliation Board, the 10 per cent deduction having been reduced to 9 per cent on that date. The new agreement provides that the 9 per cent deduction shall be reduced progressively at the rate of 1 per cent every two months until the end of 1937, the balance (4 per cent) to be reduced in two stages, 2 per cent on February 1 and the final 2 per cent on April 1, 1938, the basic wage rates being thus restored on the latter date.

The Minister of Labour, in voicing his satisfaction with respect to the settlement, stated: "The Canadian railways and the employee organizations have established a fine tradition of adjusting their differences by collective bargaining and direct negotiation. That tradition was worth preserving. It has been maintained in the present instance. I think the settlement is most creditable to both parties to the dispute."

THIRTY YEARS' OPERATIONS

Applications under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from its inception on March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1937, numbered 866, and Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established in 557 cases. A few of these boards dealt with two or more applications. In the cases in which boards were not granted settlements were effected by agencies other than those provided by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act or it was found that the machinery of the statute could not be utilized. In only 39 cases was the cessation of work which threatened not averted, or the strike which had already been entered upon not ended, as a result of board procedure.

SUMMARY TABLES RESPECTING PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

The tables here presented are arranged in several divisions, viz.: (i) showing proceedings by industries concerned during the fiscal year 1936-37; (ii) showing proceedings by industries concerned from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1937; (iii) showing by fiscal years, 1907-37, number of disputes dealt with; (iv) showing by calendar years, 1907-37, number of disputes dealt with; and (v) summarizing operations under the statute for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937.

I. TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1936, TO MARCH 31, 1937

Industries affected	Number of applications for boards	Number of boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, and other public utilities:—			
(1) Mining—			
Coal.....	1	1	0
(2) Transportation and Communication—			
Steam railways.....	4	2	0
Street and electric railways.....	3	2	0
Motor transportation.....	1	0	0
Express.....	1	0	0
Shipping.....	5	2	0
Telegraphs.....	3	1	0
(3) Miscellaneous—			
Light and power.....	4	3	0
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act..	2	1	0
	24*	12	0

* Including 3 cases carried over from preceding year.

The proceedings under the Act during the fiscal year include three cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, namely, disputes between (1) the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being foremen, troublemen and linemen on emergency truck, sub-foremen, line journeymen, meter installers, meter repairers, cable splicers and station maintenance men, members of Locals Nos. 1037 and 435, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; (2) Corporation of the City of Edmonton and certain employees of the Edmonton Street Railway being members of Local Division No. 569, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America; and (3) Canadian National Railways and its pursers' and stewards' staffs engaged in Pacific coast steamship service, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

On March 31, 1937, results were still pending in connection with five applications, concerning disputes between (1) Canadian National Railways and its clerks and other classes of employees being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees; (2) London Street Railway Company and its employees being motormen, conductors, bus operators, shopmen, barnmen, trackmen, etc., members of Division No. 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America; (3) Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the telegraph messengers in its Communication Department, being members of Local 269, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees; (4) Canadian National Railways and the telegraph messengers in its Telegraph

Department, being members of Local No. 268, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees; and (5) Canadian Marconi Company and certain of its employees being coast station telegraphers, ships' telegraphers, and trans-oceanic telegraphers, members of Canadian Marconi System Division No. 59, Commercial Telegraphers' Union.

II. TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907,
TO MARCH 31, 1937

Industries affected	Number of applications for boards	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities, and war work:—		
(1) Mining and Smelting Industry—		
Coal.....	95	12
Metal.....	21	5
Asbestos.....	1	0
(2) Transportation and Communication—		
Steam railways.....	246	7
Street and electric railways.....	148	7
Motor transportation.....	3	0
Express.....	13	1
Shipping.....	56	0
Telegraphs.....	34	1
Telephones.....	10	0
(3) Miscellaneous—		
Light and power.....	45	3
Elevators.....	1	0
(4) War Work.....	30	1
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	163	2
Total.....	866	39

III. TABLE SHOWING BY FISCAL YEARS, 1907-1937, NUMBER OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH

	1907-1908	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924	1924-1925	1925-1926	1926-1927	1927-1928	1928-1929	1929-1930	1930-1931	1931-1932	1932-1933	1933-1934	1934-1935	1935-1936	1936-1937	Total
Number of applications.....	34	21	27	24	18	21	16	14	36	52	95	72	63	49	39	22	19	4	19	23	22	23	23	20	13	17	16	27	21	866
Number of boards granted...	31	19	25	19	15	17	15	11	20	38	60	46	37	31	27	13	9	0	11	11	13	14	10	6	10	11	2	7	12	557
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended)	1	1	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	1	2	3	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	39

The figures contained in the above table may be thought to show discrepancies as compared with those appearing in Table I. A closer examination, however, will show the respective statements to be in agreement. A complete statement of proceedings for a year must show all disputes dealt with during that period. The figures of the yearly statement include, therefore, disputes carried over from the previous year which were counted in the summary of that year's proceedings. Thus the same dispute may properly figure in the annual statement for each of two years. In the statistical recapitulation covering several years, as above, it is necessary that no dispute shall be counted more than once, and account is taken only of the number of applications received during the year and thus brought within the purview of the statute.

IV. TABLE SHOWING BY CALENDAR YEARS, 1907-1937, NUMBER OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH

—	*1907 9 mos.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	†1937 3 mos.	Total
Number of applications...	25	27	22	28	21	16	18	18	15	29	53	93	70	61	54	42	22	22	4	14	26	25	21	22	19	16	16	18	23	3	866	
Number of boards granted.	22	25	21	23	16	16	15	18	12	16	37	59	47	41	26	29	17	10	0	9	13	13	13	10	6	8	12	4	7	10	2	557
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended).....	1	1	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	39	

* The act became law on March 22, 1907, so that the proceedings cover nine months only.

† To the end of the fiscal year, March 31.

(The remark following Table III applies equally to apparent discrepancies as between the above summary by calendar years and yearly summaries of proceedings.)

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION AND OF PROCEEDINGS THEREUNDER
FROM APRIL 1, 1936, TO MARCH 31, 1937

I. MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 9, Subsection (a), of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from the party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 9, Subsection (b), of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from the party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 9, Subsection (c), of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 9, Subsection (d), of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation from the two members first appointed.

(1) MINING INDUSTRY

COAL MINES

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (a) Employer; (b) Men	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Nov. 27, 1936 Nov. 28, 1936	Cadomin Coal Company, Limited, and its employees, members of the Cadomin Coal Union, No. 7286, United Mine Workers of America.	Employer and Employees.	Cadomin, Alta.	350 dir.; 30 indir.	Question of interpretation of a clause in existing wage agreement relating to equalization of work for the miners.	Dr. A. E. Cameron, (c) 4; George Kellock, (a) 1; Angus J. Morrison, (b) 1.	Dec. 11, 1936	Jan. 4, 1937	The report of the board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. Prior to the establishment of the board both parties agreed to be bound by its recommendations.

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

STEAM RAILWAYS

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (a) Employer; (b) Men	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
July 15, 1936	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its freight handlers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.	Employees...	St. Andrews, N.B.	12 dir.....	Arrangement made by company to handle work on the wharves through a contractor, which applicants claimed jeopardized their seniority standing, their pension privileges, etc. Applicants desired to remain as employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and to enter into an agreement with the company on an hourly basis.	As a result of departmental mediation direct negotiations between the parties were arranged, and on January 13 an agreement was signed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and representatives of the workmen in regard to the handling of cargo at the port of St. Andrews on a tonnage basis, the agreement to become effective after expiry of thirty days' notice to the contractor.	.....	.....	As a result of departmental mediation direct negotiations between the parties were arranged, and on January 13 an agreement was signed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and representatives of the workmen in regard to the handling of cargo at the port of St. Andrews on a tonnage basis, the agreement to become effective after expiry of thirty days' notice to the contractor.
July 30, 1936	Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being sleeping car conductors, members of the Order of Railway Conductors.	Employees...	C.N.R. lines in Canada.	47 dir.; 45 indir.	Desire of employees to be represented in negotiations with employer by the Order of Railway Conductors instead of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	.....	.....	.....	The application did not meet the requirements of the Act in certain respects and a board was not established.

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION AND OF PROCEEDINGS THEREUNDER
FROM APRIL 1, 1936, TO MARCH 31, 1937—Continued

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued

STEAM RAILWAYS—Concluded

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (x) Men	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Oct. 2, 1936	Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway Company (subsidiary railways—Dominion Atlantic Railway, Quebec Central Railway, Northern Alberta Railways, and Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway) and various classes of employees of the said railways.	Employees....	General throughout Canada.	Approx. 100,000 dir.	Employees' request for discontinuance of existing 10% deduction from basic rates of pay.	Hon. Mr. Justice A. K. Maclean, (c) 4; W. Sanford Evans, (e) 1; Fred Bancroft, (x) 1.	Nov. 16, 1936	Feb. 2, 1937	The report, which was signed by the chairman and Mr. Evans, contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. Mr. Bancroft submitted a minority report. The board's recommendations were accepted by the companies, but rejected by the employees, who by ballot authorized the union officials to call a strike unless a settlement were obtained. Subsequent negotiations reached a deadlock at the end of two weeks, but were resumed as a result of the intervention of the Minister of Labour, and an agreement on a compromise basis was signed on March 29.
Oct. 28, 1936	Canadian National Railways and its clerks and other classes of employees belonging to members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	Employees....	C.N.R. lines in Canada.	Approx. 10,000 dir.	Employees' request for discontinuance of existing 10% deduction from basic rates of pay.	His Honour Judge F. L. Smiley, (c) 4; W. Sanford Evans, (e) 1; Howard S. Ross, K.C., (x) 1.	Jan. 25, 1937	.....	Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

Mar. 9; amended, April 27, 1936	Corporation of the City of Edmonton and certain streetcar lines of Edmonton Street Railway Company, members of Local Union No. 599, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees....	Edmonton, Alta.	142 dir.; 101 indir.	Proposal of civic authorities to change system of apportioning runs between senior and junior employees, also employees' request for time and one-half for certain holidays and a change in the retirement age limit.	William Rea, K.C., (c) 3; Col. F. C. H. Timmose, (e) 2; Alfred Farnilo, (x) 1.	July 24, 1936	Sept. 28, 1936	The report of the board was unanimous and contained recommendations looking to a settlement of the dispute, including restoration of full seniority rights to the men in the setting and holding of the election and the operation of the seniority principle, a voluntary arrangement as between senior and junior men in regard to rotating in groups of ten on night
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July 29, 1936	Winnipeg Electric Company and its employees in the Track Department being members of the Winnipeg Electric Trackmen's Unit, One Big Union.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man....	75 dir.; 915 indir.	Question of seniority rights of certain ex-employees.	runs; and the provision that men may be permitted under certain circumstances to continue in the employ of the city from 65 to 70 years of age. It was also recommended that the question of payment of time and one-half for certain holidays be negotiated later with the City Commissioners.
Jan. 19, 1937	London Street Railway Company and certain of its employees being motormen, conductors, bus operators, shopmen, barmen, trackmen, etc.; members of Division No. 74, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees....	London, Ont.	180 dir.; 12 indir.	Employees' request for cancellation as from October 1, 1936, of wage reduction of 10c. an hour; also request for one week's holidays annually, with pay.	H. H. Ward, (c) 4, John Franklin White, (s) I; Fred Bancroft, (M) I.	Mar. 10, 1937	Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

May 30, 1936	Moore's Taxi, Limited, and certain of its employees being members of the Taxi Drivers' Unit, One Big Union.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man....	70 dir.	Alleged unfair dismissal of 14 employees because of union affiliation.	As a result of departmental mediation this dispute was settled on September 7, the employees accepting the company's offer to re-employ immediately nine of the men and to allow them to retain their union membership, if desired. Five of the former employees availed themselves of this opportunity of being reinstated.
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V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION AND OF PROCEEDINGS THEREUNDER
FROM APRIL 1, 1936, TO MARCH 31, 1937—Continued

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued

Express

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board, (c) Chairman; (x) Employer; (x) Men	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
July 14, 1936	Canadian National Railways, Express Department, and its clerks, messengers, shed employees, drivers, teamsters, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.	Employees....	General throughout Canada.	1,950 dir....	Request of minority group of employees to have its representative and general committee receive official recognition by company in matters pertaining to wages and working conditions.	.....	.....	.....	As the application was not supported by a majority of the employees of the Canadian National Railways Express Department, there did not appear to be any ground for the establishment of a board. The general committee of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees had been already determined by a secret ballot taken amongst the employees in accordance with arrangements agreed upon between the representatives of the parties concerned.

SHIPPING

Mar. 9, 1936	Canadian National Railways and its pursers and stewards' staffs engaged in Pacific Coast steamship service, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	Employees....	Pacific coast.....	177 dir.....	Employees' request for increased wages and certain changes in working conditions.	R. O. Campney, (c) 4; Capt. B. L. Johnson, (x) 1; Rev. C. D. Clarke, (x) 1.	June 1, 1936	Dec. 3, 1936	The report of the board was unanimous and was accompanied by agreements consummated between the parties to the dispute.
May 13, 1936	Western Stevedore Company, Limited, and certain of its employees being stevedores, checkers, sealers, assistant stevedores, coopers, porters, and crane operators, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Employees.	Employees....	Fort William, Ont.	600 dir.; 600 indir.					The report of the board, which was signed by the chairman and Mr. Bancroft, recommended certain improvements in working conditions, together with a wage increase of three cents an hour. Mr. Hamilton submitted a minority report. The board's findings were rejected by the employers. The department arranged a conference between the disputing parties in

May 13, 1936	ship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.	Employees....	Port Arthur, Ont.	302 dir.; 600 indir.	Employees' request for increased wages and certain changes in working conditions.	Robert Jacob, K.C., (c) 4; W. C. Hamilton, (E) 1; Fred Bancroft, (M) 1.	July 10, 1936	Aug. 1, Aug. 4, 1936	Winnipeg towards the end of September. While a tentative agreement was reached on several points, the negotiations regarding wages proved unsuccessful; subsequently the men voted almost unanimously in favour of a strike. A cessation of work was averted, however, through the mediation of the Minister of Transport, a basis of settlement having been reached during conferences which he held at the Lake Head with representatives of the parties on October 16 and 17. The agreement provides for the wage increase of three cents an hour recommended by the board, as well as for the progressive elimination of night work.
July 14, 1936	J. C. Malone and Company and certain of its longshoremen being members of Local No. 1412, International Longshoremen's Association.	Employees....	Three Rivers, P.Q.	300 dir.; 800 indir.	Employees' desire to negotiate agreement with company covering wages, hours and general working conditions; also their request for permission to belong to association of their own choice.				An officer of the department interviewed the respective parties to this dispute. The management contended that the applicants did not represent a majority of its employees, and, as the applicants took no action to satisfy the department to the contrary, a board was not established.
Sept. 8, 1936	Canada Steamship Lines and certain of its employees being freight handlers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.	Employees....	Windsor, Ont.	70 dir.	Employees' request for agreement embodying increased wages and improved working conditions; also for reinstatement and payment for lost time of certain former employees who had been on strike from August 11 to 17.				A conference with representatives of the company and of the employees was held in the offices of the Department of Labour at Ottawa on October 13, but the company was unwilling to enter into an agreement. The matter was allowed to remain in abeyance until the following spring, when the dispute was settled through direct negotiations. The application was subsequently withdrawn.
Oct. 15, 1936	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the freight mechanics in its Communication Department, being members of Local 289, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	Employees....	Montreal, P.Q.	96 dir.; 11 indir.	Employees' desire to negotiate with company agreement covering working conditions and rates of pay.				Departmental officials conferred on various occasions with the respective parties, and the matter was still under consideration at the close of the fiscal year.

TELEGRAPHS

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION AND OF PROCEEDINGS THEREUNDER
FROM APRIL 1, 1936, TO MARCH 31, 1937—Continued

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Concluded

TELEGRAPHS—Concluded

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (a) Employer; (x) Men	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Oct. 21,	Canadian National Railway and the telegraph messengers in its Telegraph Department, being members of Local No. 288, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	Employees....	Montreal, P.Q....	131 dir....	Employees' desire to negotiate with company agreement covering working conditions and rates of pay.				Departmental officials conferred on various occasions with the respective parties, and the matter was still under consideration at the close of the fiscal year.
Mar. 3, 1937	Canadian Marconi Company and certain of its employees being coast station telegraphers, ships' telegraphers, and trans-oceanic telegraphers, members of Canadian Marconi System Division No. 59, Commercial Telegraphers' Union.	Employees....	Coast stations and Canadian ships operated by Canadian Marconi company; also central telegraph office, Montreal, P.Q.	200 dir....	Employees' request for restoration of 1929 basic wage scales and allowances as applying to marine agreement, and upward revision of basic wage scales and allowances under trans-oceanic agreement; also changes in certain operating practices.	F. Curzon Dobell, (E) 1; Thomas Taylor, (M) 1.			Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.

(3) MISCELLANEOUS

LIGHT AND POWER

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (a) Employer; (x) Men	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Nov. 4, 1935; revised, Mar. 26, 1936	Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being foremen, troubleshooters, linemen on emergency truck, subforemen, line journeymen, meter installers, meter repairers, cable splicers and station maintenance men, members of Locals Nos. 1037 and 435, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man....	50 dir....	Employees' request for restoration of wage rates as provided in agreement dated March 31, 1933.	W. C. Hamilton, K.C.; (c) 4; C. A. Clendenning, (E) 1; Fred Bancroft, (M) 1.	May 22, 1936	June 13, 1936	The report of the board was unanimous and was accompanied by a signed agreement which had been reached between the disputants through the efforts of the board.

May 8, 1936	Guelph Light and Heat Commission and certain of its employees being members of Local Union No. 546, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees....	Guelph, Ont.....	8 dir.....	Employees' protest against reduction in number of hours worked per week without increase in hourly wage rate.			An officer of the department visited Guelph and discussed this matter with the parties concerned, but was unable to effect an adjustment of the dispute. It was ascertained that eight employees only, instead of ten as stated in the application, were directly affected by the dispute, and, as the statute provides that no dispute affecting fewer than ten employees shall be the subject of reference to a board, no board was established.
May 22, 1936	Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens, Limited, and certain of its employees being stationery engineers and operators, members of Local 700 of the International Union of Operating Engineers.	Employees....	Hamilton, Ont....	33 dir; 45 indir.	Employees' request for increased wages and improved working conditions.	H. H. Ward, (c) 4; L. B. Spencer, K.C., (e) 1; Fred Bancroft, (m) 1.	Nov. 6, 1936	The report of the board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement signed by representatives of both parties to the dispute.
June 8, 1936	Winnipeg Electric Company and its employees in the Gas Production Department being members of the Gas Workers Unit, One Big Union.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man....	43 dir.....	Employees' request for increased wages.	Hon. Mr. Justice A. K. Dymart, (c) 14; Hugh B. Lysall, (e) 1; Allan Meikle, (m) 1.	Aug. 8, 1936	The report of the board was unanimous and recommended that the employees be granted an additional week's holidays with pay, equivalent to about a 2% increase in wages; also that the scale of wages for door lifter operators be raised to equal that of employees operating gas ovens. On October 14 an agreement was consummated incorporating generally the board's recommendations.

II. DISPUTES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE DIRECT SCOPE OF THE ACT

June 23, 1936	Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, and certain of its employees being members of the Algoma Steel Workers' Union.	Employees....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1,792 dir.....	Employees' request for increased wages, an eight-hour day, and improved working conditions.	A. H. Dowler, K.C., (c) 4; L. B. Spencer, K.C., (e) 1; W. F. O'Connor, K.C., (m) 1.	July 27, 1936	A unanimous interim report presented by the board was accompanied by an agreement regarding working conditions signed by representatives of both parties to the dispute. The board was of the opinion that the wage scale should be raised at the earliest possible moment, and arranged that, should the parties fail to settle between themselves all outstanding issues, the board would resume its sittings to deal with the wages dispute. The board's final report was also unanimous and was accompanied by a signed agreement respecting wages.
Sept. 13, 1936 (interim); Jan. 21, 1937 (final).								

V. STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION AND OF PROCEEDINGS THEREUNDER
FROM APRIL 1, 1936, TO APRIL 31, 1937—*Concluded*

II. DISPUTES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE DIRECT SCOPE OF THE ACT—*Concluded*

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board, (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Jan. 23, Jan. 27, 1937	Empire Cotton Mills, Limited, and certain of its employees being textile workers.	Municipality ees.	Welland, Ont.....	840 dir.....	Employees' request for increased wages, improved working conditions, recognition of workers' committee, and an undertaking on the company's part not to discriminate against the employees because of trade union activity outside of working hours or participation in strike.	.....	.....	.....	The industry concerned not being one to which the Act primarily applies, a board could be established only with the joint consent of the parties concerned. The consent of the employer having been withheld, no board was established.

V. GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT

The purpose of the Government Annuities Act is to encourage and aid the people of Canada in the formation of habits of thrift, so that provision may be made for old age. The Canadian Government Annuities system was designed with this object in view.

The minimum amount of annuity obtainable on the life of one person or on the lives of two persons jointly is \$10 a year. The maximum amount of annuity payable to any annuitant or to joint annuitants is \$1,200 a year.

A Canadian Government annuity is a fixed yearly income paid by the Government of Canada. The income is payable in quarterly instalments (unless otherwise expressly provided) for life but may be guaranteed for ten, fifteen, or twenty years in any event.

Although in the vast majority of cases annuities issued on the lives of individuals are purchased by the individuals themselves, provision is made in the Act whereby employers may contract for the purchase of annuities on behalf of their employees, or associations on behalf of their members.

Annuity contracts are of two classes, deferred and immediate, under each of which there are various plans available. *Deferred annuity contracts* are for purchase by younger persons desiring to provide for their old age. Purchase may be made by monthly, quarterly, or yearly premiums or by a lump sum. *Immediate annuity contracts* are for purchase by older persons wishing to obtain immediate incomes through their accumulated savings.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937, both the number of applications for the purchase of annuities and the premium income showed a marked increase over the preceding fiscal year, the volume of business transacted being considerably in excess of that of any year since the inception of the Government Annuities system in 1908.

During the year under review an Order in Council was passed increasing temporarily the rates charged for Government annuities by 15 per cent, effective from September 5, 1936. This action was taken by the Government after actuarial experts had expressed the opinion that present rates were too low and a Committee of the Senate had recommended increased rates. Professor M. A. MacKenzie of the University of Toronto was subsequently appointed by the Minister of Labour to make a mortality investigation of Government annuitants and to construct or recommend a table upon which could be based the rates charged for Government annuities in future. His report had not been received in the department at the close of the fiscal year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

From September 1, 1908, the date of the inception of the Annuities Branch, up to and inclusive of March 31, 1937, the total number of annuity contracts issued was 36,899. Of these contracts, 3,214 had been cancelled, leaving in force on March 31, 1937, 33,685 contracts. The total amount of purchase money received during the same period was \$101,558,694.95. The following statement gives the details:—

Sept. 1, 1908, to	Mar. 31, 1909,	66	contracts.....\$	50,391 31
Apr. 1, 1909, to	" 31, 1910,	566	"	434,490 89
Apr. 1, 1910, to	" 31, 1911,	1,069	"	393,441 40
Apr. 1, 1911, to	" 31, 1912,	1,032	"	441,600 60
Apr. 1, 1912, to	" 31, 1913,	373	"	417,135 50
Apr. 1, 1913, to	" 31, 1914,	318	"	390,886 72
Apr. 1, 1914, to	" 31, 1915,	264	"	314,765 29
Apr. 1, 1915, to	" 31, 1916,	325	"	441,696 09
Apr. 1, 1916, to	" 31, 1917,	285	"	432,272 40

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Concluded

Apr. 1, 1917, to	Mar. 31, 1918,	187	contracts.....	\$	332,792	01
Apr. 1, 1918, to	" 31, 1919,	147	"		322,154	23
Apr. 1, 1919, to	" 31, 1920,	204	"		408,718	78
Apr. 1, 1920, to	" 31, 1921,	195	"		531,800	45
Apr. 1, 1921, to	" 31, 1922,	277	"		748,159	73
Apr. 1, 1922, to	" 31, 1923,	339	"		1,028,353	07
Apr. 1, 1923, to	" 31, 1924,	409	"		1,458,818	92
Apr. 1, 1924, to	" 31, 1925,	486	"		1,606,822	03
Apr. 1, 1925, to	" 31, 1926,	668	"		1,938,921	17
Apr. 1, 1926, to	" 31, 1927,	503	"		1,894,885	29
Apr. 1, 1927, to	" 31, 1928,	1,223	"		3,843,087	96
Apr. 1, 1928, to	" 31, 1929,	1,328	"		4,272,418	87
Apr. 1, 1929, to	" 31, 1930,	1,257	"		3,156,475	24
Apr. 1, 1930, to	" 31, 1931,	1,772	"		3,612,233	88
Apr. 1, 1931, to	" 31, 1932,	1,726	"		4,194,383	81
Apr. 1, 1932, to	" 31, 1933,	1,375	"		3,547,345	03
Apr. 1, 1933, to	" 31, 1934,	2,412	"		7,071,439	00
Apr. 1, 1934, to	" 31, 1935,	3,930	"		13,376,400	02
Apr. 1, 1935, to	" 31, 1936,	6,357	"		21,281,981	31
Apr. 1, 1936, to	" 31, 1937,	7,806	"		23,614,823	95
Total.....		36,899			\$101,558,694	95

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937, 2,794 immediate annuities and 5,012 deferred annuities, a total of 7,806, were contracted for, the average amount of annuity under the immediate contracts being \$400.

The number of annuity contracts in force on March 31, 1937, was as follows: immediate, 14,418; deferred, 19,267; a total of 33,685. The total amount of annuity under vested contracts in force was \$6,104,298, an average of \$423 per contract.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES FUND STATEMENT—1936-1937

Balance at credit of fund on April 1, 1936.....\$66,441,822 28

RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1937

Immediate annuities.....	\$14,883,152	62
Deferred annuities.....	8,841,715	91
Interest at 4% to March 31, 1937.....	3,039,106	55
Amount transferred from Consolidated Revenue Fund to maintain reserve..	540,831	72
	\$27,304,806	80

DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR

Payments under vested annuity contracts.....	\$ 5,539,164	07
Payments of commuted values.....	16,989	08
Premiums returned with interest.....	95,495	61
Premiums returned without interest.....	110,044	58
	5,761,693	34
Excess of receipts over disbursements of the fund for 1936-37.....		21,543,113 46
Balance at credit of fund on March 31, 1937.....		\$87,984,935 74

VALUATION, MARCH 31, 1937, OF ANNUITY CONTRACTS ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT, AND IN FORCE ON THAT DATE

Classification	Number of Contracts	Amount of Annuity	Present Value of Contracts in Force
		\$	\$
Immediate—Males.....	2,783	1,328,788	10,553,047
Females.....	4,745	1,786,675	16,314,048
Males, guaranteed.....	1,841	880,698	10,012,997
Females, guaranteed.....	2,859	1,081,713	13,529,655
Last survivor.....	1,563	717,269	8,593,552
Last survivor, guaranteed.....	627	309,155	4,347,835
Totals.....	14,418	6,104,298	63,351,134
Deferred.....	19,267		24,873,660
Totals.....	33,685		88,224,794

VI. EMPLOYMENT OFFICES CO-ORDINATION ACT

The fiscal year ended March 31, 1937, was the nineteenth in which the Employment Service Branch, set up under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, co-operated with the Provincial Governments to maintain the Employment Service of Canada.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BRANCH

The primary function of the Employment Service Branch is administrative—that of administering the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (chapter 57, R.S.C. 1927). This Act empowers the Minister of Labour:—

- (a) to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them;
- (b) to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters;
- (c) to compile and distribute information received from employment offices, and from other sources, regarding prevailing conditions of employment.

The Department of Labour does not itself operate any public employment offices, but, through the device of paying subventions to the provinces, as provided in the Act, encouragement is given to the Governments of the several provinces to operate such offices on a uniform basis. In view of the close co-ordination of effort which is attained, the employment offices of the several provinces and the federal clearing houses, though each unit retains its individual identity, are commonly considered as a single organization known as "The Employment Service of Canada."

AGREEMENTS WITH THE PROVINCES

The Employment Offices Co-ordination Act provides in section 6 that,—

The payments hereinbefore authorized shall, as to each province, be conditional upon agreement between the minister and the Government of the province as to the terms, conditions and purposes within the meaning of this Act upon and for which the payments are to be made and applied, and upon such agreement being approved by the Governor in Council.

During the fiscal year 1936-37, uniform agreements were concluded with all the Provincial Governments except that of Prince Edward Island. The sum of money which was specified in the agreement as being available for payment by the Department of Labour to the provinces was the statutory provision of \$150,000. This amount was distributed amongst the provinces in proportion to their expenditures on public employment office administration and operation, the provinces being entitled to claim a portion of the federal appropriation in respect of expenditures on the operation and maintenance of these offices, but no portion of expenditures on purchasing premises or equipment may be claimed from the Department of Labour. The amount of \$150,000 distributed amongst the provinces enabled a repayment to them of 30.5 per centum of their gross expenditures in this field, this percentage being slightly less than that of the previous year. Table 1 on page 61 shows the amounts spent by the various provinces, together with the amounts paid to them by the Department of Labour. Moreover, the department furnished the provinces with the different forms utilized in the employment offices.

The annual agreements between the Minister of Labour and the several Provincial Governments, concluded under the terms of the Act, provide that the province, in the operation of its employment offices, shall register all applicants offering themselves for employment and undertake to locate suitable workers for all employers listing vacancies, without charging any fee or commission either to employer or employee. The province further agrees that the officials of the Employment Service shall accept no responsibility with respect to rates of wages or other working conditions offered or asked, but shall merely communicate the information available on these subjects to the applicant or employer, as the case may be. It is also agreed that where employment is reported to be affected by an industrial dispute, employees being referred to such employment shall be notified of this fact. Another important provision of the agreement is that the province shall make a special endeavour to place in suitable employment handicapped men suffering from the effects of active service during the war. In the agreement the provinces undertake to furnish the Department of Labour with information relative to the transactions of the offices, industrial information, and the like. The Department of Labour is authorized to inspect the provincial employment offices from time to time, to determine whether the conditions of the agreement are being respected.

LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Every office of the Employment Service offers facilities for both men and women who are seeking work in any occupation, and for employers seeking any sort of help. Obviously, it is neither practicable nor advisable to segregate the various functions of the offices at all centres, but when the volume of work warrants it, and where the population to be served is of sufficient magnitude, such division of functions is made, and separate departments are operated for men and women, skilled and unskilled workers, farm, factory and domestic applicants, etc. In Western Canada, where seasonal workers, such as farm labourers, are regularly hired in large numbers, it is customary to operate temporary offices at some of the smaller centres in the busy season.

During the year the number of centres at which offices are conducted was increased to 66. The list of centres where offices are now located is as follows:—

Nova Scotia (three centres).—Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney.

New Brunswick (four centres).—Chatham, Fredericton, Moncton, Saint John.

Quebec (nine centres).—Chicoutimi, Hull, Montreal, Montreal North, Port Alfred, Quebec, Rouyn, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers.

Ontario (twenty-six centres).—Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Fort William, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, New Toronto, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Oshawa, Ottawa, Pembroke, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Stratford, Sudbury, Timmins, Toronto, Windsor.

Manitoba (two centres).—Brandon, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan (nine centres).—Estevan, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Weyburn, Yorkton.

Alberta (five centres).—Calgary, Drumheller, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat.

British Columbia (eight centres).—Kamloops, Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Penticton, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria.

For the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of the various local offices, and to facilitate the transfer of any kind of labour from districts over-supplied to those where a dearth exists, eight clearing houses have been established throughout Canada. Those for provincial clearance, operated by the Provincial

Governments as part of the Employment Service of Canada, are situated at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver. Those for interprovincial clearance, operated by the Department of Labour in the interests of the Employment Service of Canada, are: Eastern Clearing House, Ottawa; Western Clearing House, Winnipeg.

SPECIALIZED EMPLOYMENT WORK ON BEHALF OF HANDICAPPED EX-SERVICE MEN

One of the more important phases of the administration of the Employment Service Branch is that of specialized employment work on behalf of handicapped veterans of the late war. Until the fiscal year 1923-24 the Department of Pensions and National Health (formerly the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment) endeavoured to place in suitable employment men having physical handicaps due to war service, but since that time the Department of Labour has been charged with the responsibility of this work in all provinces except Quebec, having incorporated it into the Employment Service of Canada.

The annual agreements between the Minister of Labour and the several provinces contain a special clause in which the provinces agree to undertake in all employment offices to register and to endeavour to place employable handicapped ex-service men, while the Department of Labour undertakes to appoint and pay in full any additional employees necessary for the providing of adequate facilities to this end at the more important points. The centres at which federal employees are loaned to the provinces for this specialized employment office work have been selected because of their relative importance as the places of residence of handicapped ex-service men. At the present time such federal employees are maintained in the provincial employment offices as follows: Halifax, 1; Ottawa, 1; Toronto, 4; Winnipg, 1; Vancouver, 3; and Victoria, 1.

The general observations made on this phase of the work of the Employment Service in preceding annual reports may well be repeated this year. The assistance given by the provincial authorities in connection with the placement of handicapped ex-service men has been most satisfactory and illustrates the degree of success encountered in Dominion-provincial co-operation to operate the Employment Service. The work of seeking to place satisfactorily men who are suffering from war disabilities is difficult of accomplishment. Certain classes of disabilities drastically limit the employment opportunities of those unfortunate enough to be afflicted with them, with the result that many avenues of employment are not open to these applicants. Further, during the past few years, due to the competition for vacancies offered by workers who are fully physically fit, opportunities for placing handicapped men have diminished considerably. Due to the physical handicaps and the psychological objections to engaging disabled persons, in many instances it is not possible to place these applicants in regular employment, and only casual work can be found for them. Thus, during the last fiscal year, of 3,990 placements made from handicapped ex-service men, 81.2 per cent were in employment of a probable duration of 7 days or less. The percentage of casual placements for the year 1935-36 was 83.3 and for the year 1934-35 about 77.7 per cent. It might be remarked, however, that many of the regular placements made effected a permanent rehabilitation of the applicants placed. Employers generally have shown a commendable spirit in accepting handicapped ex-service men for employment, and in many instances they have been willing to concede that in selected occupations one hundred per cent efficiency does not demand one hundred per cent physical fitness. Judged by the number of applications made at the employment offices by handicapped ex-service men, though it is now eighteen and a half years since the Armistice, the obligation of endeavouring to assist these men in securing work shows no considerable diminution.

THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND IMMIGRATION

For some years the Employment Service has provided a regular channel of information for the Department of Immigration and Colonization relative to the availability of labour in Canada as a condition precedent to the admission of workers under contract of employment from outside of Canada. Particularly since the passing of Order in Council P.C. 1413 in August, 1929, under which workers entering Canada under contract must secure special authority from the Minister of Immigration, has the Employment Service Branch of the Department of Labour been consulted frequently by the Immigration Department in this connection. The procedure of the Employment Service is to endeavour to locate suitable workers in Canada willing to accept the employment offered, and in due course the Immigration Department is notified of the success or otherwise of the Employment Service's efforts. While many cases are dealt with each year, due to the economic conditions obtaining and the more rigid regulations in respect to entry which were in force, the number of cases up for consideration was at a low level in the year under review. Of course, the final decision as to the admission rests with the Department of Immigration, and in this regard the Employment Service is primarily a fact-finding agency.

STATISTICS: EMPLOYMENT OFFICE AND TRADE UNION UNEMPLOYMENT

As previously stated, certain statistical information covering the field of employment is regularly collected and compiled by the Employment Service Branch and published in the *Labour Gazette*. These statistics are of two classes: (a) administrative statistics, showing the work performed by the employment offices, based on daily reports received from them; and (b) statistics based on monthly reports on unemployment, received from local trade unions. In addition the *Labour Gazette* publishes each month index numbers of employment in industry and reports on building permits issued, which are collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics Act. These statistics are closely followed by large numbers of persons throughout Canada, and the numerous enquiries concerning them received in the department testify to the value set on them by the public.

The tables on page 62 show: (Table No. 2) applications, (Table No. 3) vacancies, and (Table No. 4) placements in regular and casual employment as reported by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces during the fiscal year; an analysis of the vacancies and placements by industrial groups for the same period is also given (Table No. 6) on pages 64 and 65. At the base of tables No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 are given the comparable totals of the previous fiscal year.

From reports received from local trade unions, a figure is compiled monthly showing the percentage of the membership covered which is unemployed on the last day of the month. These statistics, as carried in the *Labour Gazette*, are worked out in considerable detail, being published in such form that each province as a whole, each industry as a whole, and each main division of each industry, for the whole of Canada, are shown separately. When referring to trade union members as unemployed, the term "unemployment" has reference only to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Members who are engaged at work in other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness are not considered for statistical purposes as unemployed. Workers who are involved in strikes or lockouts are excluded from the tabulations. About sixty per cent of all organized workers in Canada are regularly covered in this tabulation. Table No. 5 on page 63 gives the percentages of unemployment among the membership of reporting trade unions from January, 1927, to March 1937, the figure in each case being that for all Canada, for all industries. Figures are also given showing gross trade union membership covered, as well as gross numbers reported unemployed.

LABOUR MOBILITY

While the offices of the service are located at points of chief industrial activity, the facilities accorded are not only utilized locally, but each office supplies a considerable number of workers to the contiguous districts. Out of the total of 332,195 placements effected, 124,441 were made outside of the centres in which the offices are situated.

Since 1919 the railways have accorded to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service, who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally, a concession involving a reduced fare. This privilege is effective on the following railroads: Canadian National, Canadian Pacific, Dominion Atlantic, Kettle Valley, Michigan Central, Northern Alberta, Pacific Great Eastern, Quebec Central, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario and the Wabash. The reduced rate, obtainable on the surrender of a certificate secured at the employment office, was for a second class fare at 2.7 cents per mile from April 1, 1936, to October 31, 1936 and at 2.5 cents per mile from November 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937. By this means 9,888 persons were aided in securing employment during the year. A minimum fare of four dollars is stipulated, so that a person travelling to employment at a distance where the reduced rate does not amount to the minimum is not able to derive the benefit therefrom.

THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Although no comprehensive plan existed to provide for assistance from the offices of the Employment Service in connection with the relief of unemployment and conditions due to unemployment, in most localities the employment offices did assist in such work. In many instances where public works were being carried on to provide employment the selection and rotation of the workers engaged was arranged by the employment office at the request of the public authorities having the work in hand. In other instances applicants for relief were required by civic authorities to show certification by the employment office as to their status as unemployed persons. While it is impossible to commit to a statistical record the assistance given by the employment offices in reference to unemployment relief work, provincial cabinet ministers in charge of unemployment relief in their respective provinces and civic authorities have testified publicly in many cases to the efficient aid afforded by the employment offices in this regard.

TABLE No. 1—FEDERAL SUBVENTIONS TO THE PROVINCES FOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICE WORK DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1936-37

Province	Amount of Original Expenditures		Amount of Federal Subventions	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Nova Scotia.....	12,576	93	3,836	43
New Brunswick.....	12,985	76	3,964	76
Quebec.....	102,703	07	31,336	05
Ontario.....	202,726	42	61,864	82
Manitoba.....	34,085	14	10,416	90
Saskatchewan.....	42,205	13	12,877	42
Alberta.....	36,608	70	11,171	55
British Columbia.....	47,623	04	14,532	07
Total for Canada.....	491,514	19	150,000	00

TABLE No. 2—APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY THE OFFICES OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR APRIL, 1936, TO MARCH, 1937 (INCLUSIVE)

Province	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	6,725	4,734	11,459
New Brunswick.....	4,134	5,158	9,292
Quebec.....	83,697	46,155	129,852
Ontario.....	238,096	68,942	307,038
Manitoba.....	46,487	10,234	56,721
Saskatchewan.....	27,327	9,357	36,684
Alberta.....	48,349	8,867	57,216
British Columbia.....	61,058	10,863	71,921
Totals for Canada.....	515,873	164,310	680,183
Comparable totals, Year 1935-36.....	517,758	159,650	677,408

TABLE No. 3—VACANCIES IN REGULAR AND CASUAL EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY THE OFFICES OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR APRIL, 1936, TO MARCH, 1937 (INCLUSIVE)

Province	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	6,070	3,844	9,914
New Brunswick.....	3,370	5,088	8,458
Quebec.....	40,270	38,307	78,577
Ontario.....	87,886	40,155	128,041
Manitoba.....	24,744	8,468	33,212
Saskatchewan.....	26,839	9,708	36,547
Alberta.....	21,956	5,595	27,551
British Columbia.....	28,737	6,687	35,424
Totals for Canada.....	239,872	117,852	357,724
Comparable totals, Year 1935-36.....	265,613	109,556	375,169

TABLE No. 4—PLACEMENTS IN REGULAR AND CASUAL EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY THE OFFICES OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES DURING THE YEAR APRIL, 1936, TO MARCH, 1937 (INCLUSIVE)

Province	Regular Placements			Casual Placements			Total Placements		
	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	2,111	1,056	3,167	3,939	2,343	6,282	6,050	3,399	9,449
New Brunswick.....	1,259	1,024	2,283	2,072	4,023	6,095	3,331	5,047	8,378
Quebec.....	37,833	18,668	56,501	2,214	7,502	9,716	40,047	26,170	66,217
Ontario.....	51,673	17,220	68,893	34,215	16,012	50,227	85,888	33,232	119,120
Manitoba.....	24,060	4,695	28,755	1,083	3,511	4,594	25,143	8,206	33,349
Saskatchewan.....	22,150	5,710	27,860	3,348	2,576	5,924	25,498	8,286	33,784
Alberta.....	19,108	3,785	22,893	2,388	1,341	3,729	21,496	5,126	26,622
British Columbia.....	12,814	3,352	16,166	15,837	3,273	19,110	28,651	6,625	35,276
Totals for Canada.....	171,008	55,510	226,518	65,096	40,581	105,677	236,104	96,091	332,195
Comparable totals, Year 1935-36.....	172,504	52,576	225,080	89,710	37,096	126,806	262,214	89,672	351,886

TABLE No. 5—TRADE UNION STATISTICS ON EMPLOYMENT

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Average membership reported.....	166,632	182,511	200,257	206,217	199,034	171,460	150,352	155,694	164,909	177,653	.....
Average number unemployed.....	8,132	8,124	11,485	22,867	33,505	37,652	33,489	28,320	25,336	23,500	.....
Percentage of membership unemployed during year on average.....	4.9	4.5	5.7	11.1	16.8	22.0	22.3	18.2	15.4	13.2	.....
Percentage of membership unemployed by months:—											
January 31.....	6.4	6.8	6.3	10.8	16.0	22.0	25.5	21.2	18.1	14.8	14.5
February 28 (29).....	6.5	7.0	6.8	11.5	15.6	20.6	24.3	20.0	18.2	13.8	13.7
March 31.....	5.7	6.5	6.0	10.8	15.5	20.4	25.1	19.5	16.7	14.5	12.9
April 30.....	6.0	5.2	5.5	9.0	14.9	23.0	24.5	19.1	17.0	15.1	.....
May 31.....	5.2	3.7	4.0	10.3	16.2	22.1	23.8	18.5	15.9	14.8	.....
June 30.....	3.2	3.2	2.9	10.6	16.3	21.9	21.8	18.0	15.4	13.9	.....
July 31.....	3.3	2.5	3.0	9.2	16.2	21.8	21.2	17.9	15.1	12.5	.....
August 31.....	3.7	2.4	3.5	9.3	15.8	21.4	19.9	16.5	14.2	10.8	.....
September 30.....	3.1	2.2	3.7	9.4	18.1	20.4	19.8	16.4	13.0	10.9	.....
October 31.....	3.9	3.1	6.0	10.8	18.3	22.0	19.8	16.2	13.3	11.0	.....
November 30.....	5.2	4.2	9.3	13.8	18.6	22.8	20.4	17.5	13.3	12.7	.....
December 31.....	6.6	6.6	11.4	17.0	21.1	25.5	21.0	18.0	14.6	14.3	.....

TABLE No. 6—VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOY

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements		
	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
<i>Manufacturing</i>	251	215	36	303	51	250	1,957	1,387	360	6,809	5,040	1,555
Animal products edible.....	2	2		2	1	1	129	33	87	164	67	94
Fur and its products.....							2	1		9	6	4
Leather and its products.....							22	15		104	70	30
Lumber and its products.....	173	170	4	137	33	104	141	61	68	464	349	98
Musical instruments.....										15	12	3
Pulp and paper products.....				3	1	2	346	260	60	428	279	138
Rubber products.....							2	2		196	128	52
Textile products.....	1			4			320	241	8	460	296	82
Plant products edible.....	7	2	5	40	1	39	86	77	6	824	510	298
Plant products, n.e.s.....				2	2		63	55	8	115	64	50
Wood distillates.....										1	1	
Chemical and allied products.....				26		26	73	55	8	167	102	55
Clay, glass and stone.....							19	16	2	294	245	38
Electric current.....				3	3					95	83	20
Electric apparatus.....				2			57	54	7	443	343	89
Iron and steel products.....	68	41	27	55	2	52	244	128	72	2,543	2,082	367
Non-ferrous metal products.....				2		2	307	290	16	166	137	25
Mineral products.....				15		14	35	26	9	235	205	32
Miscellaneous.....				1		1	111	73	8	86	61	20
<i>Logging</i>	655	594	41	358	307	19	5,992	6,477	10	14,586	13,164	85
<i>Fishing and Hunting</i>	22	22								11	9	2
<i>Farming</i>	156	130	25	90	70	20	806	830	5	14,627	12,327	2002
<i>Mining</i>	6	6		13	13		51	32	4	765	688	19
Coal.....				13	13							
Metallic ores.....	2	2					51	32	4	705	645	13
Non-metallic ores.....	4	4								60	43	6
<i>Communication</i>				7		1	31	1	30	49	38	11
<i>Transportation</i>	39	7	32	22	7	14	50	35	11	1,244	362	870
Forwarding and storage.....	35	3	32	15		14	36	24	10	720	138	575
Railway.....										45	34	11
Shipping and stevedoring.....	4	4		7	7		13	11		453	182	270
Air.....							1		1	26	8	14
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i>	4,253	1,118	3,135	895	739	140	28,296	27,622	400	36,614	17,997	18,639
Railway.....	9	9		29	17	12	121	118	3	1,852	1,754	98
Highway.....	3,975	1,010	2,965	664	612	52	25,314	24,892	174	27,297	10,724	16,573
Building and other.....	269	99	170	202	110	76	2,861	2,612	223	7,465	5,519	1,968
<i>Services</i>	4,377	1,056	2,876	6,672	1,089	5,455	40,001	19,469	8,439	50,058	18,242	24,844
Governmental.....	58	8	50	6	2	4	31	1	30	1,489	306	1,185
Hotel and restaurant.....	94	34	40	55	40	21	1,282	961	35	4,169	2,611	1,197
Professional.....	460	17	420	14	6	8	682	289	259	1,109	591	465
Recreational.....	46	1	42	19	8	11	139	94	7	970	406	505
Personal.....	513	7	506	1,499	56	1,446	1,498	746	663	8,791	1,005	7,673
Household.....	3,206	989	1,818	4,979	977	3,965	36,365	17,375	7,445	33,448	13,276	13,819
Farm household.....							4	3		82	47	
<i>Trade</i>	150	17	133	198	7	190	1,246	578	456	3,092	967	2,097
Retail.....	131	16	115	196	7	188	528	233	246	2,761	873	1,863
Wholesale.....	19	1	18	2		2	718	345	210	331	94	234
<i>Finance</i>	5	2	4	6		6	87	70	1	186	59	123
<i>All Industries</i>	9,914	3,167	6,282	8,458	2,283	6,095	78,577	56,501	9,716	128,041	68,893	50,227
<i>Men</i>	6,070	2,111	3,939	3,370	1,259	2,072	40,270	37,833	2,214	87,886	51,673	34,215
<i>Women</i>	3,844	1,056	2,343	5,088	1,024	4,023	38,307	18,668	7,502	40,155	17,220	16,012

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

65

MENT SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, APRIL, 1936-MARCH, 1937

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
295	81	215	603	120	478	600	495	149	809	386	332	11,687	7,775	3,405
10	1	9	104	6	98	70	70	2	37	26	9	518	206	298
11	1	10	13		13	3	1	2	2		1	40	9	30
11	2	10	3	1	1	2	1	1				153	97	45
13	7	8	36	20	15	317	313	2	344	219	118	1,625	1,172	417
												15	12	3
17	1	15	3		3	4	2	2	87	39	48	888	582	268
7		7				1		1				206	130	60
28	9	17	3	2	1	12	8	4	22	7	15	850	563	142
36	10	25	25	5	20	43	14	28	68	31	33	1,129	650	454
15		15	242		242	4		4	16	2	14	457	123	333
			54	24	30	1	1					56	26	30
11	5	6	4	1	2	5	5	5	4	3	1	290	171	98
4	1	3	35	34		10	6	4	25	20	4	387	322	51
23	23		2	1	2	28	7	21	11	10	1	162	127	44
7		6	1			4		4	8	1	7	522	398	116
61	10	54	56	16	38	105	45	58	94	17	77	3,226	2,341	775
3	1	2				3	3		5		4	486	431	49
6	2	4	15	7	8	47	19	17	42	4	39	395	263	123
32	8	24	7	3	4	1		1	44	7	11	282	152	69
1,394	1,768		627	463	119	1,768	1,597	171	3,377	3,349	5	28,751	27,719	450
14	14		7	7		69	69		4	4		127	125	2
17,568	17,345	177	20,907	19,388	169	12,319	11,782	210	2,044	1,777	246	68,577	63,649	2,854
69	128		27	16		511	457	6	549	496	52	1,991	1,896	81
22	22		21	14		387	371	2	2	1	1	445	421	3
47	106		2	1		22	22	22	499	486	12	1,328	1,294	29
			4	1		102	64	4	48	9	39	218	121	49
			6	4	2	14	1	13	7	1	6	114	45	63
29	10	25	160	15	143	433	157	276	358	37	320	2,335	630	1,691
25	3	23	147	13	132	290	16	274	166	9	157	1,434	206	1,217
			3	1	2	19	17	2	21	1	20	88	53	35
4	2	2	9	1	8	121	121		171	27	143	782	355	423
	5		1		1	3	3					31	16	16
5,015	4,794	217	3,152	2,250	974	4,963	4,373	521	17,991	6,607	11,378	101,179	65,500	35,404
486	482	4	854	868	55	824	733	1	704	625	68	4,879	4,606	241
3,649	3,580	77	1,444	725	721	3,340	3,102	254	14,595	4,608	9,987	80,278	49,253	30,803
880	732	136	854	657	198	799	538	266	2,692	1,374	1,323	16,022	11,641	4,360
8,502	4,553	3,695	10,765	5,564	3,784	6,501	3,883	2,149	9,706	3,430	6,223	136,482	57,286	57,465
6	5	1	14	8	6	20	2	17	751	40	712	2,375	372	2,005
508	437	87	281	219	32	434	371	49	430	296	127	7,253	4,969	1,588
132	71	57	754	624	99	120	66	49	1,001	129	888	4,272	1,793	2,245
91	11	81	206	15	191	66	21	46	59	28	30	1,596	584	913
601	31	569	1,002	41	957	752	45	707	1,608	69	1,530	16,264	2,000	14,051
5,384	2,293	2,899	5,544	2,666	2,498	3,911	2,364	1,278	5,829	2,846	2,936	98,666	42,786	36,658
1,780	1,705	1	2,964	1,991	1	1,198	1,014	3	28	22		6,056	4,782	5
316	58	259	275	31	239	303	77	226	561	74	485	6141	1809	4085
183	44	140	167	21	141	202	46	157	505	56	447	4,673	1,296	3,297
133	14	119	108	10	98	101	31	69	56	18	38	1,468	513	788
10	4	6	18	2	16	10	2	8	18	5	13	340	144	177
53,212	28,755	4,594	36,547	27,860	5,924	27,551	22,893	3,729	35,424	16,166	19,110	357,724	226,518	105,677
24,744	24,060	1,083	26,839	22,150	3,348	21,956	19,108	2,388	28,737	12,814	15,837	239,872	171,008	65,096
8,468	4,695	3,511	9,708	5,710	2,576	5,595	3,785	1,341	6,687	3,352	3,273	117,852	55,510	40,581

VII. TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT

For the purpose of assisting the provinces in their efforts to develop vocational education, the Dominion Parliament, in 1919, passed the Technical Education Act, voting a sum of ten million dollars to be expended over a period of ten years. The yearly grants to the provinces sanctioned under the provisions of the Act were determined by first setting aside the sum of ten thousand dollars for each province and dividing the remainder in proportion to population. Money was not given to the provinces to expend, but each Provincial Government was reimbursed, within the limits of its appropriation, to the extent of one-half of approved expenditures on work which comes within the scope of the Act.

As has been pointed out in previous annual reports only one province (Ontario) was able to earn its entire quota during the ten-year period and in order that the other provinces might have a further opportunity to earn the balance of their original allotments the Act was extended at the 1929 session of parliament for a term of five years.

At the expiration of the five-year extension there were still three provinces, viz., Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Nova Scotia, which had not been able to take full advantage of their apportionments and in order that these three provinces might not be deprived of any part of the money to which they were originally entitled the Act was again extended at the 1934 session of parliament for another five years.

The Province of Nova Scotia exhausted the balance of its subsidy by October, 1936. The other two provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, will continue to be reimbursed for expenditures made under the provisions of the Act, up to amounts still to their credit, provided that the amounts are earned by March 31, 1939.

STATISTICS

The money available and the amounts earned by the three provinces entitled to federal grants during the year 1936-37 are shown in Table I. The nature and extent of the work being carried on in Saskatchewan and Manitoba are indicated in Table II.

DEVELOPMENTS

In the case of Nova Scotia, the report submitted to the Labour Department for the year 1935-36 gave figures for the period up to June 30, 1936, and, with the exception of the Correspondence-Study Division, that report covered all the work for which the province received a subsidy. The following statistics have been submitted for that division for the year under review: enrolment, 335; teachers, 25. No other report covering the work being carried on in Nova Scotia during 1936-37 has been submitted. The extent of the work in Saskatchewan and Manitoba and the trend of development during the period under review are indicated by the following reports submitted by those provinces.

TABLE I.—MONEY AVAILABLE AND MONEY PAID TO THE PROVINCES UNDER THE TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1937

Province	Amount Available	Amount Paid to Provinces
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Saskatchewan.....	55,589 63	21,533 73
Manitoba.....	339,369 33	14,099 12
Nova Scotia.....	32,471 37	32,471 37
Totals.....	427,430 33	68,104 22

TABLE II.—VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS

Province	Number of Municipalities conducting classes		Number of Teachers				Number of Pupils				Teachers-in-training		
	Day	Evening	Day	Evening	Correspondence Department	Total	Day	Evening	Correspondence Department	Total	Schools	Teachers	Pupils (teachers-in-training)
Saskatchewan.....	3	3	80	54	.....	134	3,223	1,258	.....	4,481	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	4	4	60	175	5	240	3,150	5,240	610	9,000	16	*16	12
Totals.....	7	7	140	229	5	374	6,373	6,498	610	13,481	16	16	12

* Part-time in regular classrooms.

SASKATCHEWAN

The general trends in vocational education in Saskatchewan for the year ending March 31, 1937, were the same as those noted in previous reports. Expenditures were maintained at approximately the same level and only minor improvements were made in the equipment in the technical schools located at Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw. The attendance was approximately the same as in the preceding year. There were only minor changes in the teaching staff of the technical schools.

The provision for the certification of teachers of industrial subjects holding only temporary certificates has been working out satisfactorily, all these teachers having taken the special courses provided to enable them to qualify for a permanent certificate. The interest taken by these teachers has been commendable.

The courses in agriculture instituted during the preceding year in the technical schools in Moose Jaw and Regina have been well attended and are proceeding satisfactorily. During the year special classes for young women were given in the technical schools in Saskatoon and in Regina to enable them to qualify for maid service. Special provision was made for the training of unemployed males in the night classes in the technical school in Regina. These classes have received high commendation from the vocational education committees and from social workers in both Saskatoon and Regina.

The work of the night schools in the three technical schools has proceeded much as in former years.

In previous reports mention was made of the interest shown in vocational education in the smaller cities and larger towns. In several centres commercial departments have been instituted as part of the high school organization and this work appears to have met with popular approval. The Regulations and Courses of Study for High Schools for 1936-37 were distributed in May, 1936, and showed a reorganization which included in each of grades IX, X and XI a general course which would lead to a high school diploma and which might include up to sixty per cent vocational work. A similar provision was formerly included in the High School Regulations. The Regulations and Courses of Study for High Schools for 1937-38 continue and extend this provision so far as choice of subjects is concerned. By setting this forth as a separate course the Department of Education hopes to give more specific guidance to the tendency toward a more vitalized type of high school course in the so-called academic schools.

As the funds available at Ottawa in aid of vocational education in Saskatchewan are nearing exhaustion, it may be that a reorganization of the provincial grants in aid of vocational education will shortly be necessary. The

vocational school authorities are aware of this situation and are, no doubt, laying their plans so as to meet it without any serious disturbance of the courses which are offered at present. Where vocational work is included as part of the high school organization in smaller centres, the provincial grant is on the same basis as that for the ordinary academic courses and is not included in the grants paid under the agreement with the Dominion Government.

MANITOBA

Due to the fact that there are a great many unemployed young men who are keenly interested in fitting themselves for any kind of employment that may offer, the schools, both day and evening, have been filled to capacity. In the High Schools the size of a class in the shop is 30 instead of the usual 20 to 24. The quality of the work does not appear to have suffered to any extent, however, as new teaching aids and a new teaching technique have been developed to meet the unusual situation.

Legislative Action

During the 1935-36 session of the Legislature the Advisory Board of the Department of Education was instructed to study the problem of extending practical arts education in the Province.

A special Practical Arts Committee was named, and after holding many meetings and making an exhaustive survey it reported as follows:—

1. That practical arts education should be extended to all parts of the Province.
2. That adequate training should be provided for the necessary teachers.
3. That there should be established in Winnipeg a Practical Arts Institute to serve Winnipeg and its suburbs, and which would be a demonstration unit for the Province. Recommendations respecting financing were made, and in order to make the best use of the proposed plant it was suggested that since students would spend part of their time in industry it could be operated in shifts, and thus could accommodate a larger number of students.

In making these recommendations the Committee had in mind the following important points:—

1. One of the most obvious methods of relieving unemployment permanently is the withholding of the adolescent population from the labour market by keeping young people longer in school. Many of these young people cannot be kept in school with profit to themselves and to the state unless school courses are modified to meet their particular aptitudes, interests and needs. Experience has shown that the bookish academic course is not suitable for such students. They profit far more from courses of a practical nature, such as a Practical Arts Institute would provide.
2. A Practical Arts Institute would provide for the continued education along practical lines of thousands of young men who have passed the adolescent state but have not yet found employment. The response of these young people to the opportunities offered by the centres for unemployed youth recently organized in Winnipeg is evidence of their earnestness of purpose and desire to make use of a time of enforced idleness in preparation for future employment. The facilities at present available are quite inadequate.
3. The construction and equipment of a building such as is recommended would, in itself, be an unemployment relief project of great value at the present time.

Day School Classes

The high school shops were again filled to capacity, with a still larger number of grade IX pupils receiving their practical work in junior high school shops. As in previous years a considerable number of high school students took shop work in place of either one language or one science. There were 2,643 enrolled in grade X and 1,534 in grade XI.

There were seven industrial classes, with a total enrolment of 270, and three special classes for girls, where considerable attention was given to the homemaking subjects. The boys took shop work from two to two and one-half days per week. They did not take a foreign language. At the end of their course they were given a High School Leaving Certificate. Five hundred and forty-seven grade IX boys from the junior high schools went to the high schools one-half day each week for shop work.

There were 335 boys and 732 girls taking commercial work in grade X and 373 boys and 414 girls in grade XI.

Special Co-operative Work in Vocational Education

At Pine Falls vocational classes have been organized in co-operation with the Manitoba Paper Company. By this plan the Plant Superintendent releases certain foremen at various times during the week to give practical instruction to two groups: (a) senior high school students; (b) apprentices in the plant. Sometimes these two groups are combined; at other times they are separate.

Most of the academic instruction, such as English, mathematics, physics and industrial geography is given by the High School teachers, while the shop foremen are in charge of chemistry, related information and shop work.

As these boys will find employment in the plant later on, their practical training will be carried on under actual plant conditions, with its regular equipment. The plan has been in operation less than a year, but already it gives promise of being a very satisfactory method of handling vocational work.

Brandon Automobile Trade School

The Brandon Automobile Trade School continues to operate a three-year course for young men who intend to find employment in the automotive industry. Thirty-five students were enrolled in 1936-7.

During the winter two evening short courses in ground work were given for those interested in aviation. The enrolment for the October-January term was 27, and for January-March, 23.

Evening School Classes

All three high schools functioned at full capacity during the winter, and two others were open for Canadianization classes. In the two technical schools it was necessary to arrange for several classes to start at 5.00 p.m. and continue until 7.00, with the regular evening classes opening at 7.30 and closing at 9.30.

Students who were employed paid a fee of \$5 for twenty two-hour lessons, while those who were unemployed were admitted free. In most cases, however, the latter paid for the material used.

The attendance was very regular at all classes during the winter. The enrolment in the various subjects is given below. Many students attended two or more classes during the winter. The number of individuals enrolled was: employed—580 men and 120 women; unemployed—2,780 men and 1,760 women. In the tabulated statement shown below the enrolment figures are for individual evenings, i.e., a student enrolled on Mondays and Wednesdays would appear on the tabulated report twice.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ATTENDING EVENING CLASSES, OCTOBER 1, 1936, TO
APRIL 1, 1937 MANITOBA

Class	Employed Students		Unemployed Students	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Auto mechanics.....	78		249	
*Air conditioning.....	9		7	
Diesel engines.....			163	
Drafting.....	95	1	44	
Electricity.....	66		207	
*First aid.....			39	
Forging.....	50		147	
Machine shop.....	173		337	
Mining.....			120	
*Poultry.....			14	1
Printing.....	15		20	
Radio.....	38		217	
*Refrigeration.....			21	
*Shop mathematics.....			22	
Steam engineering.....			37	
Woodworking.....	90		360	
Woodturning.....	30		283	
Dressmaking.....		35		374
*Home Nursing.....				49
*Handicrafts.....				9
Millinery.....				48
*Orchestra.....			24	10
*Choral Music.....			7	16
Commercial Art.....	6	9	198	102
Cooking.....			118	224
*Dramatics.....			40	81
Journalism.....			11	7
Physical training.....			34	92
*Public Speaking.....			9	6
*Vocational Guidance.....			7	1
Bookbinding.....			36	3
Bookkeeping.....			190	99
Shorthand.....			106	215
Typing.....			504	431
Typing and Shorthand.....	14	22	202	361
Business Arithmetic.....			45	24
General Elementary (English for non-English)	121	54		
Totals.....	785	121	3,818	2,152

* Classes were held one evening per week only.

VIII. RELIEF LEGISLATION

The Annual Reports of the Department of Labour for the fiscal years ending respectively March 31, 1931, March 31, 1932, March 31, 1933, March 31, 1934, March 31, 1935 and March 31, 1936, outline the activities of the department in connection with the administration of The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and Continuance Act, 1932, The Relief Act, 1932, The Relief Act, 1933, The Relief Act, 1934, and The Relief Act, 1935. Much additional information concerning the administration of these statutes is contained in the reports of the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief under the above mentioned Acts.

Appearing at the end of this chapter is a recapitulation showing Dominion disbursements under the relief legislation above referred to as at March 31, 1937.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF AND ASSISTANCE ACT, 1936

At the first session of the Eighteenth Parliament legislation was enacted cited as The Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936. The text of this Act which received Royal Assent on May 7, 1936, is as follows:—

1 EDWARD VIII

CHAP. 15

An Act to assist in the relief of Unemployment, the promoting of Agricultural Settlement and Rehabilitation, and in the Development, Conservation and Improvement of certain natural and other resources.

[Assented to 7th May, 1936].

WHEREAS it is in the national interest that Canada should co-operate with its provinces and with certain organizations and individuals in their endeavours to expand industrial employment, to foster agricultural settlement and resettlement, to conserve and develop natural resources and to construct and to assist in the construction of public works, for the purposes, amongst other things, of further accelerating the recovery of trade, industry and employment and thereby lessening the present governmental burdens consequent upon unemployment: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936*. Short title.

2. This Act shall be administered by the Minister of Labour and whenever used in this Act, the word "Minister" shall mean the Minister of Labour. Adminis-
tration.

3. (1) The Governor in Council may out of moneys appropriated by Parliament authorize the execution of such works and undertakings as the Governor in Council may determine to be in the general interest of Canada and requisite for the purposes of this Works and
under-
takings.

Act, and for such purposes may authorize the performance of such acts and the execution of such agreements and contracts as he may deem necessary and expedient.

Employment
of persons on
relief.

(2) In the execution of any such work or undertaking provision shall be made, so far as it may be in the opinion of the Governor in Council practicable and consistent with reasonable efficiency and economy to do so, for the employment of persons who being available and competent are necessarily and properly in receipt of relief in the province in which such work or undertaking is to be performed.

Contracts to
be approved.

(3) Where any such work or undertaking to which the Dominion Government is contributing is under provincial jurisdiction, all contracts entered into with respect thereto shall be approved by the Minister and the work thereunder supervised by an engineer in the service of the Dominion Government.

Minister may
take
action.

(4) The Minister may take such action as he may deem necessary and proper to ensure compliance with the provisions of subsections two and three of this section.

Agreements
with
provinces.

4. The Governor in Council may enter into agreements with any of the provinces respecting relief measures therein and providing for any payments on account of such relief measures to be made out of moneys appropriated for relief purposes by Parliament for the fiscal year 1936-37, and where necessary the Governor in Council may by way of loan or advance out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or by way of guarantee, grant financial assistance to any province to enable the province to provide for any expenditures for direct relief or other relief measures up to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate the total amount which may be otherwise payable to such province under any agreement entered into under the authority of this Act. The Governor in Council may also enter into agreements with corporations, partnerships or individuals engaged in industry respecting the expansion of industrial employment.

Agreements
with corpor-
ations, etc.

Renewals of
loans,
advances or
guarantees.

1932, c. 36;
1932-33, c. 18;
1934, c. 15;
1935, c. 13.

5. The Governor in Council may renew or consolidate, for such periods and upon such terms as the Governor in Council may determine, loans, advances or guarantees made, given or renewed under the authority of *The Relief Act, 1932*; *The Relief Act, 1933*; *The Relief Act, 1934*; *The Relief Act, 1935*, and this Act, and accept as security therefor such Treasury bills, bonds, debentures or other securities as may be approved by the Governor in Council.

Orders and
regulations.

6. The Governor in Council may make all such orders and regulations as may be deemed necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes and intentions of this Act.

Orders and
regulations
to have the
force of law.

7. All orders and regulations of the Governor in Council made hereunder shall have the force of law and may be varied, extended or revoked by any subsequent order or regulation; but if any order or regulation is varied, extended or revoked, neither the previous operation thereof nor anything duly done thereunder shall be affected thereby, nor shall any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued, accruing or incurred thereunder be affected by any such variation, extension or revocation.

Laid before
the House of
Commons.

8. All orders in council and regulations made under the provisions of this Act shall be laid before the House of Commons forthwith after the making thereof if Parliament is then sitting, or if not, said

orders in council or regulations or an abstract thereof disclosing their essential provisions shall be published in the next following issue of the *Canada Gazette*.

9. Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council the Minister may appoint such officers, clerks and employees as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. Appointment of officers, clerks and employees.

10. A report shall be laid before Parliament within thirty days after the expiration of this Act, or if Parliament is not then in session shall be published and made available for distribution by the Department of Labour, containing a full and correct statement of the moneys expended or loaned, guarantees given and obligations contracted under this Act. Report to Parliament.

11. All the provisions of this Act, except such as are contained in section five and in this section, shall expire on the thirty-first day of March, 1937, but any obligation or liability incurred or created under the authority of this Act may be paid and discharged notwithstanding the expiration of the aforesaid provisions of this Act on the said date. Duration of Act.
Payment of obligations incurred after expiration.

At the same session of Parliament, legislation cited an Act to amend The Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, was enacted and received Royal Assent on June 23rd, 1936. The text of this statute follows: —

1 EDWARD VIII

CHAP. 46

An Act to amend The Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936

[Assented to 23rd June, 1936.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate 1936, c. 15. and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section four of *The Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936*, chapter fifteen of the statutes of the present session is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

“4. The Governor in Council may enter into agreements with any of the provinces respecting relief measures therein and providing for any payments on account of such relief measures to be made out of moneys appropriated for relief purposes by Parliament for the fiscal year 1936-37, and where necessary the Governor in Council may grant financial assistance to any province by way of loan, advance or guarantee to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate the maximum amount which may be payable by the province for its share of the cost of unemployment relief and undertakings during the months of February and March, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and under any agreement between the Dominion and the province entered into under the authority of this Act as well as the amount for which the province may be obligated by way of loan in connection with the cost of any undertaking for which commitments were made under *The Relief Act, 1935*, and which may be continued under agreements entered into under authority of this Act. The Governor in Council may also enter into agreements with corporations, partnerships, or individuals engaged in industry respecting the expansion of industrial employment.” Agreements with provinces.
Agreements with corporations, etc. 1935, c. 13.

GRANTS-IN-AID

Under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, the Dominion continued to make grants-in-aid to the provinces to assist each of the provinces in discharging its responsibilities for the relief of necessitous persons within its borders, it being understood that the provinces were to assist the municipalities within their borders financially to such an extent as might be necessary.

In accepting the monthly grants-in-aid each of the provinces provided the Minister of Labour with an undertaking that all moneys received by them as grants-in-aid would be used for the purpose above described without any discrimination as to racial origin, religious views, or political affiliations of any individual eligible to share in said relief; to supply the Dominion such statistical and other information respecting relief or the grants-in-aid as might at any time be required; and to co-operate with the Dominion in its endeavours to carry out the purposes of the National Employment Commission Act, 1936.

The amounts paid to each of the provinces by way of grants-in-aid for the fiscal year 1936-37 are shown in table No. 3, while the numbers assisted month by month are set forth in Table No. 8.

WORKS IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE PROVINCES

At the request of the provinces, the Dominion entered into agreements under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, with each of the provinces, in which agreements provision was made for Dominion contribution of 50 per cent of the cost of certain relief works projects proposed to be undertaken by the provinces. The types of work carried out by the provinces under the agreements which expired March 31, 1937, were as follows:—

Prince Edward Island—Trans-Canada highway construction, provincial highway construction, and provincial and municipal works.

Nova Scotia—Trans-Canada highway construction.

New Brunswick—Trans-Canada highway and provincial highway construction.

Quebec—Trans-Canada highway construction, provincial highway construction, provincial works, and certain works carried out by the province in the city of Montreal without any contribution from the municipality.

Ontario—Trans-Canada highway construction, provincial highway construction, and provincial works.

Manitoba—Trans-Canada highway construction, provincial highway construction, provincial works, and a sewage disposal plant at Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan—Trans-Canada highway construction, provincial highway construction, and provincial works.

Alberta—Trans-Canada highway and provincial highway construction.

British Columbia—Trans-Canada highway construction, provincial highway construction, and improvements to Stanley Park.

In addition to the foregoing, provision was made in the agreements with Saskatchewan and Alberta for a Dominion contribution of 50 per cent toward the provinces' cost of moving and placing on suitable farming lands in the northern parts of those provinces agricultural settlers, and in assisting settlers so placed. Provision was also made in the agreement with New Brunswick for

a Dominion contribution of 50 per cent toward expenditures incurred by the province in respect of colonization settlers by way of bonuses for clearing and otherwise preparing land for seeding; furnishing seed grain and other seed; furnishing building and fencing materials; and such other expenditures as the Minister of Lands and Mines of the province deemed necessary to assist said settlers to become established on a self-supporting basis.

The Dominion's commitments in regard to these matters, together with the disbursements for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937, are set forth in table No. 3.

Provision was made in the agreements covering relief works that on all projects authorized by each of the agreements at least 50 per cent of the persons employed at all times should be selected from those in receipt of relief during a specified period prior to the inception of the province's relief works program. An exception was made, that when an undertaking was in an unorganized territory or in a municipality where relief was not being granted, the selection of the 50 per cent quota above mentioned might be taken from needy persons within the district certified to be such by the Clerk of the municipality and/or the appropriate officials of the province, subject to the approval of the Minister of Labour.

Table No. 1 indicates by provinces the average percentage of men taken from relief rolls or certified as eligible in accordance with the terms of the agreements during those months when relief works were carried out.

TABLE No. 1

	Average percentage taken from relief rolls or certified as eligible
	%
Prince Edward Island.....	69.48
Nova Scotia.....	57.29
New Brunswick.....	57.86
Quebec.....	68.74
Ontario.....	61.02
Manitoba.....	56.08
Saskatchewan.....	52.14
Alberta.....*
British Columbia.....	51.27

The agreements also provided that no persons other than residents of Canada should be employed and that no resident of Canada should with relation to employment or his eligibility for employment be discriminated against nor favoured by reasons of his race, religious views, or political affiliations.

With respect to rates of wages of persons employed in the execution of projects under the agreements, it was provided that it should be the duty of the provinces to see that all persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the works covered by the agreements during the continuance of the works be paid fair wages. It was further provided that the maximum number of hours per day to be worked by any employee on any of the projects covered by the agreements was to be restricted to eight, with the limitation that in no instance was any employee to work in excess of an average of forty-eight hours per week over a period of three consecutive calendar weeks.

The numbers afforded employment on the aforementioned relief works projects as reported by the provinces are set forth month by month in Table No. 8.

* Complete returns have not been received from Alberta at the date of this report, namely, March 31, 1937.

ASSISTANCE IN THE DROUGHT AREAS

Representations were made by the Prairie Provinces that they were unable under the existing conditions to provide the financial assistance necessary to care for those in need in the drought areas within their respective boundaries. As a result of these representations the Dominion entered into an agreement with each of the provinces concerned, providing for assumption by the Dominion of 100 per cent of the costs of direct relief distributed in the drought areas, as defined in the agreements, during the period September 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937, exclusive of the costs of provincial and municipal administration. Direct relief for this purpose was defined by the agreements as food, fuel, clothing, and, where necessary, shelter. The extent of such assistance was limited by the agreements to \$300,000 for Manitoba, \$4,500,000 for Saskatchewan, and \$2,500,000 for Alberta.

There being no parliamentary appropriation available for such expenditures during the fiscal year 1936-37, the moneys required were obtained by Governor General's Warrant. Expenditures under these agreements to March 31, 1937, are set forth in table No. 3.

Supplementary to the agreements entered into with the Prairie Provinces respecting federal contribution toward the cost of direct relief distributed in the drought areas, agreements were entered into with each of those provinces by the Department of Agriculture, under the terms of which it was agreed that the Dominion would contribute 100 per cent of the cost to the provinces of such feed and fodder purchased, shipped, and distributed on provincial government certificate, as was required in the said drought areas for the necessary feeding of livestock prior to the 31st day of March, 1937, together with all freight charges thereon and the cost of the movement of any equipment used by municipalities or individuals in the areas in providing their own feed requirements. The agreements with Saskatchewan and Alberta took effect on August 20, 1936, while that entered into with Manitoba was effective from September 15, 1936.

The Dominion commitment was limited by the agreements to \$200,000 for Manitoba, \$2,700,000 for Saskatchewan, and \$1,800,000 for Alberta. The moneys required for such assistance were obtained by Governor General's Warrant.

The agreements with the Prairie Provinces respecting feed and fodder assistance were not entered into under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, but they are mentioned in this report as they formed a definite part of the Dominion's program of assistance for the drought stricken areas of the three provinces.

SINGLE UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

The policy of the Federal Government to close the relief camps operated under the direction of the Department of National Defence as indicated in last year's report was successfully carried out. The men from the camps were offered employment on special extra gang work on the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways. Arrangements were also made to transport those who so desired to farm employment.

To meet the problem of the single homeless unemployed during the winter of 1936-37, agreements were entered into with all the provinces excepting Ontario and Nova Scotia, providing for the placement of single unemployed on

farms under a Farm Improvement and Employment Plan. The arrangement covered by these agreements provided for payment to the farmer of \$5 per month, while those accepting employment under the plan received free transportation, a clothing allowance not exceeding \$3, and \$5 per month with an additional bonus of \$2.50 per month where continuous employment was maintained up to March 31, 1937. In Quebec, at the request of the provincial authorities, no payment was made to the farmer and a straight allowance of \$7.50 was paid each month to the worker. The numbers cared for month by month on these projects are set forth in table No. 8.

In addition to the Farm Improvement and Employment Plan, and in order to meet the peculiar needs of British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, and New Brunswick, agreements were entered into with those provinces providing for a Dominion contribution of 50 per cent toward the cost of forestry and other works undertaken by the provinces as supplementary means of providing employment for those single unemployed persons deemed unsuitable for farm work. To ensure that the men at the completion of the work would not be without funds, a system of deferred pay was placed in operation in British Columbia and Alberta, the amount of money standing to the credit of any man at the completion of the work being paid in weekly instalments of \$4.

RELIEF SETTLEMENT

Under the provisions of the Relief Act, 1932, agreements were completed with all the provinces except Prince Edward Island, providing for a non-recoverable expenditure of one-third of an amount not to exceed \$600 per family for the purpose of providing a measure of self-sustaining relief to families who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief by placing such families on the land. It was provided that the remaining two-thirds of the expenditure should be contributed by the province and the municipality concerned. The agreements covered a period of two years and expired on March 31, 1934.

Under the provisions of the Relief Acts of 1934 and 1935, agreements, effective from April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1936, providing continuity of settlement with the agreements which expired March 31, 1934, were entered into with all the provinces except Prince Edward Island. Provision was made in these agreements for an additional non-recoverable contribution by the Dominion, on the recommendation of the province and with the approval of the Governor in Council, of one-third of an amount not exceeding \$100 in the case of a settler who might not be self-supporting at the end of the two-year period, and for whom subsistence expenditure during the third year of settlement was deemed necessary. The additional amount for subsistence during the third year, where necessary, applied both to those settled under the 1932 agreements and to those settled under the renewal agreements.

Under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, further agreements, effective from April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1940, providing continuity of settlement with the agreements which expired March 31, 1936, were entered into with the provinces of Quebec, Manitoba, and Alberta. Provision is made in these agreements for placement of additional families on the land and a non-recoverable expenditure of one-third of an amount not to exceed \$1,000 per family for a period of four years. Provision is also made on behalf of families settled under previous agreements for an additional non-recoverable contribution by the Dominion of one-third of an amount not exceeding \$80 per family for the fourth year of settlement and \$70 per family for the fifth year of settlement.

Reports received from the provinces in regard to the number of approved settlers on the land under the 1932, 1934, 1935, and 1936 agreements as at March 31, 1937, and the Dominion contributions to the end of the fiscal year 1936-37 are shown in table No. 2.

TABLE No. 2

Province	Dominion Contribution	Number of Settler Families	Number of Individuals
	\$ cts.		
Nova Scotia.....	53,583 24	224	1,411
Quebec.....	177,262 65	789	4,910
Ontario.....	104,843 24	431	2,148
Manitoba.....	169,089 15	742	3,657
Saskatchewan.....	152,562 08	761	3,735
Alberta.....	125,403 50	432	2,078
British Columbia.....	10,117 25	41	224
	*792,861 11	3,420	18,163

* Not including expenditures which may have been made prior to March 31, 1937, for which accounts have not been received, or if received have not been passed for payment, at the date of this report.

COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Table No. 3 shows the various projects and undertakings authorized under the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, and the Dominion disbursements in respect to all matters under this Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937.

TABLE No. 3—THE UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF AND ASSISTANCE ACT, 1936—RECAPITULATION OF DOMINION COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1937—*Concluded*

	Approved Undertakings		Dominion Disbursements (B)							Total
	Dominion Commitments	Total	Grants-in-Aid	Trans-Canada Highway	Provincial Highways, Roads, and Bridges (Other than T.C.H.)	Other Provincial Undertakings	Municipal Works	Farm Improvement and Employment Supplementary Plans	Other Undertakings (100% Dominion)	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Manitoba.</i>		4,859,134 85	2,229,018 75	2,229,018 75						4,279,493 15
Grants-in-Aid	2,229,018 75									
Trans-Canada Highway	259,976 38				254,954 84					
Provincial Highways, Roads and Bridges	780,593 77					102,039 51				
Other Provincial Works	119,040 00									
Municipal Works (Greater Winnipeg Sewerage Project)	930,315 95						458,435 67	61,735 46		
Work for Employment of Transients	240,240 00							166,735 58		
Farm Improvement and Employment (A)						26,706 68				
Relief Settlements	300,000 00								217,590 70	
Direct Relief in the Drought Area										
<i>Saskatchewan.</i>		8,674,380 00	3,302,250 00	3,302,250 00						8,778,431 19
Grants-in-Aid	3,302,250 00									
Trans-Canada Highway	234,130 00				233,231 24					
Provincial Highways, Roads and Bridges	358,000 00				354,214 46					
Other Provincial Works	30,000 00					28,986 16				
Assistance to Agricultural Settlers	250,000 00					26,281 21				
Farm Improvement and Employment (A)								333,468 47	4,499,939 65	
Direct Relief in the Drought Area	4,500,000 00									
<i>Alberta.</i>		4,944,640 00	1,651,125 00	1,651,125 00						2,451,545 00
Grants-in-Aid	1,651,125 00									
Trans-Canada Highway	58,000 00				35,321 06					
Provincial Highways and Roads	345,515 00				197,766 20					
Assistance to Agricultural Settlers	150,000 00					73,531 87				
Work for Employment of Transients	240,000 00							61,066 15		
Farm Improvement and Employment (A)										
Relief Settlements	2,500,000 00					6,667 29			426,057 43	
Direct Relief in the Drought Area										
<i>British Columbia.</i>		4,039,156 79	2,476,637 50	2,476,637 50						3,229,586 81
Grants-in-Aid	2,476,637 50									
Trans-Canada Highway	216,565 89				196,098 57					
Provincial Highways and Roads	533,434 11				447,680 33					
Municipal Works (Silvicultural work—Stanley Park-Vancouver)	12,469 29						12,469 29			

Work to provide Employment for Single Homeless Unemployed.....	750,000 00						94,969 11		
Assistance to Agricultural Settlers.....	50,000 00						1,682 01		
Farm Improvement and Employment..	(A)								
Dept. of Mines and Resources.....		27,845 70						27,845 70	
Relief to destitute Eskimos in the Province of Quebec.....	27,845 70								
Dept. National Defence.....									
Blankets supplied to destitute families in the Drought Area of the Prairie Provinces.....		22,733 38						(C) 22,733 38	
Dept. of Transport.....									
Grant to National Harbours Board for Port of Quebec.....	50,000 00	50,000 00							49,834 81
Miscellaneous.....									
Frontier College, Toronto.....	7,500 00	8,925 55							8,925 55
(Grant to assist in placing labour teachers with Railway gangs) Expenses, resulting from injuries sustained in Regina riot during 1935.....	1,417 35							1,417 35	
Outstanding claims for 1935 Farm Placement in Sask. re-authorized under 1936 Act.....	8 20							8 20	
Administration.....									
	50,071,267 99	50,071,267 99	28,929,773 97	2,700,185 06	5,681,313 81	1,211,705 28	481,766 88	793,255 41	5,252,997 22
									179,035 55
									45,230,083 18

(A) Amount not specified.

(B) Not including expenditures which may have been made prior to March 31, 1937, for which accounts have not been received, or if received have not been passed for payment, at date of this report.

(C) Open account on books of Department of Finance (P.C. 681, March 31, 1937).

DISBURSEMENTS BY DOMINION REFUNDED AND/OR REFUNDABLE
BY PROVINCES

In continuation of the policy adopted in respect to expenditure under the seven preceding relief acts, the Auditor General was authorized by Order in Council dated January 8, 1937 (P.C. 18) to conduct such audit of provincial and municipal accounts in connection with expenditures incurred under the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, as he deemed essential to safeguard the interests of the federal treasury.

Reports made during the past year by the Auditor General on examination of provincial and municipal relief accounts in respect to previous years' expenditure indicate, generally, that conditions similar to those to which reference was made on page 88 of last year's report and which tend to make settlement and adjustment of the matters referred to by the Auditor General difficult and protracted, are still existent. Nevertheless, considerable progress has been made during the year towards the adjustment and settlement of the matters still pending and requiring adjustment, negotiations having been carried on continuously with the provinces by correspondence and conferences held with representative officials of several of the provinces, resulting in a number of the outstanding matters having been conceded as adjustable in favour of the Dominion, and it is anticipated that adjustment of the amounts involved will be effected during the early part of the present year. Similar conferences will continue to be held with officials of the other provinces concerned.

Totals, by provinces, of all amounts specifically reported by the Auditor General as refundable, of the amounts refunded, otherwise adjusted, or pending at the close of the fiscal year 1936-1937, under federal relief legislation for the period from September 22, 1930, to March 31, 1937, are shown in table No. 4.

TABLE No. 4

	Amounts Established as Refundable through the Auditor General's Reports	Refunded	Otherwise Adjusted	Pending
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	27,626 14	7,112 84	20,513 30	.....
Nova Scotia.....	50,612 94	17,686 80	24,526 14	8,400 00
New Brunswick.....	10,871 23	7,505 80	3,365 43	.....
Quebec.....	1,123,520 86	211,682 89	31,659 97	880,178 00
Ontario.....	374,493 24	51,453 85	135,134 55	187,904 84
Manitoba.....	322,674 60	25,807 88	68,454 68	228,412 04
Saskatchewan.....	839,738 67	33,817 87	39,790 36	766,130 44
Alberta.....	380,407 76	55,670 76	50,958 63	273,778 37
British Columbia.....	74,958 35	38,635 82	.....	36,322 53
	3,204,903 79	449,374 51	374,403 06	2,381,126 22

In addition to examinations conducted by the Auditor General, investigations have been carried out by the Department of Labour and the provincial governments which have resulted in refunds to the Dominion in adjustment of various over-payments.

The refundable amounts established and reported to or by the provinces, together with the amounts refunded or pending adjustment, exclusive of those reported by the Auditor General, are shown as at the end of the fiscal year 1936-37 in table No. 5.

TABLE No. 5

	Amounts Established as Refundable by the Province arising from <i>other than</i> Auditor General's Reports	Recovered	Pending
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	5,157 67	5,157 67	.....
Nova Scotia.....	40,862 42	40,862 42	.....
New Brunswick.....	2,687 10	2,687 10	.....
Quebec.....	188,039 04	173,039 04	15,000 00
Ontario.....	181,353 42	178,038 47	3,314 95
Manitoba.....	71,983 75	67,821 45	4,162 30
Saskatchewan.....	430,695 78	317,295 09	113,400 69
Alberta.....	53,469 56	53,469 56	.....
British Columbia.....	21,579 45	21,579 45	.....
Transportation.....	3 02	3 02	.....
	995,831 21	859,953 27	135,877 94

LOANS

Under authority of section 4 of The Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, as amended, the Dominion made loans, where necessary, to the four western provinces for unemployment relief purposes. The total amount loaned from April 1, 1936, to the close of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937, was \$14,178,307.32. As security for repayment, the Dominion holds provincial Treasury Bills bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum to July 1, 1936, and three per centum thereafter, payable half-yearly. In addition, the Dominion accepted Saskatchewan Treasury Bills to the amount of \$1,526,604.16 in respect to certain interest accruals on relief loans.

The following statement shows by provinces the amounts loaned during the year 1936-37; the net loans outstanding March 31, 1936; repayments during the year; and the net loans outstanding at the close of the fiscal year 1936-37.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—

Loans made during 1936-37:

For direct relief and farm placement.....	\$ 2,218,000 00
For public works including the Greater Winnipeg Sewage Disposal Scheme.....	2,409,000 00

\$ 4,627,000 00

Less repayments during the year..... 1,000 00

\$ 4,626,000 00

Net loans outstanding March 31, 1936..... 15,504,855 23

*Total net loans outstanding at the close of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937..... \$20,130,855 23

* NOTE: The above total is inclusive of \$804,897.02 to be written down as a non-active asset as of March 31, 1937, as provided by Vote 392 of the Further Supplementary Estimates, 1936-37.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN—

Loans made during 1936-37:

For direct relief and farm placement.....	\$ 3,810,232 75
For public works.....	645,071 39
For cattle shipped from drought area.....	27,553 18
For Northern Re-establishment.....	50,000 00
Acceptance of Treasury Bills in respect to certain interest accruals.....	1,526,604 16

\$ 6,059,461 48

Less repayments during the year..... 582 48

\$ 6,058,879 00

Net loans outstanding March 31, 1936..... 48,368,629 59

*Total net loans outstanding at the close of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937..... \$54,427,508 59

* NOTE: The above total is inclusive of \$17,682,157.61 to be written down as a non-active asset as of March 31, 1937, as provided by Vote 393 of the Further Supplementary Estimates, 1936-37.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA—

Loans made during 1936-37:

For direct relief.....	\$ 798,000 00
For public works.....	120,000 00
For cattle shipped from drought area.....	56,450 00

\$ 974,450 00

Less repayments during the year..... 169,252 00

\$ 805,198 00

Net loans outstanding March 31, 1936..... 25,081,000 00

Total net loans outstanding at the close of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937..... \$25,886,198 00

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—

Loans made during 1936-37:	
For direct relief.....	\$ 2,894,000 00
For public works.....	1,150,000 00
	<hr/>
Less repayments during the year.....	\$ 4,044,000 00
	71,600 38
	<hr/>
Net loans outstanding March 31, 1936.....	\$ 3,972,399 62
	27,572,680 10
	<hr/>
Total net loans outstanding March 31, 1937.....	\$ 31,545,079 72
	<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL OF LOANS OUTSTANDING MARCH 31, 1937.	<u>\$131,989,641 54</u>

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
May 2, 1937.

RECAPITULATION

Table No. 6 shows a recapitulation of Dominion disbursements under relief legislation from September 22, 1930, to March 31, 1937, while Table No. 7 shows a summary of loans outstanding as of the same date.

TABLE No. 6—RECAPITULATION OF DOMINION DISBURSEMENTS UNDER RELIEF LEGISLATION TO THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1935-37

Province, etc.	1930 Act		1931 Act		1932 Act		1933 Act		1934 Act		1935 Act		1936 Act		Total	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	On expendi- tures to March 31, 1934	On expendi- tures after March 31, 1934	\$	cts.	On commi- ments under previous acts	On current commi- ments	\$	cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	95,199	45	129,098	00	25,008	93	86,918	75	12,122	23	286,925	00	28,547	44	1,073,647	63
Nova Scotia.....	833,992	09	1,069,517	24	572,427	11	1,184,388	21	77,086	92	1,278,127	22	1,110,450	00	6,724,722	57
New Brunswick.....	503,689	87	763,458	91	220,374	87	511,082	54	81,459	95	1,058,029	67	1,673	54	4,472,772	63
Quebec.....	3,292,094	43	5,437,627	82	4,251,980	38	3,026,790	56	4,053,506	22	7,502,517	00	20,391	03	45,124,623	26
Ontario.....	4,691,530	17	11,100,761	33	7,987,008	85	9,870,416	67	4,799,657	75	15,311,658	05	899,888	12	77,843,083	32
Manitoba.....	1,607,816	47	3,347,776	60	1,744,611	36	2,181,131	56	190,974	15	3,208,242	39	371,409	31	19,033,636	67
Saskatchewan.....	1,917,432	05	3,008,204	87	1,163,624	21	806,758	44	278,499	64	7,030,091	28	77,444	92	30,159,171	57
Sask. Relief Commission.....	1,281,260	79	5,372,971	30	4,455,402	88	1,300,697	09	159,882	70	1,591,317	23	197,731	58	11,888,124	35
Alberta.....	1,376,080	46	3,037,622	15	1,299,719	12	1,263,648	49	313,116	51	2,275,000	00	7,893	91	12,892,355	58
British Columbia.....	19,998	29	3,939,804	98	3,228,037	31	2,576,529	83	871,608	19	2,275,000	00	7,893	91	19,803,563	45
Yukon and N.W.T.....	1,726,732	64	9,996	91	3,395	63	5,257	70	.....	.....	10,452	78	.....	.....	49,101	31
Dept. Public Works.....	70,936	20	1,726,732	64	6,904	43	6,204,980	98	.....	.....	16,811	94	.....	.....	1,750,449	01
Dept. National Defence.....	865,897	35	70,936	20	423,525	47	6,204,980	98	.....	.....	8,029,022	10	.....	.....	22,607,372	53
Dept. Interior.....	1,772,725	74	865,897	35	588,003	23	1,114,050	99	.....	.....	172,765	24	.....	.....	3,358,679	40
Dept. Railways and Canals.....	83,180	55	1,772,725	74	.....	.....	98,377	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,416	11	1,897,519	04
Dept. Justice.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,180	55
Dept. Agriculture.....	.....	.....	6,999	73	3,000	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,999	79
Dept. Trade and Commerce.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,504	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,404	68
Dept. of Finance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,069	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,069	33
National Battlefields Commission.....	.....	.....	24,809	05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,809	05
Board Railway Commissioners.....	500,000	00	500,000	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,079,790	90
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	863,550	00	209,196	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,079,790	90
Canadian National Railway.....	882,412	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	882,412	85
Transcontinental Railway.....	.....	.....	45,065	90	11,513	46	16,214	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,681	13
Transcontinental Unemployed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,968	04	3,887	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,968	04
Agricultural Stabilization Fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dept. of Mines.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,999	20	.....	.....	14,999	20
National Harbours Board.....	.....	.....	1,390	87	3,243	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,048	62	.....	.....	49,834	81
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	85,203	51	67,576	14	84,494	63	5,049	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,925	55
Administration.....	43,061	97	85,203	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,824	01	140,067	67	.....	.....	179,035	55
Total.....	17,965,114	76	42,608,888	69	26,055,457	16	31,114,880	05	11,437,914	26	48,025,978	39	1,631,365	06	262,825,450	42

TABLE No. 7—UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACTS

SUMMARY OF LOANS OUTSTANDING TO CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR, MARCH 31, 1937

	Loans specifically to meet maturing obligations and interest	Loans specifically for Agricultural Relief including seed grain	Loans for Provincial pur- poses generally, including public works and direct relief	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Manitoba.....	1,139,454 69	243,400 00	18,748,000 54	20,130,855 23
Saskatchewan.....	3,934,341 46	13,892,633 04	36,600,534 09	54,427,508 59
Alberta.....	8,577,000 00	3,152,748 00	14,156,450 00	25,886,198 00
British Columbia.....	11,190,508 99	.....	20,354,570 73	31,545,079 72
	24,841,305 14	17,288,781 04	89,859,555 36	131,989,641 54
Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Loans non-active).....				2,447,222 71
				134,436,864 25

NOTE:—Votes 392 and 393 of Further Supplementary Estimates provides for a write-down to non-active assets of \$804,897.02 in the case of Manitoba, and \$17,959,606.51 in the case of Saskatchewan. These respective amounts are included in above totals for these provinces.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, May 2, 1937.

Table No. 8 shows the numbers afforded relief month

TABLE No. 8—SUMMARY BY MONTHS OF NUMBERS REPORTED BY THE
FROM MAY, 1932,

		Direct Relief								Grand Total Direct Relief
		Not Including Drought Areas				Drought Areas				
		Heads of families	Dependents	Indi- vidual cases	Total	Heads of families	Dependents	Indi- vidual cases	Total	
1932										
1	May.....	93,608	332,762	30,343	456,713	28,015	112,062	156	140,233	596,946
2	June.....	103,686	365,063	32,295	501,044	24,468	97,872	136	122,476	623,520
3	July.....	114,717	440,394	35,572	590,683	21,191	84,765	118	106,074	696,775
4	August.....	139,227	517,094	34,120	690,441	8,363	33,450	46	41,859	732,300
5	September.....	158,033	580,644	35,911	774,588	4,032	16,128	22	20,182	794,770
6	October.....	168,779	627,186	44,952	840,917	6,741	23,593	.....	30,334	871,251
7	November.....	203,680	800,483	45,734	1,049,897	11,617	52,277	58	63,952	1,113,849
8	December.....	223,037	896,411	50,842	1,170,290	13,120	59,040	66	72,226	1,242,516
1933										
9	January.....	245,853	992,442	59,034	1,297,329	12,064	54,288	61	66,413	1,363,742
10	February.....	259,799	1,046,132	66,760	1,372,691	16,273	73,228	82	89,583	1,462,274
11	March.....	266,847	1,054,673	68,896	1,390,416	18,992	85,463	95	104,550	1,494,966
12	April.....	267,803	1,089,846	70,097	1,427,746	16,310	73,394	81	89,785	1,517,531
13	May.....	241,176	962,897	64,001	1,268,074	12,320	55,440	62	67,822	1,335,896
14	June.....	225,913	819,975	37,179	1,083,067	9,563	43,033	48	52,644	1,135,711
15	July.....	207,908	747,691	30,446	986,045	9,657	43,456	49	53,162	1,039,207
16	August.....	202,363	724,453	31,560	958,376	2,080	9,360	11	11,451	969,827
17	September.....	197,623	691,159	31,528	920,310	8,867	39,901	45	48,813	969,123
18	October.....	207,362	769,153	42,665	1,019,180	11,686	52,586	59	64,331	1,083,511
19	November.....	210,665	726,483	46,699	983,847	26,330	118,485	133	144,948	1,128,795
20	December.....	227,447	786,216	45,197	1,058,860	31,108	139,985	157	171,250	1,230,110
1934										
21	January.....	236,605	818,989	45,055	1,100,649	34,773	156,478	175	191,426	1,292,075
22	February.....	248,183	859,118	44,541	1,151,842	35,941	159,709	178	195,378	1,347,220
23	March.....	257,503	900,637	47,723	1,205,863	33,837	118,429	170	152,436	1,358,299
24	April.....	236,990	815,739	43,574	1,096,303	31,331	109,658	157	141,146	1,237,449
25	May.....	228,964	789,125	40,121	1,058,210	33,575	117,512	168	151,255	1,209,465
26	June.....	201,246	656,743	33,713	891,702	33,168	116,088	167	149,423	1,041,125
27	July.....	181,790	625,121	30,897	837,808	32,626	114,191	164	146,981	984,789
28	August.....	186,158	618,458	29,414	834,030	31,866	111,531	160	143,557	977,587
29	September.....	186,406	608,531	29,616	824,553	19,716	84,232	1,669	105,617	930,170
30	October.....	197,423	665,635	34,110	897,168	30,031	121,323	2,563	153,917	1,051,085
31	November.....	196,712	657,043	35,484	889,239	33,124	128,005	3,138	174,267	1,063,506
32	December.....	212,943	710,364	43,192	966,499	32,878	133,662	4,997	171,537	1,138,036
1935										
33	January.....	240,193	785,837	42,955	1,068,985	33,548	137,523	5,069	176,140	1,245,125
34	February.....	240,051	849,652	47,137	1,136,840	33,965	138,984	5,243	178,192	1,315,032
35	March.....	252,889	868,115	51,242	1,172,246	34,161	139,103	5,319	178,583	1,350,829
36	April.....	244,862	882,593	54,124	1,161,579	32,901	133,942	5,011	171,854	1,333,433
37	May.....	234,939	831,988	46,908	1,113,835	31,376	127,444	4,797	163,617	1,277,452
38	June.....	216,742	759,739	43,424	1,019,905	30,115	122,639	4,591	157,345	1,177,250
39	July.....	206,137	728,622	41,473	976,232	29,541	120,038	4,546	154,125	1,130,357
40	August.....	194,019	696,676	34,794	925,489	28,986	117,926	4,437	151,349	1,076,838
41	September.....	210,720	638,723	37,020	886,463	3,474	14,565	515	18,554	905,017
42	October.....	215,290	636,038	39,637	890,965	6,850	27,740	915	35,505	926,470
43	November.....	205,530	688,748	43,310	937,588	18,761	77,979	2,131	98,871	1,036,459
44	December.....	220,921	781,387	48,175	1,050,483	23,619	99,666	2,723	126,008	1,176,491
1936										
45	January.....	247,934	883,661	53,932	1,185,527	27,054	110,484	3,023	140,561	1,326,088
46	February.....	256,367	915,522	54,811	1,226,700	28,908	122,018	3,234	154,160	1,380,860
47	March.....	257,284	926,705	56,085	1,240,074	29,560	125,090	3,408	158,058	1,398,132
48	April.....	242,253	880,118	54,087	1,176,458	27,379	116,510	3,165	147,054	1,323,512
49	May.....	218,573	783,834	47,860	1,049,817	21,262	89,083	2,672	113,019	1,162,836
50	June.....	196,365	711,640	53,173	961,178	19,574	81,956	2,390	103,920	1,065,098
51	July.....	185,880	670,021	52,114	908,015	19,884	82,395	2,406	104,685	1,012,700
52	August.....	179,417	647,100	53,157	879,674	19,261	80,225	2,519	102,005	981,679
53	September.....	180,402	642,039	51,304	873,735	19,215	77,520	3,196	99,931	973,666
54	October.....	181,563	641,031	53,661	875,655	25,368	99,518	4,323	129,209	1,004,864
55	November.....	188,391	665,833	54,883	909,167	26,512	103,210	4,277	133,999	1,043,166
56	December.....	200,134	705,142	57,552	962,828	31,010	119,852	4,862	155,724	1,118,552
1937										
57	January.....	211,137	742,645	57,403	1,011,183	31,974	123,650	4,948	160,572	1,171,757
58	February.....	*209,978	755,494	56,143	1,021,615	31,992	125,603	4,880	162,475	1,184,090
59	March.....	*212,529	764,396	59,632	1,036,557	33,563	133,218	4,652	171,433	1,207,990

* Preliminary figures.

ASSISTED

by month from May, 1932, to March, 1937.

PROVINCES AND FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AS HAVING BEEN AFFORDED RELIEF
TO MARCH, 1937

Other Relief Projects								Grand Total	—	
Single Homeless	Pro- vincial Works	Trans- Canada	Muni- cipal Works	Farm Placement	Federal Works	Movement and Assistance of Settlers	Relief Settlement			
1932										
12,244	4,303	900	47,881	.....	189	.....	.....	662,463	May.....	1
13,612	5,300	790	52,930	124	264	.....	.....	696,540	June.....	2
13,023	364	465	8,923	304	308	.....	779	720,923	July.....	3
13,804	361	424	5,295	289	86	.....	1,706	754,265	August....	4
12,404	519	391	3,141	.....	188	.....	2,389	813,802	September..	5
13,127	376	310	3,455	.....	235	.....	4,109	892,833	October....	6
38,035	476	253	1,567	2,399	138	.....	4,663	1,161,380	November..	7
45,648	190	165	858	3,422	44	.....	6,107	1,298,950	December..	8
1933										
50,370	103	.....	180	7,728	32	.....	7,443	1,429,598	January.....	9
53,883	45	.....	13	9,867	45	.....	7,715	1,533,842	February....	10
53,313	32	.....	51	10,271	280	.....	7,925	1,566,838	March.....	11
53,982	30	.....	466	9,014	122	.....	8,537	1,589,682	April.....	12
52,702	29	40	218	8,666	104	.....	8,988	1,406,733	May.....	13
51,912	3,000	205	72	6	159	.....	9,357	1,200,422	June.....	14
55,262	7,274	1,012	23	.....	53	.....	9,173	1,112,544	July.....	15
45,849	17,209	9,550	2,116	.....	45	.....	10,058	1,054,654	August.....	16
34,978	11,135	8,638	18,549	1	55	.....	10,052	1,052,531	September..	17
41,576	17,877	11,480	12,332	1	382	.....	11,277	1,178,436	October....	18
41,243	29,665	11,753	25,032	4,184	428	.....	12,303	1,253,403	November..	19
41,383	35,037	10,664	30,013	10,247	465	.....	12,643	1,370,562	December..	20
1934										
40,979	30,537	10,735	28,282	14,012	390	.....	13,559	1,430,569	January.....	21
40,762	34,346	11,149	28,577	14,808	356	.....	13,841	1,491,059	February....	22
42,709	36,840	10,975	24,802	16,065	394	.....	14,276	1,504,360	March.....	23
45,335	27,194	9,403	14,967	.....	413	.....	14,895	1,349,656	April.....	24
46,144	30,141	8,664	19,348	.....	399	.....	14,872	1,329,033	May.....	25
40,708	46,885	8,235	28,901	.....	382	.....	15,581	1,181,817	June.....	26
37,996	37,874	7,410	28,298	.....	266	.....	15,469	1,112,102	July.....	27
31,600	19,338	6,181	20,620	.....	329	.....	16,200	1,071,855	August.....	28
29,123	20,250	6,253	18,255	.....	410	111	18,011	1,022,583	September..	29
32,425	18,020	5,889	15,822	9	628	143	17,354	1,141,375	October....	30
36,005	16,166	4,487	12,240	2,838	640	86	17,975	1,153,943	November..	31
36,031	31,592	3,902	9,880	7,899	502	30	17,975	1,245,847	December..	32
1935										
37,403	35,609	2,741	3,881	11,428	677	31	18,163	1,355,058	January.....	33
37,546	44,124	2,843	3,420	12,009	668	20	18,229	1,433,891	February....	34
38,856	40,334	2,760	4,965	12,208	743	130	18,279	1,469,104	March.....	35
39,048	37,817	2,457	834	.....	766	57	18,104	1,432,516	April.....	36
37,024	8,400	2,547	790	.....	593	12	18,097	1,344,915	May.....	37
38,333	10,305	4,437	1,102	.....	703	.....	18,073	1,250,703	June.....	38
34,137	2,332	5,407	1,174	.....	902	.....	18,158	1,192,467	July.....	39
28,886	2,910	8,522	840	.....	954	.....	18,531	1,137,481	August.....	40
24,983	3,014	11,646	932	.....	1,217	.....	18,477	965,286	September..	41
32,937	5,188	11,880	1,439	.....	2,297	.....	18,821	999,032	October....	42
39,346	5,220	7,317	1,858	3,637	1,205	.....	18,752	1,113,794	November..	43
40,186	3,557	4,294	1,667	8,844	776	22	18,912	1,254,749	December..	44
1936										
40,131	1,759	3,873	2,024	12,838	841	.....	18,722	1,406,276	January.....	45
39,470	1,897	3,871	1,895	13,287	799	.....	18,586	1,460,665	February....	46
34,376	1,202	3,538	1,891	14,020	978	.....	18,577	1,472,714	March.....	47
15,366	7	4,015	1,091	.....	.....	.....	18,291	1,362,282	April.....	48
14,135	40	4,811	1,056	.....	.....	.....	18,295	1,201,173	May.....	49
6,074	1,902	4,195	1,227	.....	.....	.....	18,219	1,096,715	June.....	50
5,278	14,685	6,428	748	.....	.....	391	17,984	1,058,217	July.....	51
4,876	20,321	7,258	1,180	.....	.....	359	17,912	1,033,585	August.....	52
4,954	24,967	6,829	1,401	.....	.....	494	18,493	1,030,804	September..	53
5,675	37,988	9,832	839	4,376	.....	2,761	18,264	1,084,590	October....	54
5,882	35,714	6,249	620	10,642	.....	953	18,470	1,121,666	November..	55
5,883	21,448	3,064	67	36,177	.....	580	18,388	1,204,159	December..	56
1937										
5,683	16,606	1,191	175	43,915	.....	304	18,330	1,257,961	January.....	57
5,689	10,128	265	418	46,575	.....	426	18,334	1,265,925	February....	58
4,512	9,700	309	490	47,216	.....	1,080	18,123	1,289,420	March.....	59

IX. NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION

The National Employment Commission was established under the provisions of the National Employment Commission Act, 1936, as an advisory body to the Minister of Labour.

By Order in Council P.C. No. 1140, May 13, 1936, the following were appointed members of the commission: —

Arthur B. Purvis, of Montreal, chairman;
 Tom Moore, of Ottawa;
 A. N. McLean, of Saint John, N.B.;
 A. Marois, of Quebec, P.Q.;
 Mrs. M. M. Sutherland, of Wells, B.C.;
 W. A. Mackintosh, of Kingston, Ont.;
 E. J. Young, of Dummer, Sask.

The commission held its first meeting on the 1st and 2nd days of June, 1936, and in all twenty-one regular meetings and one special meeting were held during the fiscal year. To facilitate its work the commission resolved itself into numerous special committees and four general standing committees on Agricultural Rehabilitation, Public Works Projects, Registration and Co-ordination of Aid, and Housing, respectively. By close co-operation with officials of established Dominion and provincial department of Government the staff of the commission has been kept to a minimum, the number on its payroll standing at twenty-two (exclusive of those engaged in the work of the Registration Division, which is carried out by a special staff).

In accordance with Section 9 of the Act, a Youth Employment Committee and a Women's Employment Committee were appointed by Orders in Council dated September 2, 1936, and November 3, 1936, respectively, these together forming the nucleus of the National Advisory Committee as provided in Section 8 of the Act.

The members of the Youth Employment Committee are: —

Alan Chambers, of Victoria, B.C., chairman;
 R. F. Thompson, of Toronto, Ont.;
 Joseph McCulley, of Newmarket, Ont.;
 A. Montpetit, of Montreal, P.Q.;
 W. C. Nickerson, of Halifax, N.S.;

and of the Women's Employment Committee: —

Mrs. Walter Lindal, of Winnipeg, Man., chairman;
 Mrs. L. G. Ferguson, of Westville, N.S.;
 Miss Ruth Low, of Kitchener, Ont.;
 Mrs. A. J. Currie, of Govan, Sask.;
 Mme M. Cormier, of Montreal, P.Q.

These committees have met as required, and from time to time have submitted reports on their activities.

FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION

The functions of the commission, as set out in section 6 of the Act are to: —

- (a) carry out as soon as possible a national registration and classification of persons on relief in co-operation with the provinces, municipalities and private and public bodies;

- (b) recommend to the Minister conditions to be complied with by any province obtaining grants for relief purposes from the Government of Canada;
- (c) recommend to the Minister effective means of mobilizing the agencies for relief both state and voluntary, and so co-ordinating their work as to avoid overlapping and abuses, and to secure when necessary, an effective supervision and auditing of expenditures of all moneys;
- (d) investigate and report upon proposals for the carrying out of programs of public works and other projects to aid in providing employment;
- (e) recommend to the Minister measures with respect to programs of public works and projects of the Dominion, the provinces, the municipalities, and other agencies, intended to aid in providing employment in a manner which will serve to mobilize and co-ordinate their activities;
- (f) investigate and report to the Minister on measures of co-operation with commercial and industrial groups in devising means under which provision may be made for the maintenance and increase of employment;
- (g) investigate and report to the Minister upon plans for the establishment of an apprenticeship system in industry;
- (h) investigate and report upon ways and means of providing employment for disabled persons, and co-operate with the Veteran's Assistance Commission in its efforts to secure suitable employment for ex-soldiers;
- (i) recommend to the Minister comprehensive measures constituting long-range plans of national development which may be proceeded with or discontinued from time to time as conditions may determine;
- (j) take such steps to ensure such publicity as in the opinion of the commission may be necessary to enable it effectively to discharge its powers and duties.

In addition Section 7 provides that: —

The commission shall, under the direction of the Minister, supervise the expenditure of funds voted by Parliament for purposes of relief and providing employment, and perform such administrative duties with respect to relief and employment as may be assigned to it from time to time by the Governor in Council.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Studies and investigations in respect to all these matters have been undertaken by the commission and recommendations have been submitted to the minister from time to time. Those which have already received Government sanction and on which action has been taken to give effect thereto are:

1. *National Registration.*—A national registration of all those on relief receiving Dominion aid was completed for the month of September, 1936, and monthly revisions of "ons" and "offs" made for each subsequent month. The commission did not consider it either feasible or advisable to extend this registration to unemployed workers not in receipt of relief.

Coincident with this registration a questionnaire was addressed to those employers on the mailing list of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from which employment data is being compiled, especially on such matters as training schemes, employment fluctuations, welfare schemes, and similar matters which are related to the employment and unemployment problems.

2. *Apprenticeship and Learnership Plans.*—Based on a report submitted to the minister on the 3rd and 4th of December, 1936, an appropriation of \$1,000,000 was voted by Parliament at the ensuing session for the purpose of

developing, in co-operation with the provinces, such plans as would increase the employability of young persons of both sexes over 18 years of age. These plans come generally within the following categories:—

- (a) Occupational.—Training projects of an occupational nature, devised to increase the employability of young unemployed persons.
- (b) Learnership.—Short-term learnership courses not exceeding one year in duration, devised to provide theoretical training concurrent with specific employment.
- (c) Reconditioning.—Work projects for young unemployed, incorporating reconditioning, training and conservation features, undertaken for the purpose of restoring loss of morale among the young unemployed and conserving natural resources.
- (d) Physical.—Training projects of a physical nature for young unemployed to assist in the maintenance of health and morale pending employment.

3. *Farm Placement and Supplementary Plans.*—To provide opportunity during winter months for unemployed workers to secure employment, in co-operation with the provinces on a fifty-fifty financial basis, plans were developed by the commission for the placement of such persons on farms, and, where such employment was not suitable, on schemes aimed primarily to develop the natural resources of the country. The latter included forestry schemes, mining trails, tourist roads and facilities, etc.

Under these plans 53,745 placements were reported by the provinces as having been made during the winter months, 45,390 being of young men and 8,355 of young women. The provinces entering into agreements under these plans were British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, and New Brunswick, although the last named province did not effect any placements during the period under review.

4. *Home Improvement Plan.*—The Government approved this plan in principle in September, 1936, and, contingent upon legislation being enacted, undertook to reimburse co-operating lending institutions up to 15 per cent of their total losses. This was conditional upon such loans being made without the guarantees usually required in the case of bank loans and on the security alone of the ability of the individual to repay the sums loaned from current earnings or income. On this understanding the banks started making loans in November, 1936, the necessary legislation being subsequently enacted on the 31st of March, 1937. The maximum amount of such guaranteed loans was set at \$50,000,000, and the limit of the Government guarantee at \$7,500,000. To assist in the development of this plan provincial, district, and local committees, composed of outstanding citizens serving on a voluntary basis, were established throughout the Dominion, and a voluntary fund was raised to defray the cost of the paid publicity.

5. *Pre-Audit and Examination of Accounts.*—The Government approved a recommendation of the commission of the 15th of January, 1937, that a pre-audit be made in the "field" by the Dominion of all provincial expenditures in connection with the Dominion grants-in-aid for relief purposes made under the special Dominion-provincial agreements entered into with the object of creating employment. The two main advantages to be gained by this arrangement are:—

1. The usual economy that comes from control while expenditures are being made, as distinct from an audit check after they have been made.
2. A better understanding by the Dominion auditing officials of the actual problems faced by the provinces in their closer contact with relief problems, so tending towards a more harmonious viewpoint between the Dominion and the provinces.

X. LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The Department of Labour is entrusted with important duties arising out of Canada's relations with the International Labour Organization, which was established in association with the League of Nations at the close of the Great War, under the authority of the Treaties of Peace, with the object of securing the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement. The International Labour Organization comprises: (1) the *General Conference of Representatives* of the member countries, which meets once a year, or oftener if required, usually at Geneva, and which may be considered the legislative body of the organization; (2) the *International Labour Office*, Geneva, which is the permanent secretariat; and (3) the *Governing Body of the International Labour Office*, which, in addition to controlling the Office, is charged also with the preparation of the agenda of the annual sessions of the general conference.

The International Labour Conference has a membership of sixty-two states, and now includes all the industrial countries of the world except Germany. Fifty-eight draft conventions and forty-nine recommendations have been adopted at the twenty-two sessions of the Conference which have been held since 1919, all of which have been communicated to the member states of the organization. These draft conventions and recommendations are not binding on the member states, but the latter are under obligation to bring them before the authority, or authorities, within whose competence the matters lie for the enactment of legislation or other action.

In successive Orders in Council, adopted on report of the federal Minister of Justice from 1920 to 1933, it was declared that some of the proposals emanating from the Conference dealt with subject-matters which were within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament and that in other cases the subject-matters were within the provincial sphere of authority. The draft conventions and recommendations falling within the latter category were accordingly brought to the attention of the provincial authorities. None of the particular draft conventions has been ratified to date, although examination of the provincial laws has shown that the requirements of some of the conventions are met in whole or in part by existing provincial legislation.

In two Orders in Council passed on July 12, 1935, however, with respect to the draft conventions and recommendations adopted at the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Sessions of the International Labour Conference in 1933 and 1934 respectively, it was declared, for reasons set out in reports submitted by the federal Minister of Justice:—

“*First*, that His Majesty's Government in Canada, being the only Government competent to deal with matters ‘of common concern to all the provinces as members of a constituent whole,’ has full executive authority to advise His Majesty to ratify any of the said draft conventions on behalf of Canada, if the Government considers such action to be desirable with a view to giving practical effect in the national interest, as well as in the interest of international solidarity, to the high objects and principles affecting labour declared in Article 23, and sections I and II of Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace with Germany and of the corresponding provisions of the other Treaties of Peace.

“*Secondly*, that if His Majesty, on advice so tendered by His Government of Canada, should ratify any of the said draft conventions, the Parliament and Government of Canada have plenary power, legislative and executive, to perform the obligations of Canada or of any province thereof under any convention so ratified on behalf of Canada.”

To date seven draft conventions have been ratified on behalf of Canada as follows: (1) draft convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea; (2) draft convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship; (3) draft convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers; (4) draft convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea; (5) draft convention concerning the weekly rest in industrial undertakings; (6) draft convention limiting hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week; and (7) draft convention concerning the creation of minimum wage-fixing machinery. The first four of these draft conventions were ratified in 1926 and the remaining three in 1935.

At the 1935 session of Parliament resolutions were adopted by both the House of Commons and the Senate approving three other draft conventions with a view to their ratification, namely: (1) draft convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels; (2) draft convention concerning protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships; and (3) draft convention concerning seamen's articles of agreement. In connection with the adoption of these resolutions it was explained that the requirements of the respective draft conventions were met by the revision of the Canada Shipping Act which was made in 1934. The ratification of the three last-named conventions of the International Labour Conference, however, has not been proceeded with as yet.

A recommendation relating to the communication to the International Labour Office of statistical or other information regarding emigration, immigration and the repatriation and transit of immigrants, was adopted by the Dominion Government by Order in Council in 1923.

Three statutes were adopted at the 1935 session of Parliament to give effect in Canada to the draft conventions of the International Labour Conference concerning weekly rest, the limitation of hours of work, and minimum wages. The three Acts of Parliament in question were: (1) The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act; (2) The Limitation of Hours of Work Act; (3) The Minimum Wages Act. Towards the close of 1935, these three statutes were referred by Order in Council to the Supreme Court of Canada with a view to obtaining the opinion of that tribunal as to whether or not the Parliament of Canada has legislative jurisdiction to enact these respective measures. The references were argued before the Supreme Court of Canada at the end of January, 1936, and judgments were rendered on the constitutionality of this legislation on June 17, 1936. As the Supreme Court judges were equally divided in their opinion on the important question at issue, which concerned the scope of the Dominion's treaty-making power, appeals were made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for a final determination as to whether or not these measures are *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada. The judgments of the Privy Council were delivered on January 28, 1937, the decisions being to the effect that the competent legislative authorities were the provincial legislatures.

The performance of the duties devolving upon the Department of Labour requires a close study on the part of its officers of the various technical questions figuring on the agenda of the different sessions of the International Labour Conference and the meetings of the Governing Body, besides necessarily entailing much correspondence, not only with other departments of the Dominion Government, but with the provinces and with employers' and workers' organizations. Replies have also to be prepared in the Department of Labour to the various questionnaires circulated on behalf of the International Labour Office.

Since 1924 the Canadian Government has had an Advisory Officer resident in Geneva, Switzerland, in order to secure close touch with the work of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Organization.

TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The International Labour Conference held its Twentieth Session from June 4 to 24, 1936, at Geneva, Switzerland. This meeting was one of the largest in the history of the International Labour Organization, there being 159 representatives and 240 advisers present from fifty of the member states.

The Canadian delegation to the Conference was made up as follows:—

Delegates representing the Government of Canada.—Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer accredited to the League of Nations; and Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Technical Advisers to the Government Delegates.—Mr. Edouard C. St-Père, M.P., Montreal; Mr. Gérard Picard, General Secretary, Confederation des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada, Inc., Quebec; and Mr. W. T. Burford, Secretary Treasurer, All-Canadian Congress of Labour, Ottawa.

Delegate representing the Employers of Canada.—Mr. A. R. Goldie, President of Goldie & McCulloch Co., Ltd., Galt, Ontario, and Chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Technical Adviser to Employers' Delegate.—Mr. R. N. McCormick, Assistant Manager of the Tariff Department of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto.

Delegate representing the Workpeople of Canada.—Mr. P. M. Draper, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa.

Technical Adviser to the Workpeople's Delegate.—Mr. James Simpson, Vice-President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Toronto.

The Canadian Government delegates acted on the following committees: Selection Committee; Committee on the Application of Conventions (Article 408); Committee on Resolutions; Committee on Holidays with Pay; and Committee on Safety in the Building Industry. The Canadian employers and workers were also represented on the two last-mentioned committees and on the following: Hours of Work in Public Works and in the Building and Civil Engineering Industry; Hours of Work in Coal Mines; Hours of Work in Iron and Steel Works; and Hours of Work in the Textile Industry.

The agenda of the Conference comprised eight items, namely:—

1. The regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers;
2. Holidays with pay;
3. Reduction of hours of work on public works undertaken or subsidized by Governments;
4. Reduction of hours of work in the building and civil engineering industry;
5. Reduction of hours of work in iron and steel works;
6. Reduction of hours of work in coal mines;
7. Reduction of hours of work in the textile industry; and
8. Safety provisions for workers in building construction with reference to scaffolding and hoisting machinery.

The first six of these subjects were up for second discussion at the 1936 session, but the last two items came up for the first time. In addition, the Conference dealt with the following matters: the Annual Report of the Director of the International Labour Office; annual reports by Governments on the measures taken to give effect to Conventions ratified; a report on the working of the Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention; publications of the International Labour Office on Collective Agreements, Recruiting and Placing of Migrant Workers, Opium and Labour, and Workers' Nutrition and Social Policy; and certain proposed amendments to the Standing Orders of the Conference.

In addition to a number of resolutions, the following draft conventions and recommendations were adopted at the Conference: —

Draft Conventions concerning: (1) the regulation of the recruiting of indigenous workers in territories in which such recruiting exists or may hereafter exist; (2) the provision of annual holidays with pay for workers in industrial and commercial establishments; and (3) the provision of a forty-hour week on public works undertaken or subsidized by governments.

Recommendations embodying: (1) principles whereby the recruiting of labour may be progressively eliminated and the spontaneous offer of labour developed; and (2) suggestions for consideration in applying the systems of holidays with pay.

The Conference decided to place on the agenda of the 1937 session for further discussion the question of the reduction of hours of work in the textile industry and also that of safety provisions for workers in the building industry.

It was also decided to ask the Governing Body to consider the convening of tripartite technical conferences of representatives of governments and of employers and workers in the building and civil engineering industry, in the iron and steel industry, and also in the coal-mining industry, with a view to reaching an understanding on hours of work in these respective industries.

TWENTY-FIRST (MARITIME) SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The Twenty-First Session of the International Labour Conference was held at Geneva from October 6 to 24, 1936, and dealt exclusively with maritime matters. This was the first Maritime Session to be held since the Thirteenth Session in October, 1929, and it was attended by delegates from thirty-one maritime countries, representing some 51 million tons of shipping, or 82 per cent of the total sea-going merchant tonnage of the world. The only important shipping countries not represented were Germany and Italy.

The delegation from Canada was made up as follows: —

Government Delegates. — Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario; and Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Employers' Delegate. — Mr. A. L. W. MacCallum, Manager and Secretary of the Shipping Federation of Canada, Montreal, P.Q.

Workers' Delegate. — Mr. W. A. MacDonald, General Secretary, National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Halifax, N.S.

Honourable Norman McL. Rogers was elected Vice-President of the Conference, which was opened by Dr. W. A. Riddell, as Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Conference.

The agenda of the Twenty-first Session consisted of five items which had already received a first discussion at a Preparatory Technical Maritime Meeting, convened at the end of November, 1935, and which therefore came up at the Twenty-first Session for final decision. These items were:—

1. (a) Regulation of hours of work on board ship.

(b) Manning in conjunction with hours of work on board ship.

2. Protection of seamen in case of sickness (including the treatment of seamen injured on board ship).

3. Promotion of seamen's welfare in port.

4. Minimum professional capacity of captains and officers in the mercantile marine.

5. Holidays with pay for seamen.

The different items of the agenda were all referred to committees for examination and were also discussed in the Conference when the committee

reports were received. None of the proposals inscribed on the agenda failed of adoption, and the following is a list of the draft conventions and recommendations which were adopted by the Conference at this session: —

Draft conventions concerning: (1) the regulation of hours of work on board ship and manning; (2) the liability of the shipowner in case of sickness, injury or death of seamen; (3) sickness insurance for seamen; (4) the minimum requirement of professional capacity for masters and officers on board merchant ships; and (5) annual holidays with pay.

Recommendations concerning: (1) the regulation of hours of work on board ship and manning; and (2) the promotion of seamen's welfare in ports.

Resolutions were also adopted at this session concerning: (1) compensation for accidents and unemployment insurance; (2) the calling of an economic conference for the purpose of removing trade restrictions which are a special handicap to the shipping industry; (3) equality of treatment for national and foreign seamen; (4) desirability of abolishing the "contractor system" of employment; (5) Seamen's wages; and (6) safety conditions and accommodation of crews on board cargo vessels.

TWENTY-SECOND (MARITIME) SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The Twenty-second Session of the International Labour Conference was held at Geneva during a recess of the Twenty-first Session, from October 22 to 24, 1936, for the particular purpose of deciding upon the partial revision of the Minimum Age (Sea) Convention of 1920 with reference to the following points: —

1. The raising of the minimum age from 14 to 15 years and any related revision of the exceptions provided for in the Convention; and

2. Substitution for Articles 5-12 of the 1920 Convention of the **standard articles** included in the draft conventions submitted to the Conference at its Twenty-first Session.

The subject-matter of the agenda was referred to a special committee of the Conference for examination, and the draft amendment which had previously been submitted by the International Labour Office was approved by the Committee without opposition, a paragraph being added thereto, however, at the request of the British Government to permit of exceptions in special cases.

A resolution which had been proposed by the Conference committee was adopted, providing that this revised convention should not go into force until after the adoption by the Conference of draft conventions revising (1) the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention of 1919 and (2) the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention of 1932. The question of the revision of these two conventions will be included in the agenda of the Twenty-third Session of the Conference to be held in 1937.

GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office which is charged with the general supervision of the Labour Office and also with the preparation of the agenda of the annual Conference of representatives of the member states, is elected triennially by the International Labour Conference, the last election having been held in June, 1934. Under Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other Treaties of Peace, its membership was fixed at twenty-four, but in conformity with an amendment to Article 393 which came into effect in 1934 the membership of the Governing Body was increased to thirty-two persons, and at its triennial election that same year the Governing Body was reconstituted as follows: sixteen persons representing the governments of the member states (eight of whom are nominated under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace by the member states of "chief industrial

importance," and the other eight selected by the government delegates to the annual Conference); eight persons elected by the delegates to the annual Conference representing the employers; and eight persons elected by the delegates to the annual Conference representing the workers. Canada has been recognized as one of the eight states of chief industrial importance, the others being (in the French alphabetical order): the United States of America, Great Britain, France, India, Italy, Japan and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations, resident in Geneva, is the Canadian Government Representative on the Governing Body, and was honoured by being elected its chairman for the year 1936.

Besides being included in the Government group of the Governing Body, Canada is represented in the Workers' group by Mr. Tom Moore, member of the National Employment Commission, Ottawa.

The Dominion is represented on a number of committees of the Governing Body and other committees of the International Labour Office, as follows: Correspondence Committees of Experts on (a) Accident Prevention; (b) Industrial Hygiene; (c) Social Insurance; and (d) Women's Work; Committee of Statistical Experts; Committee on Automatic Couplings; Joint Maritime Commission; Mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee; Permanent Agricultural Committee; Migration Committee; and Advisory Committee on Management.

During the fiscal year 1936-37 four meetings of the Governing Body were held at Geneva, as follows: —

75th Session — April 23-25, 1936;

76th Session — June 2 and 22, 1936;

77th Session — Nov. 12-14, 1936; and

78th Session — Feb. 4-6, 1937.

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